The New-York Times.

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BELKNAP'S IMPEACHMENT.

THE SENATE ASSEMBLED AS A COURT.

FIRST DAY OF THE TRIAL PROCEEDINGS—THE DEFENDANT'S APPEARANCE IN THE CHAMBER ACCOMPANIED BY HIS COUNSEL—A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION PRESENTED—ADJOURNMENT OF THE COURT TILL WEDNESDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The transformation of the Senate as a legislative body into a Court of Impeachment is easily and quickly made, and the appearance of the body as a court and as a Senate is very slightly different. To-day the business of the morning hour was proceeding as usual, Senators presenting petitions and memorials, in accordance with the rule, when the clock pointed out the hour of 12:30. The President of the Senate announced that the time had arrived to which the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, had adjourned, and announced that the Senate was assembled as a court for the trial of articles of impeachment against Gen. Belknap. The only further formality in opening the court was the proclamation by the Sergeant at Arms, which he repeated, standing at the end of the Secretary's desk, in front of the Vice President's chair, in measured and low tones, but which, by reason of the dead silence, was heard throughout the entire chamber, of the following formula, which will be heard at the opening of every session:

"Hear ye, hear ye, hear ye! All persons are commanded to keep silent, on pain of fine and imprisonment, while the Senate is sitting on the trial of articles of impeachment, exhibited by the House of Representatives, against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War."

Already the Chief Justice had been escorted from the chamber of the Supreme Court to a seat on the right of the President of the Senate, by Senators Edmunds and Thurman, a committee appointed for the purpose. The first proceeding was the administration of oaths to such Senators as had not been sworn at the first organization of the court, and who were present to-day. As the Clerk of the Senate called the roll these Senators came into the area before the desk, and in groups were sworn with uplifted hands. This completed entirely the formalities of organization, and Senator Edmunds moved a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Senate to inform the House that the Senate was sitting as a Court of Impeachment, and was ready to receive the Managers and the House of Representatives, for whom seats had been provided. All this action had occupied no more than twelve or fifteen minutes.

During the absence of the Secretary, in performing his duty of giving information to the House, there was nothing before the court, and a loud hum of conversation on the floor and in the galleries began. The galleries were crowded, but not so densely as on the occasion of some exciting political debates in former sessions. There was very little of the scrambling about the corridors which is usual when thousands of people gather at the Capitol, only to find that the space devoted to visitors has been already occupied. The audience was very largely composed of ladies, probably to the extent of three-fourths of all who were present. The display of new Spring bonnets, provided for Easter Sunday, was quite as remarkable and attractive as any portion of the spectacle. The diplomatic gallery was not filled till late, the members of the foreign legations evidently not taking much interest in the case of impeachment. A few of the attachés attended, and after a time the vacant seats in the gallery were filled by families of Senators and other persons, who came too late to gain admission to the other galleries. In the reporters' gallery, besides the regular correspondents, were a host of male and female amateurs, who never appear except upon extraordinary occasions, and who probably never write except upon the most important and thrilling themes. The country press will on this occasion be inundated with the most vivid and terrific descriptions. On the floor of the Senate there were no strangers, and no distinguished people not usually seen upon the floor, except two or three ex-Senators, with as many former members of the House, who were accidentally in town.

The Chamber had been prepared for the trial by placing two large tables in the area, in front of the Senators' desks, one on the left and the other on the right of the presiding officer. They were near the ends of the semi-circle of desks, so that the Managers, sitting behind one, and the counsel of Belknap the other, were nearly face to face, and all were directly under the eye of the presiding officer, as he turned to the right or the left. The tables were furnished with ink, pens, and paper, and besides upon each was a new ice pitcher and two goblets. The goblets were untouched to-day, the stage when ice water is required not yet having been reached. The clerks, stenographers, and reporters for the Associated Press occupied their usual places. In the spaces behind the Senators' desks were placed as many chairs, in addition to the usual number, as could be crowded together, designed for the members of the House, if they should respond to the invitation of the Senate. The Chamber presented an unusually neat appearance, the mahogany desks not yet having become covered with the rubbish that will load them down before the end of the week. During a quarter of an hour the busy hum of conversation continued, till shortly before 1 o'clock it was hushed in an unexpected manner, without the aid of President Ferry's gavel. It had been given out, and was generally supposed, that Gen. Belknap would not personally appear till the question of whether the Senate would take jurisdiction had been decided; but on the contrary he came in with his counsel to-day, and walked down the middle aisle on the arm of Hon. Matt Carpenter. Instantly every voice was still, and every person present tried to get the best possible view of him who a little while ago filled an honorable public office, and who now came to answer for the betrayal of a high public trust. Gen. Belknap and his counsel were given seats at the table on the right of the presiding officer, and on the right of those looking down on the Chamber from the reporters' gallery. Judge Black sat furthest to the right, next him Gen. Belknap, and then Montgomery Blair and Mr. Carpenter. To those who know Mr. Carpenter and recall his usual careless dress, it may be interesting to note that the brilliant ex-Senator wore a new full dress suit, with a wide expanse of very white shirt front, and an immense white tie. His hair had been cut and brushed, and still stood out in rebellion against the operation.

Gen. Belknap, the central figure of all, did not appear much changed by the reverses of the recent past. He seemed to have lost a little fullness of face, and a little of his usual ruddy color, and he really looked better than usual. The ordeal must have been a trying one for him, but he displayed no sign of emotion. No one would have learned from the closest scrutiny of his face that the occasion was unusual or important. He engaged in some conversation with Judge Black, and both displayed exceedingly fine spirits.

About 1:03 o'clock the Managers, headed by Mr. Lord, of New-York, followed Gen. Belknap and his counsel into the Senate Chamber, and took their places at the table provided for them, on the left of the presiding officer. They were seated in the order in which they were named in the resolution of appointment, Mr. Lord being at the head of the table, opposite to Mr. Carpenter, and next him in order, Knott, Lynde, McMahon, Jenks, Lapham, and Hoar. Secretary Gorham read the notes of the last sitting of the court. He then read the return by the Sergeant at Arms on the back of the summons to Gen. Belknap, and the truth of what was there stated was sworn to by Mr. French, the oath being administered by the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice then retired, escorted by Senators Edmunds and Thurman, who had conducted him to the chamber. These formalities having been concluded, the Sergeant at Arms, was called upon again to make proclamation of the following demand from the Court of Impeachment to the late Secretary of War: "William W. Belknap, William W. Belknap, William W. Belknap! appear and answer to the articles of impeachment exhibited against you by the House of Representatives." Mr. Carpenter immediately arose and presented the plea to the jurisdiction of the court, which he referred to as interposed by William W. Belknap, a private citizen of the United States, and of the State of Iowa. The Secretary read the following plea, and it was ordered to be placed on file.

In the Senate of the United States, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, the United States of America versus William W. Belknap, upon articles of impeachment of the House of Representatives of the United States of America, of high crimes and misdemeanors, and the said William W. Belknap, named in the said articles of impeachment, comes here before the honorable, the Senate of the United States, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, in his own proper person, and says that this honorable court ought not to have or take further cognizance of the said articles of impeachment exhibited and presented against him by the House of Representatives of the United States, because he says that before and at the time when the said House of Representatives ordered and directed that he, the said Belknap, should be impeached at the bar of the Senate, and at the time when the said articles of impeachment were exhibited and presented against him, the said Belknap, by the said House of Representatives, he, the said Belknap, was not, nor hath he since been, nor is he now, an officer of the United States, but at the said time was, ever since hath been, and now is a private citizen of the United States, and of the State of Iowa, and this he, the said Belknap, is ready to verify; wherefore he prays judgment whether this court can or will take further cognizance of the said articles of impeachment.

[L.S.] WILLIAM W. BELKNAP,

United States of America, District of Columbia.

William W. Belknap, being first duly sworn on oath, says that the foregoing plea, by him subscribed, is true in substance and fact.

WILLIAM W. BELKNAP.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 17th day of April, 1876. DAVID DAVIS,
Associate Justice Supreme Court of the United States.

The plea, and the affidavit thereto, are signed by Gen. Belknap in his own hand, so that the plea to the jurisdiction is made by himself, and not in his behalf by his attorney. The attempt to evade the trial on a technicality is therefore his own. It has been announced, of course without authority, that he, personally, was ready to waive the question of jurisdiction and proceed to trial on the merits of the case.

The Chairman of the Managers, Mr. Lord, followed the plea with an unexpected request for a copy of it, and for time to make answer. This request appeared to be unexpected to Mr. Carpenter. He looked to Mr. Blair, and laughed in a way that indicated particular pleasure. It is understood that the Managers had the precedents all carefully looked up, and had discovered that it was necessary to have the sanction of the House for their answer to the plea. The request was quickly reduced to writing, and was granted by the court, which adjourned till Wednesday noon, when the answer will be ready. The Managers will doubtless file a demurrer to the plea, and this will present a question for argument, which the Managers have the right to open and close. Mr. Carpenter, in answer to a question, said counsel would be ready to proceed if the Managers did what he supposed they would. If they took unexpected action, counsel would then have to decide what to do in response. While Mr. Lord was preparing the request, the members of the House of Representatives, who in a body had followed the Managers into the Senate chamber, and had filled the chairs and the standing room, listening closely to the proceedings, withdrew from the Senate and returned to their own hall. While the members of the House were on the floor of the Senate, the entire hall above and below appeared to be densely packed, and probably near two thousand persons, altogether, were assembled. The withdrawal of the House occasioned considerable confusion, which was not quieted till the Court of Impeachment had adjourned, and the Senate had resumed the regular course of its business.

A few of the members of the House remained till Gen. Belknap went out from the Senate, which he left as he entered, with his counsel. As the General passed out he was spoken to by Mr. Hoar and Mr. Lynde, of the Managers, who shook hands with him, as did also Representatives McDougal and O'Neill, and Mr. Sawyer, formerly Senator and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. None of the Senators were observed to salute him. The crowd in the galleries rapidly dispersed, and the Senate was soon hearing petitions, and memorials, and resolutions, and reports.

During all these proceedings there were assembled on the terraces of the west front of the Capitol a thousand children of all ages, from babes in arms to grown school-girls, besides hundreds of adults, who had gathered to see the sport with the colored Easter eggs, or to look after the rollicking little ones. It has been the custom for many years of the children of Washington to gather at the Capitol terraces every Easter Monday. From early in the morning till sundown, the resounding of the children's voices, crying out to each other, could be heard several squares away, as they climed the terraces and ran or rolled or tumbled from the top to the bottom over the fresh, green sod, unknowing of the grave scenes within the Senate Chamber.

It is probable that on next Wednesday nothing will be done except that the Managers will file their answer to the plea. It is known that both Managers and counsel need further time for preparation to argue the question of jurisdiction, and at least ten days are likely to be permitted. Some of the Senators are paying great attention to the question, which is a very important one, and is now to be decided for the first time. While there is a general anxiety to proceed as rapidly as possible with the case, it is felt that there should be no undue haste in arriving at a conclusion upon the question raised by Gen. Belknap. If the Senate should take jurisdiction of the case, it is doubtful if the taking of the testimony can begin before the first or second week in May.

THE CHARGE AGAINST MR. BLAINE.

A CARD FROM MR. HARRISON, OF INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 17.—Mr. Harrison furnishes the following card in correction of that which appeared in the morning journals:

"When the article in the *Sentinel* appeared on the Union Pacific Railroad management, I was greatly surprised, as I had not been instrumental, directly or indirectly, in giving this matter publicity. In January, 1873, I telegraphed Hon. Jeremiah Wilson, Chairman, in relation to some valueless Fort Smith and Little Rock Land Grant bonds held as assets by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, for which the books of the company showed they had paid a large sum of money, and gave certain questions to be asked. In noticing the reports of the daily examination of the committee, no such questions were ever put by them, and then, on Feb. 3, 1873, wrote to the Chairman more fully about the matter. If any attention was ever given to the letter or telegram I was never informed. I am conscious I have been faithful to my trust. I am ready and willing to go before any tribunal or Congressional committee whenever called; I have no desire to conceal facts or shield any person.

JOHN C. S. HARRISON.

THE CELEBRATED WISHART CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—There was an important case commenced in the Court of Quarter Sessions here to-day relating to the furnishing of fraudulent assets to an insurance company, the Safeguard, which was ordered to cease business in the Fall of 1874 by the State Commissioner. The principal in the case is Robert H. Wishart, alias J. E. Batchelor, or Batchelder, who had an office at No. 48 New street, New-York; the next in importance is Peter Buers, who appeared in the case as George H. Davis, and who has served a couple of terms in the Penitentiary for counterfeiting; and Joseph Calvert, alias "Button Joe." The charge against these persons is that of uttering and publishing forged United States and other bonds. This case is better known as the "Hilt case." This is the same Hilt case which caused the inquiry into the collusion of Capt. Irving and some of his detectives with "crooked" people, when they failed on Thanksgiving Day, of 1875, to kidnap George Hilt, and take him to New-York. The case will occupy the entire week.

WASHINGTON.

THE POWER OF HABEAS CORPUS.

HALLET KILBOURN TO BE SURRENDERED TO THE COURT—THE VOTE IN THE HOUSE A SURPRISE TO ALL PARTIES—A SIDE ISSUE DISCUSSED BY MESSRS. BLAINE AND TUCKER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The vote in the House to-day on the return to be made by the Sergeant at Arms to the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Hallet Kilbourn was a surprise to all parties. It was generally supposed that the vote would be close, the general opinion being that the minority resolution would be adopted by a small majority. The debate was continued until near 6 o'clock, when the first vote was taken on Mr. Tucker's substitute, which was rejected on a division by yeas 86, nays 149. Mr. Tucker's substitute directed the Sergeant at Arms to appear by counsel and make a motion to quash the writ, and take other and necessary steps to raise the question of the legality of the issue of the writ in the first instance. The yeas and nays were then demanded on Mr. Lynde's substitute for the majority resolution. This directs the Sergeant-at-Arms to return the body of Kilbourn with the writ, and it was adopted by yeas 165, nays 75, more than a two-thirds majority. Of those voting in the negative 35 were Northern members, of whom, including Gen. Banks, three only were Republicans—Banks, Hoar, and Lawrence. Among those paired were a few Republicans who would have voted nay—Barnum, Connecticut; Chapin, Massachusetts; Cox, Lord, Metcalf, and Odell, New-York; Clymer, Collins, Marsh, Randall, Robbins, Sheakley, Stenger, and Turney, Pennsylvania; Hamilton and Teese, New-Jersey; six Democrats from Illinois, four from Ohio, three from Indiana, and one from California, make up the thirty-five from the North who voted to hold Kilbourn.

During the debate quite a scene was occasioned by an encounter between Mr. Blaine and Mr. Tucker, the members and auditors bestowing applause as their respective favorite would make an assault or parry a thrust. Mr. Tucker was advocating that the House should not surrender Kilbourn, when Mr. Blaine interrupted him with a remark. Mr. Tucker responding that Mr. Blaine had shown on many occasions in the House that he was no lawyer, the latter made an exciting declamation in reply, thanking God that he was not a lawyer of the State rights school, like Tucker, and referred to his [Tucker's] decision while Attorney General of Virginia, that State officers had authority to examine the mails and decide what was proper matter to admit within her borders. The encounter was an unusually sharp one, Mr. Tucker displaying powers of repartee that have not before been attributed to him. In debates of this character Mr. Tucker wields a big club, and uses it in a very clumsy and disagreeable manner; but it is certainly an effective weapon. Mr. Blaine is somewhat at a disadvantage by the fact that he is candidate for the Presidency, and in every colloquy with a Democrat he is sure to have it hurled at him in one form or another. He was brought into the affair to-day without any premeditation, but his little speech served to draw Tucker entirely away from the argument of the Kilbourn case to a defense of his decision as Attorney General of Virginia. He still believes that a State has the right to say what mail matter its citizens shall receive. Besides Tucker, several other Democratic speakers made a desperate effort, at the close of the day, to rally the Democracy to the support of the majority resolution, and their failure even to secure a third of the House must have disturbed them greatly. Kilbourn will be taken to Court to-morrow, and when the answer has been heard, will doubtless be remanded to the custody of the House.

Judge Cartter is sure to give a very thorough examination to the questions raised by the return in the case of Kilbourn. There would be no question but that he would remand Kilbourn to the custody of the House, except for the indictment of Kilbourne, under the law punishing recusant witnesses. The Speaker of the House made the certificate required by law, on which Kilbourn is indicted, and it is now a question whether he shall remain in jail at the pleasure of the House, and afterward be tried under the law, or whether, having been indicted, the court should not properly have jurisdiction of the case, and give him his trial. The question is a new one, and has never been adjudicated. It is probable that Judge Cartter will make a decision in such form as to prevent an appeal to the Supreme Court, whose decision even the terrible Tucker promises to respect.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE CASE OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE—THE ISSUE OF SILVER COINS—THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The investigation of Gen. Boughton, Clerk of the Military Committee of the House, is bringing to the surface some interesting details. It appears that a man named Bridgeland is sought after as a witness in the case against Boughton, but as yet cannot be found. Mr. Bridgeland is United States Consul to Havre, but is now in this country. Gen. Banning addressed a letter to the Department of Justice for Mr. Bridgeland's standing in that quarter. Bridgeland is the person who made the original charges against Boughton. There are some affidavits against the latter from two men in Texas, which are a trouble to the committee, since their truth is denied, and it will require considerable trouble to test their statements. The following is the letter of the Attorney General:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1876.

Hon. H. B. Banning, Chairman, &c., House of Representatives:

SIR: Replying to your note of the 13th inst., relative to indictments against John A. Bridgeland, I have to inform you that two indictments for embezzlement against him were found Nov. 11, 1870, in the United States District Court, held at Tyler, in Western Texas. These cases have been continued from term to term, and by the report of the United States District Attorney for that district it appears that they were continued generally at the November term, 1875, the last term of the court held at Tyler. The Attorney General has not authorized their dismissal. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
Attorney General.

Secretary Bristow, Treasurer New, and Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint, had a conference to-day with a view of adopting regulations for issuing silver coin in place of fractional currency. Treasurer New and Dr. Linderman favor the plan outlined in THE TIMES dispatches of Saturday last, requiring all fractional currency to be forwarded to the Treasurer at Washington for redemption, the silver in exchange to be paid by the various Sub-Treasuries and United States Depositories, on the Treasurer's warrants. There was some difference of opinion as to points of law involved, and it was finally concluded by the Secretary that he would refer the question to the Cabinet, which will meet to-morrow.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The following circular has just been issued:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1876.

Under the provisions of an act of Congress approved April 11, 1876, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the judgments of the Commissioners of Alabama Claims, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the Treasury Department until 12 o'clock noon on the 24th inst., and opened immediately thereafter for the sale of five per cent. coupon or registered bonds of the funded loan of 1881, authorized by the acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, bearing interest payable quarterly from May 1, 1876, in lots of not less than one half million dollars to the total amount, $5,283,000. These bonds will be sold for gold, and payment therefor must be made within three days after the acceptance by the department of the bid. Each bid must be accompanied by a gold deposit of two per cent. of the amount thereof, and no bid at less than par in coin will be considered. Payment may be made at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in New-York, and the bonds will be delivered at the Treasury in Washington, or, if preferred, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in New-York at the expense of the purchaser.

The department reserves the right to reject proposals that are not deemed advantageous to the Government. Proposals should be marked "sealed proposals for loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.

Senator Bogy and Congressmen Stone, Wells, and Kehr, representing the City of St. Louis, accompanied George Bain, of that city, to the Executive Mansion this morning, and the latter presented to President Grant a petition signed by over three thousand citizens of St. Louis, including the Mayor, the City Council, the Judges of the County Court, bankers, manufacturers, officers of the Merchants' Exchange, Board of Trade, and insurance companies, asking the pardon of Con Maguire, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the County Jail and fined $5,000 for violation of the Internal Revenue laws. The President, after hearing some remarks in support of the petition, referred it to Attorney General Pierrepont, and authorized the gentlemen presenting it to inform the Attorney General that there was no objection to his telegraphing to Judge Treat or District Attorney Dyer to stay proceedings until time is afforded to receive their recommendations in the matter in the usual course. The pardon is asked on the ground that Maguire committed only a technical violation of duty, and that he derived no money from the whisky frauds.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day reported the House Deficiency Appropriation bill, with amendments providing for the insertion of a few additional items, among which are the following: To pay the expenses of transportation custody, exhibition, and return of United States property to be exhibited at the Centennial—$15,000 for the Interior Department, $18,500 for the War Department, $14,000 for the Treasury Department, $21,000 for the Smithsonian Institute, and $5,000 for the Commissioner of Food Fishes, and it is also proposed to authorize the use for contingent expenses of any surplus appropriations made to either of said departments by the act of March 3, 1875. The only other amendment of interest is the insertion of an item of $25,000 to pay the expenses of the Black Hills Commission.

The bill reported favorably by Mr. Hitchcock, from the Senate Committee on Railroads, is the House bill declaring forfeited to the United States all the lands not heretofore patented to or earned by the railroad authorized by the State of Kansas to run from Leavenworth, via Lawrence, to the Southern line of the State, with a branch from Lawrence to the Neosho River. An amendment of the committee provides that the lands thus forfeited shall be disposed of under the general land laws of the United States.

Senator Conkling's bill, respecting Notaries Public, provides that depositions, acknowledgments, &c., taken by them may be used in United States Courts with the same effect as if taken by Commissioners of the United States Circuit Courts.

Capt Robert Shufeldt is ordered to examination for promotion. Master William M. Wood is ordered to the Alarm. Paymaster John H. Stephenson is ordered to duty in charge of the United States Naval Department of Nagasaki, Japan. Assistant Paymaster J. R. Stanton is ordered to the Alarm. Passed Assistant Engineer R. T. Bennett is ordered to the Receiving ship Worcester, at Norfolk; Lieut. Charles F. Martin is detached from the Colorado and ordered to the Alert at New-York; Lieut E. S. Prime, from the Colorado, is ordered to the Lackawanna, at the Navy-Yard, Mare Island; Passed Assistant Paymaster H. T. Skelding, detached from the Naval Department at Nagasaki, and ordered home; Master William T. Elliott, from the Alert, transferred to the Naval Hospital at New-York on sick leave.

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATIONS.

THE EMMA MINE AFFAIR—TESTIMONY OF PARK'S AGENT—THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE CASE.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Mr. Swann, the Chairman, being absent on account of severe illness in his family, Mr. Faulkner presided over the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day. C. A. Gager, who acted as Park's agent after the latter left London, testified that after the "cave," finding that Emma shares were declining, he sold at a large loss 1,600 of them, between three and four days, in June, 1872, without receiving any orders to do so from Park, who was at that time on his way to Salt Lake City. After reaching Salt Lake City Park telegraphed him that everything was favorable, and directed him to purchase 2,000 shares, which he did, at from £18 to £19 a share. In response to this information which he communicated to Park, the latter cabled him to purchase, at par or under, 5,000 shares. The witness had purchased 2,035 shares when, the market going up, he could not fill the order. The witness further testified that while Lyon and Johnson were in London they were connected with the bear party, and published statements adverse to the mine, which they kept up all the Summer and Fall; and there was also a concentrated effort to destroy the confidence of the English Directors and stockholders in the American Directors and in the property itself. Park consented that the witness should close out his interest in the company, and he did so about the 20th of November, and came home. During his connection with Park he never heard Park express any distrust or doubt in the value of the mine or its permanence. Park always said the mine was worth what it was sold for. The witness was in England in 1875 while the testimony was being taken in the Emma Mine suit against the venders. He heard no charge or complaint that fraud had been practiced by the venders. It was not said by any one that Park used improper or unfair means to effect the sale. The committee adjourned till to-morrow, when Park's cross-examination will be resumed and concluded.

The Civil Service Committee having been charged with inquiry into the alleged payment of Custom-house employes in New-York upon two pay-rolls at the same time, had before them to-day A. B. Newcomb, a detective in the secret service of the Treasury Department. Mr. Newcomb testified that he was emplyed by the Secret Service Department in 1873 and 1874, and at the same time was employed as an Inspector in the Custom-house in New-York. He was so employed from July, 1873, to July, 1874. For his services as Inspector he received $4 per day, and for his services in the Secret Service he received $5 per day, and $3 per diem for subsistence. He was ordered by I. C. Nettleship, Assistant Chief of the Secret Service, to pay out of his salary $4 per day to Theodore Allen, who assisted him in obtaining information in regard to smuggling, counterfeiting, &c. He paid this amount to Allen while he was employed as inspector, and took Allen's receipt therefor. Witness testified that technically he received two salaries, but only one of them inured to his benefit. The reason of this, he said, was that if it had been known that Allen was employed as an inspector he would not have been able to obtain any information as to smuggling, &c., as the interested parties would have been on the lookout for him and evaded him. It was really a bit of strategy on the part of the secret service, and witness drew the salary in place of Allen, and then paid the amount over to Allen. Witness said he had Allen's receipts in New-York, and was requested to bring them before the committee.

ROBBERIES NEAR BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 17.—During the past three or four days several burglaries and robberies have been committed in various towns of Essex County, and this afternoon during the absence for fifteen minutes of the ticket-seller, the office of the Eastern Railroad at Salem was broken open and robbed, and the thieves escaped unseen with about two hundred dollars. Some hours later the detectives arrested Daniel J. Reardon in the act of robbing Mr. McKay's clothing store. He is believed to be a notorious New-York "professional," and one of the gang who have been infesting the county.

THE KIDNAPPED TELEGRAPHER.

LITTLE ROCK, April 17.—Frank Hubbard telegraph operator at Malvern, who was kidnapped by masked men Saturday night, arrived here to-day. He is supposed to know the particulars of the alleged defalcation by the Station Agent, whose friends captured and ordered him to leave the county.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A TURKISH COMPLAINT TO THE POWERS OF SERVIAN VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY—REPORTED TURKISH DEFEAT—THE LATEST ADVICES.

BERLIN, April 17.—The Porte has again drawn the attention of the powers to the attitude of Servia, whence, as it is stated, the insurrection is continually drawing supplies.

RAGUSA, April 17.—Sclavonic advices from Zubzi state that an engagement has been fought between the Turks and insurgents, in which the Turks were defeated. The insurgents fell on Mukhtar's rear guard on Friday and drove it to Danga, and that Mukhtar's army is surrounded by Peko and Soccia, between Nogdrev and Presjeka.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 17.—It is stated that Russia supports the demands of the insurgents. The Porte, however, refuses to discuss them, and other powers approve the Porte's action. Mukhtar Pasha, with seventeen battalions, left Galako Saturday to revictual Nicsic.

BELGRADE, April 17.—The Russian Consul-General leaves for Vienna at the end of the present week. He will probably proceed to St. Petersburg for instructions.

RAGUSA, April 17.—News has arrived here from Sclavonic sources that 700 Turks, attempting to relieve Grahovo, were routed by the insurgents under Uselaz Bodich.

LONDON, April 18.—The *Times'* correspondent at Paris states that the Spanish Government has extended the time during which the Carlist refugees in France can take advantage of the *indulto*.

Considerable attention has been directed in Paris to the alarming articles in the German papers concerning Turkey. The news from Turkey appears to be purposely exaggerated. Efforts are unquestionably being made to excite difficulties between Austria and Russia.

TURKEY DISREGARDING THE CONDITIONS OF PACIFICATION.

LONDON, April 18.—The Russian Telegraphic Agency is informed that Baron Rodich finds the Turkish Pacification Commissioners will concede no guarantees beyond the promises of the Porte. Rodich declares such instructions leave no hope of an understanding. The insurgents adhere to the conditions already known. Rodich referred them to direct negotiations with the Porte. Austria deems it impossible to support any conditions except those contained in the programme. Rodich, however, asked Mukhtar Pasha to renew the armistice. Despite this request, Mukhtar is marching on Nicsia. The Porte has received the insurgent demands very unfavorably and adheres to the programme which is nowhere being carried out. The Cabinets, exchanging views on this new phase of the crisis, are resolved to pursue the work of pacification with common accord.

RIOT IN LIMERICK, IRELAND.

A HOME RULE DEMONSTRATION SPOILED BY NATIONALISTS OR FENIANS—STONES, BLUDGEONS, AND KNIVES FREELY USED.

LONDON, April 17.—A desperate fight took place in the streets of Limerick to-day. Messrs. Butt and O'Shaughnessy, members of Parliament for this city, had announced their intention of addressing the people from the base of O'Connell's monument. A procession numbering some thousands consequently marched to the place. A body of Nationalists, armed with sticks, who had previously taken possession of the monument, attacked the procession. The Nationalists were overpowered after a fight in which many persons were badly injured. The Police and military were under arms, but abstained from interference.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Limerick says the Home Rule procession numbered 4,000, and consisted of the trade guilds, with bands and banners. Messrs. Butt, O'Shaughnessy, and O'Sullivan occupied a carriage in the line. The Nationalists were only a few hundred in number, but they were well armed with stones, bludgeons, and knives, and had evidently drilled for the fight. The Nationalists, in the first onset, succeeded in smashing the musical instruments and destroying the banners of the Home Rulers, but they were at last driven into a public house, which was completely wrecked. The cause of the riot was the discontent of the Nationalists, who form a remnant of the Fenian party, at what they declare to be the utter neglect of the Home Rule question by the so-called Home Rule leaders during the present session of Parliament. The intended demonstration in favor of Dr. Butt was a failure. The crowds which were expected from the country did not come in. The speeches could not be heard, as the Nationalists renewed the disturbances. More fighting was feared during the night and there was considerable alarm as the Nationalists are known to have revolvers. The police consequently patroled the streets. At 10 o'clock P. M. some arrests were made.

It is thought that over one hundred persons were wounded in the riot, of whom forty were seriously and six, it is feared, fatally injured. At the meeting Mr. Butt spoke hopefully of the prospects of the cause. He pointed to the efforts of the party during the session to obtain reforms in connection with parliamentary and municipal franchise. He declared if Ireland had a native Parliament to foster Irish industry, Galway and Limerick would each have transatlantic packet stations.

ENGLAND'S GRAIN MARKET.

THE PAST WEEK'S REVIEW—GREAT PROGRESS IN FARM LABOR—THE NEXT WHEAT CROP—THE GRANERIES.

LONDON, April 17.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the grain trade for the past week, says great progress has been made with all farm labor. Spring plowing, sowing, and harrowing have proceeded satisfactorily. The quantity of wheat sown, however, is below the average, as farmers prefer to use their land for other purposes, the present prices not enabling them to compete with the cheap labor of America, Russia, or India. Trade during the past week has undergone no marked alteration. Sales have been strictly of a consumptive character. All qualities except fine white sorts have realized rather less money. The results of stock-taking at the beginning of the month show a very small diminution, London showing about 450,000 quarters, against 560,000 quarters at the end of 1875. For the quarter of a year now commenced a larger consumption of foreign wheat may be fairly anticipated. The granaries in London are fairly filled with barley and oats, but maize is scarce, the present quantity being only about 15,000 quarters, which shows how low prices have increased the demand.

FRANCE.

THE INSURRECTION IN ALGERIA ENDED.

PARIS, April 17.—The insurrection in Algeria is ended. In the elections on Sunday, to fill vacancies in the Chamber of Deputies, there was no choice in Bourges, and another ballot is necessary. At St. Saveur, the candidate of the Monarchists received 5,240 votes, and M. Rollett, Republican, 5,149.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

DEFEAT OF INSURGENTS—THE TOBACCO CROP.

HAVANA, April 17.—The Matanzas *Aurora* reports that on the night of the 10th inst., 200 insurgents, commanded by Cecilio Gonzalez, crossed Cienata de Zapata from the jurisdiction of Cienfuegos, and penetrated into the jurisdiction of Alacranes, between Hacienda Zapata and Mateo Alonzo, about twenty-five miles south of Matanzas. The troops met the raiders near Mateo Alonzo; killed four and compelled the rest to retreat. The Governor of Matanzas assembled the Volunteers, and, after reconnoitering Mateo Alonzo and Cocodrillos, went to the Canas plantation, whence he returned on the 13th. The drought is severe in the island, and is ruining the growing corn and other crops. In the Vuelta Abajo region the tobacco crop is in bad condition.

SPAIN AND THE VATICAN.

NEGOTIATIONS SUSPENDED—FRESH PROPOSALS AWAITED.

ROME, April 17.—Negotiations between Spain and the Vatican have been suspended. The Spanish Government has announced that it will accept the Concordat of 1851, except the clause decreeing religious unity. Spain will await fresh proposals from the Vatican before resuming negotiations. It is announced that the Pope has written an autograph letter to King Alfonso, reminding him of his promises to maintain religious unity and the Concordat.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

THE CREW OF THE ELIZA KEITH—THE BODY OF A SEA CAPTAIN PICKED UP.

QUEENSTOWN, April 17.—The Norwegian bark Soflid, from Darien March 11, was towed into this port to-day with part of the crew of the Eliza Keith. The Soflid's crew are on board the Eliza Keith.

LONDON, April 17.—The body of Capt. Jones, of the Victory, which sailed from Shields for San Francisco, has been picked up off Spurn Head, with a quantity of wreckage, which leaves no doubt that the ship has been lost with all hands.

The ship Carlsburn, from Dundee, for San Francisco, has put into Plymouth. Her crew are refractory, alleging that the ship is undermanned.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

A DISASTROUS EPIDEMIC—THE DIFFICULTIES AT MACAO SETTLED—THE PRIME MINISTER OF JAPAN COMING TO AMERICA—MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—The advices brought by the British steam-ship Crocus, which arrived yesterday, are of Hong Kong to March 15, Shanghai 16th, and Yokohama, Japan, 25th. English submarine divers are now at work on the wreck of the Pacific Mail steam-ship Japan. The extensive business premises known as Fletcher's Buildings, in Hong Kong, were destroyed by fire on the 12th of March. A disastrous epidemic has broken out near Soochow. The disease is imperfectly known. Death is almost immediate upon the seizure of the victim. Several villages have been depopulated by the disease. Contributions to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia continue to be dispatched from various ports of China. Two formidable insurrections are now disturbing the peace of China, one in Kivor-ying, which has gained great strength, the rebels having been joined by the Imperial troops sent to quell the rebellion. Several interior cities have been taken and are now held by the rebels. The second insurrection is in Shan-see, the importance of which may be estimated by the fact that the Viceroy of Kiang-su is endeavoring to negotiate a loan of 10,000,000 taels, expressly to pay the troops and purchase arms and material to subdue the rebels. The payment of the loan is to be secured by the hypothecation of the Customs collections at the ports on the Yang-tze-Kiang River. Mr. Grosvenor and his party arrived at the frontier of Yunnan on the 3d of February, and the investigation of the Margary case by Li Hung Chang was proceeding in Yunnan.

The difficulties at Macao have been settled by the Chinese yielding and abandoning their position, having been intimidated by the threats of the Portuguese. The intention was to establish a Custom-house on Patera Island, near Macao. The Portuguese authorities declared their purpose to resist any such attempt by force, and they garrisoned their forts and occupied the island with a large body of troops. In consequence of these energetic preparations the Chinese stopped proceedings, notwithstanding the well-known fact that no part of the Territory held by the Portuguese was ever ceded to them, and is occupied in defiance of the laws of China, of which it is as much a part as any place in the Empire. The attempt to establish a railroad between Shanghai and Wosung, a distance of a few miles only, is vehemently opposed by the Chinese authorities, and the work is temporarily suspended. The enterprise was projected by foreigners to avoid the difficulties of navigating the river so far up as Shanghai, Wosung being more accessible.

The United States steamer Tennessee was reported at Yokohama on the 1st of May. The Saco leaves for San Francisco early in April. The Ashuelot remains at Yokohama during the Summer. Sanjo Saneyosi, Prime Minister, or Daijo Daijin of Japan, is preparing to visit America and Europe, but his purpose for doing so is not yet divulged. A military station is to be established at the Loo Choo Islands at a cost of $85,000. A reception and banquet were given by the Mikado on the 24th of March to celebrate the settlement of the Corean question. All the foreign Ministers were invited. A fire in Yeddo, March 13, destroyed 200 houses. Two firemen were killed and several wounded. The German frigate Hertha has sailed from Yokohama to join the squadron destined to inforce the claims against China in the case of the German vessel Anna. A violent hurricane visited Japan on the 14th of March. Houses were blown down in Yokohama and Yeddo, and ships in the harbor were capsized and sunk. Only one foreign vessel was lost, the British bark Mary Jane. The British man-of-war Sylvia had sailed for Corea with the intention of imitating the Japanese proceedings there in hopes of similar success. The competition between the Japanese steam-ship line to Shanghai and the Peninsular and Oriental Company continues to be energetic. The Japanese line have reduced the fare to the rate of $1 per 100 miles, and the rates for freight to $1 per ton per 1,000 miles. The Government indirectly supports the native ships in their struggle by compelling Japanese subjects, who travel in foreign bottoms, to procure special permits. The foreign Ministers protest against this, and the result is a fine diplomatic, as well as a mercantile quarrel. Stringent rules for preventing the spread of the cattle pestilence have been circulated and enforced in all parts of the Empire.

PROVINCETOWN CONFERENCE.

PROVINCETOWN, April 17.—The morning session of the Methodist Conference was largely devoted to routine business. Reports on books, tracts, necessitous ministers, and Sunday school education were made. Revs. J. W. Willet and M. J. Talbot, D. D., were elected reserve delegates to the General Conference. It was voted not to make further efforts to change the boundaries of the conference Several important changes of policy were recommended to the General Conference, among them the fixing by each annual conference of a number of its own presiding Elders and giving them pastoral charges if desirable, separation from foreign missionaries of those in America, and consolidation with those of the church extension and freedmen's aid, interests in home missionary society, making it necessary that church stewards should be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church making it possible for electoral day conferences to be held at different time and place from ministerial conferences, when necessary. The Conference closed at 3:30 P. M.

C. S. BUSHNELL'S CREDITORS.

The liabilities of C. S. Bushnell, bankrupt, of New-Haven, foot up $2,000,000. Among the creditors are O. F. Winchester, $30,000; First National Bank, $25,000; Nathan Peck, $30,000; Townsend Savings Bank, 230,713 88; Union Trust Company, $75,000; George B. Grinnell & Co., New-York, $207,000; Richard Irwin & Co., New-York, $100,000; Providence Savings Bank and Pawtucket Institution for Savings, $70,000; Yale National Bank, $30,000; New-York Warehouse and Security Company, $300,000.

GRASSHOPPERS IN CONNECTICUT.

The Norwalk (Conn.) *Hour* says: "On Wednesday, while a workman was plowing a field belonging to Mr. Charles E. Comstock, in Wilton, the plow, throughout nearly its entire course, turned up myriads of grasshoppers. Our informant tells us they are shorter and stouter than the ordinary grasshopper; that they were well developed and very active. On Thursday, when he revisited the field, they had disappeared, although, but the afternoon previous the ground seemed alive with them."

A PHILADELPHIA STEAMER OFF BARNEGAT.

The steam-ship Indiana, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia, was spoken by pilot-boat Moses Grinnell, No. 20, of this port, yesterday afternoon, off Barnegat.

CHARLES O'CONOR'S FEE.

LETTER FROM MR. HENRY SEDLEY.

A REPLY TO MR. O'CONOR'S SWEEPING STATEMENT—WHAT THE LAWYER ADMITS AND WHAT HE DENIES—A COPY OF THE BILL RENDERED FOR SERVICES—NEW FACTS REGARDING THE CASE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 26th of March last there appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES an article referring to Mr. Charles O'Conor and the Forrest divorce case. On the 12th of April following, Mr. O'Conor made public a reply which, like the first article, has had wide circulation. Excepting her young nephews, I am Mrs. Sinclair's nearest living male connection. This, with others to be named hereafter, is the consideration that warrants the present letter.

I saw the first article, it must be freely said, with surprise and regret. Its publication struck me, to say the least, as inopportune. It involved, in my view, a breach of discretion and good taste for reasons plain to see. Mr. O'Conor, a citizen of high professional distinction, venerable in years and rich in popular respect, had but just emerged from the very jaws of death, in recovering from an illness deemed certainly mortal. The singularity of the case, indeed, attracted great attention, and Mr. O'Conor's unexpected restoration to life and health produced a feeling in the community nearly akin to enthusiasm. Remembering this, and considering that the matters at issue happened some years ago, and that the public might naturally think that this, like most stories, had two sides, of which but one in this instance was represented, the publication of that first article certainly impressed me as a mistake. Whatever the merits of the tale related, its present appearance was, in my judgment, neither gracious nor timely. Such, too, has been the freely expressed opinion of Mrs. Sinclair; and it is proper to relieve that lady at once from any imputation of having caused, desired, or requested the publication of the article in question. Neither Mrs. Sinclair nor any of her friends had any share, directly or indirectly, by instigation, suggestion, or in any other manner whatever, in the publication of that article. On the contrary, the precise reverse is the fact, which will presently be made clear.

During the week before the day on which the article appeared, a representative of THE TIMES called at my house on Staten Island, where Mrs. Sinclair is residing. This visit was made without notification of any kind, and was utterly unsought and unexpected by either the lady or any of her friends. The gentleman asked Mrs. Sinclair a number of questions, to which she made replies. This conversation was subsequently reported in THE TIMES, and with substantial accuracy, although there crept in some errors of detail. Mrs. Sinclair did not at first understand that it was proposed to put what she said into print, but as soon as she did so understand she remonstrated against the publication, adding that even if, under any circumstances, she could sanction such a thing—which she did not—it would be proper to have at hand documents which should give exact facts rather than approximate ones. When the dialogue had reached this point I entered the room and heard Mrs. Sinclair repeat her strong objection to being placed in any antagonistic position to Mr. O'Conor. She spoke of his services to herself with warm expressions of gratitude, and while she did not deny that certain unfortunate circumstances—previously mentioned and afterward printed—were, to the best of her knowledge and belief, literally true, she urged that it was extremely repugnant to her to be made the instrument of assailing Mr. O'Conor, and that she must refuse to be arrayed in any manner in hostility against him. The gentleman seemed to think that his duty required him to use the facts he had gathered, and I, perceiving this, suggested that I would call on the conductor and chief proprietor of THE TIMES and come to an understanding with him on the subject. Our visitor assented to the propriety of this, and it was then agreed—the agreement being repeated and with emphasis affirmed—that nothing whatever should appear on the subject in the columns of THE TIMES, until an explicit instruction should be received from the responsible head of that paper. The next day I waited upon the latter gentleman, and, as urgently requested to do by Mrs. Sinclair, recited to him all her objections to the article proposed being printed. He heard me with courteous patience, and then said: "Mr. Sedley, if you do not wish this article to appear, all you have to do is to say so." I replied, "Very well, Sir, then I do say so. Mrs. Sinclair is firmly opposed to it, and I think it right, so far as I am concerned, to respect her wishes." Again the understanding was repeated and emphasized; but on the following Sunday the article appeared. A mistake occurred that was purely unintentional—an error in the transmission of an order—and with the known result.

This explanation is not offered by me personally in the way of an apology, but simply because, since so much has been said, it is but common justice to Mrs. Sinclair, as well as to Mr. O'Conor, that her position in the matter should be clearly and truly defined. Very much against her will this story made its way into print, and so far as her strong expressions of feeling are to be construed in Mr. O'Conor's favor he is entitled to their fullest benefit. I should much prefer to leave the matter just here without further comment; but Mr. O'Conor has made this impossible. He uses in his memorial to the Bar Association the following words, to wit: "As to the article in question, I will say that nothing more vilely false than it is in its whole tenor and in all its details can well be imagined; in nothing that is material to any inculpation of myself does it contain even the slightest color of truth."

I fear that by this sweeping statement Mr. O'Conor has placed himself in a position from which not all the power or good-will of the Bar Association can extricate him. It was a matter of regret that Mr. O'Conor was ill. It is a matter of rejoicing that Mr. O'Conor is well. But the facts of this case are still the facts, whether Mr. O'Conor is well or ill. And when he declares that the whole of the article in question is "vilely false," "in its whole tenor and in all its details," he sets his assertion against a number of truths that are believed to be susceptible of overwhelming demonstration, and among which the errors, if any such there be, are of trifling weight, considered with reference to the principles involved in the controversy. If Mr. O'Conor, in dealing with this affair, had simply asked or prompted an investigation by the Bar Association, I should not have written this letter. I should have deemed it respectful and becoming to remain silent until asked to testify. But Mr. O'Conor accompanied, or prefaced, his demand for such an investigation by a long and elaborate statement, of which even the sentence quoted above is not the most objectionable or offensive. The original article he complains of was less than a column in length. Mr. O'Conor's answer is at least seven times as long. The first article was printed in a single newspaper. Mr. O'Conor's appeared simultaneously in three of the leading New-York dailies in full, and has also been circulated in the form of a pamphlet. To move for the trial of a cause and then proceed to anticipate that trial by extended arguments in the newspapers, did not use to be Mr. O'Conor's "fearless old fashion." I am not a lawyer; and I wish to be understood as speaking always modestly and under correction in this matter; but if I can show as a layman, that in some of Mr. O'Conor's statements—and those most essential to the drift of his argument—he is utterly mistaken, I think that he will be sorry for such a sentence as is quoted above, and I am sure that his friends will be. This, in as brief a space as possible, I purpose to do.

In the first place, surprising as it may seem, whoever, instead of being merely stunned by the noise of supposed charge and countercharge, will take the pains carefully to compare the first TIMES article with Mr. O'Conor's reply, will find that in many respects they are substanially in agreement. That article reports Mrs. Sinclair as saying that Mr. O'Conor charged $7,000 for trying her case. Mr. O'Conor more accurately puts it at $7,500. Mrs. Sinclair is reported to have said that Mr. O'Conor charged $2,500 for subsequent services. Mr. O'Conor says precisely the same thing. Mrs. Sinclair said interest was charged on counsel fees. Mr. O'Conor admits this, and adds that in one instance the interest was compounded. In some points of detail the lady's memory seems to have been at fault as regards figures, but Mr. O'Conor lays no stress and need not on this. (To make these matters clear I append to this letter copies of the original bills of Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Chase, now in my possession, and marked "Note A" and "Note B.") It does not appear, so far, that there is any sound justification for Mr. O'Conor's assertion "as to the article in question," "that nothing more vilely false than it is in its whole tenor and in all its details can well be imagined." Nor does there appear any objection to Mrs. Sinclair's statement that it was her understanding that her counsel took the case free, or that she never made any agreement for payment, either for the trial or the alimony proceedings, or that Mr. Chase asked her to sign a card for insertion in the New-York *Herald*, to the effect that her lawyers were acting for her without charge. The only real point of difference seems to be that Mr. O'Conor insists that Mrs. Sinclair or her friends never could have believed this to be really the fact, and that such an assumption on any side is of necessity absolutely untrue, as well as injurious and calumniatory. To this I must take leave to say that I have known the lady and her family for some twenty years, and that in all that time I never heard Mrs. Sinclair or her family express any other supposition than that which Mr. Chase caused her to publish. I have known numbers of people who entertained and expressed the same idea. Mr. Samuel Marsden Raymond, a lawyer who was for some time in Mr. O'Conor's office, went to Europe for him on important business, and who was generally understood to be in Mr. O'Conor's confidence, expressed this conviction to me, and to Mrs. Sinclair in my hearing, no fewer than twenty times. She certainly very often received the same impression from Mr. Nelson Chase. Mr. James B. Taylor told me positively, and told Mrs. Sinclair in my presence, that Mr. O'Conor had assured him explicitly that he never meant to make such charges. Mr. Henry J. Raymond informed me that he had always understood the same thing. There are many other living persons who have given me the same assurance, including lawyers and Judges, and a late and always honored member of the United States Cabinet. I do not presume to say for a moment that Mr. O'Conor ought not to have charged counsel fees, or to pass any criticism whatever on his action in that regard any further than this: that it is unreasonable to say that neither Mrs. Sinclair nor any one else could possibly have supposed such a thing to be true, when it really was a matter of common report and when there was so much circumstantial evidence to uphold the supposition. It is true that it was frequently reported that Mr. Forrest urged as a reason for his persistency in opposing the payment of the judgment his conviction that when it should be paid Mrs. Forrest's counsel would take all the money; but neither that lady nor her friends ever for a moment credited such a conjecture.

I admit at once, and frankly, that my citations of the names of persons no longer alive are open to an obvious objection. But there are plenty of living people who have said exactly the same thing. Nay, I believe there are members of the Bar Association, to which Mr. O'Conor appeals for his vindication, who have said the same thing. And if I do not now publish the names of any such persons, it is for reasons that fair-minded judges will divine, and which they certainly will respect. I have no right, without their permission, to marshal such gentlemen in opposition to Mr. O'Conor. Very few people, unless their personal interests are seriously at stake, like to array themselves in hostility to an eminent and powerful advocate. Perhaps some competent witnesses may voluntarily come forward to testify in the matter. It is not my place, even if I felt so warranted, with my present view of the subject, either to invite or to seek to force them to do so; yet very likely there will be no difficulty on this score, as matters proceed, and hereafter possibly even such members of the Bar Association as have expressed themselves positively on this matter may think it right not to suppress their opinions.

So far as the effect upon Mrs. Sinclair and her relations of the final steps taken by her counsel has a bearing on the probabilities of this case, there is little room for doubt or antagonism of conjecture. Here I can give, without indelicacy to others, some unequivocal testimony.

I shall never forget the day on which Mrs. Sinclair received Mr. O'Conor's and Mr. Chase's bills. She brought them to my office in Nassau street, passing from the outer apartment into an inner or private room where I sat writing. That the tidings of the sums charged by her counsel came upon her like a thunderbolt was pitifully shown by what then happened. Mrs. Sinclair, as she entered the room, burst into a paroxysm of tears and exclaimed, "They have taken nearly all from me. I can never hold up my head, or pay my debts, or be independent again. Oh, how shall I tell Annie!" [Her sister, Mrs. Sedley.] I had never seen Mrs. Sinclair weep before, save in the presence of death, and I was deeply and painfully moved. It was soon after this that I wrote the letter to Mr. O'Conor which he has appended to his reply and marked "Note D," and which when it was sent to him, I marked "private." The date on which Mrs. Sinclair came to my office with those receipts was, as I remember, the 12th or 13th of November, 1868. On the 14th of November, Mrs. Sinclair, according to Mr. O'Conor's late statement, called at his office in search of Mr. Chase. Mr. O'Conor, having on the previous day (or the day before) received his check for $38,850 71, on this occasion saw a panorama, I quote his precise words: "About the 12th or 14th of November, 1868, Mrs. Forrest called at my office for about a minute and inquired, without effect, whether I would inform her where to find Mr. Chase. Something in her manner indicated that she was in trouble. The whole nineteen years of my relations with her passed before my mind, on the instant, as in a panorama; and, though I said nothing of the kind, I then determined to act no further in any business for her." Mr. Nelson Chase, who had now received his $15,975 32, soon after likewise saw a panorama, and with equal reticence came to the same labor-saving conclusion. He could nowhere be found, and although repeatedly asked so to do, neglected to finish the necessary business of Mrs. Sinclair's law-suit. The total amount just taken by these two gentlemen, irrespective of the allowance by the courts of some thousands for counsel fees, no mention of which appears in their bills, was $54,826 03, but their client then and there had to employ Mr. Richard H. Clarke, (designated, as had been Mr. Chase, by Mr. O'Conor,) who charged and collected from Mrs. Sinclair something over $500 more for finishing up the business, and, I do not doubt, honorably earned the money. [See Note marked C.]

Mrs. Sinclair has no recollection of seeing Mr. O'Conor on the day of the "panorama." She only remembers seeing Mr. O'Conor's clerk. She has not seen, to speak to, Mr. O'Conor from that day to this. When he was supposed to be dying she, indeed, went to his house at Fort Washington to inquire about his condition, and those who know her best will perceive how characteristic this was. But Mr. O'Conor, although in November, 1868, he knew her to be in trouble, never sought her, never asked her to call on him, never made any explanations, and, as he says of the lady he eulogizes so highly and so properly, and with whom his relations had extended over nineteen years, has "not seen her since that time."

Mr. Nelson Chase, of the original firm of Howland & Chase, was the recipient, it is shown, of $15,975 32. That is, this sum was paid at the time Mr. O'Conor got his $38,850 71. But some thousands of dollars paid by Mr. Forrest on orders of court for Mrs. Forrest's counsel are not mentioned in either or any of their accounts. Nor is there to be found any allusion to Mr. Chase's collection of regular percentages on her alimony, to which, when it was paid, Mrs. Sinclair submitted. Just before the settlement, in November, 1868, Mr. Chase spoke to Mrs. Sinclair concerning what would be a proper fee for himself. It should be understood that Mr. Howland had very little to do with the case at any time, and that during many years, next preceding 1868, Mr. Chase, alone, of that firm, was connected with the Forrest divorce suit. Mr. Chase, or, more strictly, his firm, I repeat, was brought into the case on the nomination of Mr. O'Conor, who had previously been engaged in it. It was always understood by Mrs. Sinclair and her friends that Mr. O'Conor was the absolute and even despotic master in the whole business. It was always understood that Mr. Chase took no step of even the slightest importance without Mr. O'Conor's explicit direction or sanction. When Mr. Chase spoke, as above, of his own fee, Mrs. Sinclair, having first proposed that the point should be referred to Mr. O'Conor, and having been informed by Mr. Chase that Mr. O'Conor had declined to fix the sum, agreed with Mr. Chase that it should be $6,000. But she had not then seen the accounts, (Notes A and B,) had little idea of their contents, and certainly not the faintest notion that this amount of $6,000 was to be *in addition* to the first two items in Note B, which, however, as will be seen, foot up some $6,000 more. The last item in Mr. Chase's account to some extent describes itself. But it should be explained that the sum borrowed for Mrs. Sinclair was $2,000, and no more; that it was sought from Mr. Wetmore, because he was understood to hold the securities in his own hands for the payment of the Forrest judgment, which payment everybody knew to be inevitable, and that at a very early day, and that, consequently, the lender could then repay himself from the funds thus at control; and this, in fact, occurred about a year from the time he was kind enough to make the advance. Mr. Chase then paid him, it seems, $2,500.

Mr. O'Conor says in his memorial: "When my bill for advances, expenditures, and services was receipted for in November, 1868, a gentleman stood by who had rendered much aid in the case. I said to him 'You are, no doubt, in need, I am not; take as much of that as you please.' He thereupon took a loan of $15,000." Mr. O'Conor does not tell us that this gentleman was Mr. Nelson Chase, who had already got that day his $15,975 32. Perhaps Mr. O'Conor was ignorant of the latter fact; or perhaps Mr. O'Conor thought that Mr. Chase had magnanimously refused to take his share, and intended thus to justify a prevalent public opinion. That the fact that Mr. O'Conor was just then conducting for Mr. Chase the important and lucrative, but in some stages costly, Jumel case, had any bearing on this transaction, we can only conjecture. Mr. O'Conor, further on, repels the idea that it would have been right for him to have been supposed to act gratuitously for Mrs. Forrest. He says; "I then thought, have always understood, and now believe, that for a lawyer to offer a wife who had disagreed with her husband his voluntary aid in her litigations with him, and undertake to get her a divorce gratuitously, would be infamous conduct." The obvious answer to this is that many very good people, for many years, in point of fact, *did* suppose that Mr. O'Conor was acting gratuitously for Mrs. Forrest; and, although I have heard him warmly and continuously applauded for so doing, I never heard his conduct on that score spoken of with a word of blame. Still further, Mr. O'Conor inquires: "What would have been said if it was supposed that I, a bachelor of forty-five, had intruded myself into this lady's quarrel with her husband, and volunteered to become her champion without fee or reward?" If the views of Mr. O'Conor, as he clearly would convey, were the same twenty-five years ago as they are declared to be now, why was Mrs. Forrest asked at the former time by her counsel to sign the draft of a letter for publication in a widely circulated newspaper, affirming in behalf of her counsel precisely what is thus stigmatized to be unworthy? Why were her counsel so anxious to have one thing believed then and why are they so anxious to have another thing believed now? Surely, by the implication conveyed in his last quoted sentence, Mr. O'Conor does himself injustice. Not even Mr. Forrest would ever seriously have believed such an implication to be well founded. Mr. O'Conor's reputation was assuredly too well established for that.

Mr. O'Conor dwells in a singular spirit upon Mrs. Sinclair's former poverty and upon her "importunities" to him for relief. So far as this is intended to prompt or to justify condemnation of the lady it is proper at once to repel it. Mrs. Sinclair was for many years without any allowance whatever. The judgment paid at last in 1868 represented, among other things, no fewer than nine years of such unpaid arrearage. People naturally when in present money troubles and expecting future means turn to their lawyers for help. None knew better than Mr. O'Conor the tangible character of Mrs. Sinclair's expectations. His first very liberal advances cannot, it is true, be said in any business sense to have been secured; but not only these but all his subsequent advances were so secured in the not very remote sequel. The disposition of the judgment money was entirely under his control. If what Mrs. Sinclair finally received of that money and the cash advances previously made by Mr. O'Conor and others be added up, and divided by the number of years during which she received no alimony, it will not be found that the lady quite deserves the reflections cast upon her; and those who take into account that the courts and Referee fixed Mrs. Sinclair's allowance in gold times, and that she has always up to her former husband's death been thus subjected to the disadvantage of a depreciated currency, will find a still diminished occasion for Mr. O'Conor's censures.

I have now to allude to what, were my own interests or feelings alone concerned, would certainly be passed over in silence. Mr. O'Conor's years, his towering professional reputation, and the splendid services he has rendered a connection and a dear friend, would prompt such forbearance even in presence of greater provocation. But the slurs Mr. O'Conor is pleased to bestow upon me are reproaches to Mrs. Sinclair, since he unequivocally suggests her concurrence, tacit or express, in my objectionable behavior. Mr. O'Conor does not think it unworthy to strike at a living husband and father through a dead wife and child. He sees no impropriety in imputing to me, without investigation or inquiry, a line of conduct unworthy of a gentleman. He has no compunction in printing, without authority, private communications specially designated as such. Mr. O'Conor is sometimes a little mysterious, but any one who reads his memorial will see and own that directly or impliedly he charges me, First, with prejudicing Mrs. Sinclair against her counsel, and threatening her with what would be in the highest degree painful and disastrous to her happiness if she presumed, when he was assailed, to defend him; second, with writing him an indecorous or improper letter setting forth his client's needs and position; and third, with falsehood, inasmuch as in that letter I untruly represented that "supplementary proceedings" had been taken or menaced against Mrs. Sinclair, with the further implication that I used he untruth as a basis for attempting to extort rom Mr. O'Conor some improper or unjust concession.

To each and all of these charges I must interpose a respectful but absolute and unqualified denial. I knew pretty well before the force of the maxim "*Qui s'excuse s'accuse*," and Mr. O'Conor has lately emphasized it sharply in my mind. But the occasion demands a few words of personal justification, which shall be gotten over as fast as possible. Mrs. Sinclair, being Mrs. Sedley's eldest sister, has been an inmate of my family for many years. The other two sisters have usually been, as they now are, thousands of miles away. We have ever been a deeply attached family circle, and I never saw more tender affection than that between Mrs. Sinclair and her sister. The latter, on her deathbed, asked my promise that the household should not, on her departure, be broken up, and that I should be the same friend and defender of her sister that I had long been before. That promise was given, the arrangement was continued, and when afterward, in time, a change was made in the house the arrangement was still continued with the affectionate assent of all concerned. We have lived on the same spot during most of the time for the last twelve years, enjoying the society, and I trust the respect, of a large circle of estimable acquaintance. I am sure that by all of these Mrs. Sinclair is highly respected. During most of these years, and for some years before, I have been a member of the New-York press, and I do not think there is a man who knows me, either within or without the ranks of my professional brothers, who can be found to say I have ever committed a base, an underhand, or an unmanly action. I have never, by any possible construction, exerted, or sought to exert, the influence over my sister-in-law that Mr. O'Conor would convey. Those who know Mrs. Sinclair most intimately will laugh at the idea of her being deterred in her home from any expressions of opinion, or of anybody there seeking in that wise to restrain her. Mr. O'Conor's supposition on this point is utterly and ludicrously unfounded. With regard to my letter to himself, I must say that it was meant to be entirely respectful and becoming, and I think it was so. As Mrs. Sinclair's nearest living male connection, I certainly felt myself at liberty to address Mr. O'Conor in this fashion. The letter is in no sense an intrusive one. I was, through my wife, a loser of $15,000 by what had been done, and the allegation as to its minatory character is purely fanciful. Mr. O'Conor lays stress on my statement that "supplementary proceedings were threatened by some of Mrs. Sinclair's creditors." He says, "*No supplementary proceedings or the like were ever instituted*, and it may be proper to add that, as I was not pleased with Mr. Sedley's interposition, I declined to confer with him." I am sorry for Mr. O'Conor's sake to say that here again his memorial is at fault.

The official papers in all of the proceedings referred to in my letter to Mr. O'Conor, marked "private" by me and published by him in his memorial, including, in two of the cases, assignments of judgments, &c., and in all respects confirmatory of my assertions, lie on the desk beside me while this letter is written. I should not dream, as a consequence of pointing out some of the errors in Mr. O'Conor's memorial, of saying "that nothing more vile than it is in its whole tenor and in all its details can well be imagined;" but I think every impartial reader will admit that a document thus demonstrably incorrect should be accepted with considerable caution, even when put forth by so eminent an individual as Mr. O'Conor.

The document marked Note D, hereunto appended, is the original, and its date and character are Mr. O'Conor's conclusive refutation. But there was another and more important case in which supplementary proceedings were likewise taken against Mrs. Sinclair soon after this time. In this the counsel for plaintiff and defendant were respectively William Henry Anthon and W. Farley Gray, Esqs.; the sum involved was some $4,000; Mrs. Sinclair was interrogated in open court, and obliged to tell what Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Chase had done, and on hearing this, the opposing counsel, Mr. Anthon, covered his face with his hands and sat some time in silence.

Mr. O'Conor remarks that he declined to confer with me. I never asked him for a conference. My letter will not bear that construction. But Mr. O'Conor answered it, saying, in his reply, *that he saw no reason why the facts I mentioned should have been communicated to him.* It is plain that he wished to know nothing about them. My letter made it clear to Mr. O'Conor, (knowing what his own bill had been,) what amount must have remained in the hands of Mr. Chase. Yet, in his memorial, Mr. O'Conor observes of Mr. Chase: "I never had any but the most trifling and casual knowledge of his pecuniary dealings with Mrs. Forrest until the present month, April, 1876," a statement which is rendered more remarkable by the fact that on Mr. O'Conor's and Mr. Chase's original bills, now in my keeping, the same hand-writing appears, and that the lines of receipt at the end of Mr. O'Conor's are written, not the signature alone, but in full, by Mr. O'Conor's own hand.

As further confirmatory of what has been heretofore said relative to the proceedings of Mrs. Sinclair's creditors, who were astonished and aggrieved by her inability to pay them after the settlement of the judgment, I have to say that Mr. James B. Taylor wrote a strong letter on the subject, respecting which I sent an explanatory note to Mr. Nelson Chase in March, 1869. About the same time Mrs. Sinclair dispatched a note to the same gentleman, inclosing Mr. Taylor's letter. Mr. Nelson Chase replied to Mrs. Sinclair by a letter, which is hereunto annexed, marked "Note E." Mr. Chase, like Mr. O'Conor, did not see any reason why the facts named should be brought before his attention. It will be seen from Mr. Chase's letter that when it was written four months had elapsed since the payment of the judgment in November, 1868. After that Mr. Chase absolutely and entirely neglected Mrs. Sinclair's business, thereby subjecting her to cruel persecution and annoyance, and obliging her to employ another lawyer. Another sad example of the evil effects of seeing a panorama.

It would be unjust to Mrs. Sinclair to end this letter without saying that she has been recently misrepresented—unintentionally, no doubt—by a part of the press in a way that ought to be set right. She has lately been—as she has been during too much of her life—in great sorrow. A telegraphic dispatch received in New-York April 2, announced the death, by yellow fever, on the Friday next preceding, of Mr. B. F. Voorhees, at Rio de Janeiro, leaving his wife, Mrs. Sinclair's next surviving sister, bereaved and alone in that city. During the fortnight following reporters from at least twenty newspapers have been at my house on Staten Island pressing for interviews respecting the subject of this letter. Mrs. Sinclair has tried hard to escape from these gentlemen, but her impulse is to treat all visitors hospitably, and without, I am sure, the least bad intention, some of her guests have misquoted her. Mrs. Sinclair has never said, or wished to be understood as saying, that Mr. O'Conor had made any statement whatever—in his memorial or otherwise—that she desired to contradict in the newspapers. She has said that she thought Mr. O'Conor was, in some instances, mistaken; that she deeply regretted the whole melancholy controversy; that she had always felt, and still felt, the deepest gratitude toward Mr. O'Conor, and that, if compelled to testify before any tribunal, while she must, of course, adhere strictly to truth, it was her earnest wish that Mr. O'Conor should in the end, should in all material respects, be exonerated. In brief that, if any blame rightly attaches to him, she will not voluntarily be made the instrument to affix it.

I think it right to add to these statements, for reasons that Mr. O'Conor and his friends may understand, that I have never, up to the opening of this controversy through his memorial to the Bar Association, written or prompted one line against that gentleman for publication, or sought in any way to do him injustice. I should rejoice, even now, if anything that Mrs. Sinclair or her friends could say or do consistently with truth or proper self-respect could relieve her former counsel from aught of distasteful imputation or stigma of whatsoever nature that they do not deserve to bear. If I have been led by mistaken information, or by any latent or unconscious prejudice in any way not here disclaimed, to do Mr. O'Conor or Mr. Chase a wrong, even in the slightest degree, no fear of being misinterpreted or humiliated will deter me, on the proper showing, one instant from frankly acknowledging it. I regret the whole controversy, and should be heartily glad to have nothing more whatever to do with it. But if Mrs. Sinclair or any other inmate of my home is to be unfairly attacked, the onset, let it come from what quarter it may, must and shall be repelled by every legal and honorable weapon that I can command.

HENRY SEDLEY.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 17, 1876.

[NOTE A.]

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1868. *Mrs. Catharine N. Sinclair to Charles O'Conor, Dr.*

1860—June 2.	Account of advances to date.	$7,357 40	Interest to Nov. 9, 1868..	$4,350 58
1862—May 2.	Paid for place on calendar..	125 00	Interest to Nov. 9, 1868..	57 04
Dec. 20.	Cassidy's printing bill......	109 00	Interest to Nov. 9, 1868..	44 90
1863—Jan. 1.	Counsel fees to date.........	7,500 00	Interest to Nov. 9, 1868..	3,074 16
	Paid reporter for opinion...	7 00	Interest to Nov. 9, 1868..	2 86
Mar. 12.	Cash lent..................	1,000 00	Interest to Nov. 9, 1868..	396 08
May 28.	Cash lent..................	750 00	Interest to Nov. 9, 1868..	285 27
Nov. 14.	Cash lent..................	500 00	Interest to Nov. 9, 1868..	174 51
1865—Feb. 13.	Cash lent..................	7,500 00	Interest to Nov. 9, 1868..	1,962 91
Aug. 2.	Raymond's note............	275 00	Interest to Nov. 9, 1868..	62 93
July 21.	Cash, postages, &c.........	4 41	Interest to Nov. 9, 1868..	1 02
1867—Sept. 10.	Cash lent..................	500 00	Interest to Nov. 9, 1868..	40 79
1868—June 16.	Paid for printing points....	7 50	Interest to Nov. 9, 1868..	20
Oct. 9.	P'd A. J. Parker for services.	250 00	Interest to Nov. 9, 1868..	1 45
Nov. 9.	Interest as above...........	10,455 40	Total interest.........	$10,455 40
For professional services subsequent to affirmance of divorce suit, that is to say, conducting defense of suit in Circuit Court, conducting case in Special Term of United States Court, and against sureties, and on appeal in General Term, and on appeal to Court of Appeals, five years, numerous motions, &c.................		2,500 00		
Total.................		$38,850 71		

Received, New-York, Nov. 14, 1868, from Mrs. Catharine N. Sinclair, by the hand of [Rev. stamp.] Nelson Chase, Esq., thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and fifty 71-100 dollars, in full for the above account.

$38,850 71. CH. O'CONOR.

[NOTE B.]

Mrs. Catharine N. Forrest to Nelson Chase, *Dr.:*

1858—Dec. 27.	To judgment of Howland & Chase	$3,491 61
	To interest, 9 years, 10 months, 13 days..........	2,412 21
1865—Feb. 13.	To professional services to date	6,000 00
	To interest, 3 years, 8 months, 27 days..........	1,571 50
1867—Aug. 21.	To cash borrowed for her from W. C. Wetmore........	2,500 00
	Total........................	$15,975 32

Received, New-York, Nov. 25, 1868, from Mrs. Catharine N. Forrest, fifteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-five 32-100 dollars, in [Stamp.] full settlement for the above account, and in full of all demands to this date.

NELSON CHASE.

[NOTE C.]

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1869.

DEAR SIR: Your note of yesterday has made me deeply regret the circumstances you mention in regard to Mrs. Sinclair's affairs, of which I was not aware. Had I been, it would have afforded me pleasure to have arranged the payment of our fee in two installments out of the June and December interest, for I sincerely feel and deplore what you have so courteously and kindly expressed.

I beg to assure Mrs. Sinclair in reference to the amount of our charge, that it was not fixed before consultation with other members of the Bar, and then fixed below their estimate. When it is considered that we took charge of the matter without papers from the previous attorneys, and had consequently to examine back into the case; that our services embrace numerous interviews and consultations with plaintiff and with defendant's attorney, the opening or reception and conduct of negotiations for a final settlement and commutation of alimony and dower, and that this necessitated at our hands a preliminary examination of the law of dower in the several States where defendant's property is located, as well as the law regulating the commutation of annuities and the valuation of the inchoate right of dower; that we have had to examine into the case in the United States Court, with the view of getting it discontinued by consent; the obtaining of the permanent order of court which enables Mrs. Sinclair to collect hereafter her alimony herself, if she wishes, without further trouble or expense, and collecting the installment of $2,035, not to allude to the many details connected with the above, I am sure Mrs. Sinclair will not regard our charge as unreasonable.

Had her request to wait until December for a part of the fee been made sooner it would have afforded us sincere pleasure to arrange to suit her convenience. Even now we do not feel disposed to disoblige her in this, if she still desires it, or any other matter. At the same time we beg to say that the request having come, as I regret, after the money was unavoidably disposed of by us, it would be no slight inconvenience for us now, however willing to accommodate Mrs. Sinclair, to make the proposed arrangement. I will only add that in the payment of our fee in full we did not purpose making any further charge for our efforts to get the consent of parties, and having the suit in the United States Court dismissed.

Thanking you for the courteous terms of your note, and with sincere regards to Mrs. Sinclair, I remain yours truly, RICHARD H. CLARKE.

HENRY SEDLEY, Esq.

[NOTE D.]

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—William H. Mailler, Samuel P. Lord, and Abraham Quereau, plaintiffs, against Catharine N. Sinclair, defendant.—Affidavit to obtain order for examination of judgment debtor.

City and County of New-York, ss.: T. M. Squires, being duly sworn, says that he is attorney of the above-named plaintiffs; that judgment was recovered in this action against the above-named defendant in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York on the tenth day of July, 1867, for nine hundred and twenty dollars and forty-eight cents damages and costs; that said judgment, exclusive of costs, was for more than twenty-five dollars; that the judgment roll was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York on the same day, and a transcript thereof was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond on the 14th day of July, 1867, and that an execution upon said judgment against the property of the defendant was on the 14th day of July, 1867, duly issued to the Sheriff of the County of Richmond, where said defendant then resided and still resides; that the Sheriff has returned said execution wholly unsatisfied, and that said judgment remains wholly unpaid, excepting $250 paid on account thereof on or about the third day of February, 1868. T. M. SQUIRES.

Sworn to before me this 18th day of August, 1868.

EDW'D MITCHELL, Notary Public,
New-York City.

COUNTY COURT OF THE COUNTY OF RICHMOND.—William H. Mailler, Samuel P. Lord, and Abraham Quereau, plaintiffs, against Catharine N. Sinclair, defendant.—Order for the examination of judgment debtor.

It appearing to my satisfaction, by the above affidavit of T. M. Squires, attorney of the plaintiffs, that judgment has been recovered in this action against the above-named defendant in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, on the tenth day of July, 1867, for $920 48 damages and costs; that an execution upon said judgment against the property of the said defendant, Catharine N. Sinclair, has been duly issued to the Sheriff of the proper county, and that such execution has been returned wholly unsatisfied; and that said judgment, exclusive of costs, was for more than twenty-five dollars, and that said judgment still remains wholly unpaid, with the exception of two hundred and fifty dollars paid on account thereof on or about the third day of February, 1868; I do hereby order and require the said defendant to appear before me at a County Court to be held at Richmond, Richmond County, Staten Island, on the 11th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and on such further days as the court or Referee duly appointed shall name, to make discovery on oath concerning her property. And the said defendant, Catharine N. Sinclair, is hereby forbidden to transfer or make any other disposition of the property belonging to her not exempt by law from execution, or in any manner to interfere therewith, until further order in the premises.

Dated at Richmond the 31st day of August, 1868.

H. B. METCALF,
County Judge of Richmond County.

I hereby consent that the proceedings under within order be adjourned until the 1st day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Dated Sept. 27, 1868.

T. M. SQUIRES,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Defendant pays $25 costs and disbursements, several previous orders having been issued and discontinued without costs.

Ultimately settled by assignment of judgment executed July 30, 1870. H. S.

[NOTE E.]

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, March 15, 1869.

Mrs. Catharine N. Sinclair:

MADAM: Previously to the receipt of your note of the 11th inst. a letter had been received from Mr. Sedley of the same date, which determined me to take no further action in your behalf in any business whatever.

When on the eve of addressing you an announcement to this effect I received your note of the 13th inst., inclosing a letter addressed to yourself from James B. Taylor, Esq., of the same date.

The threatening tenor of both Mr. Sedley's and Mr. Taylor's letters necessarily precludes all further correspondence on the subjects to which those letters relate.

Whatever of evil or unpleasantness to any one concerned may eventually result from this new phase of the Forrest divorce case, I have determined not to submit to injustice, by whatever hands it may be attempted.

I shall, therefore, await with patience the commencement of the threatened hostilities, and defend myself against them as the justice of the case may require. Your obedient servant,

NELSON CHASE.

WESTERN RAILROAD COMBINATION.

CHICAGO, April 17.—A meeting of the managers of the various railroads operating east of St. Louis was held at the Pacific Hotel, Saturday afternoon, to effect a pool arrangement on all business originating at that point somewhat similar to the Eastern railroad combinations. The character of the movement was set forth several weeks since. It was proposed to pool the gross earnings of all the lines, as is done by the Eastern trunk lines, but, owing to the fact that a number of the roads are bankrupt, this idea was abandoned at the meeting on Saturday, and it was arranged to pool the gross earnings on all competition business to and from St. Louis on the basis of the earnings of the various roads for the years 1873, 1874, and 1875. The roads concerned in the arrangement are the Ohio and Mississippi, Chicago and Alton, Toledo and Wabash, Vandalia, and the Indianapolis and St. Louis. An Executive Board, composed of J. C. McMullin, of the Chicago and Alton; J. E. Simpson, of the Vandalia, and E. Waldron, of the Ohio and Mississippi, was elected, with power to agree upon a tariff to be observed. The new arrangement will enter into effect to-day.

FATAL SHOOTING IN PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, April 17.—An altercation occurred between two Frenchmen employed on a farm in Warwick, in their room, about midnight on Sunday night, when one shot the other in the head with a shot-gun and killed him. The murderer escaped. Their names cannot be learned.

Late last evening an Italian named Francisco Vincenti was walking on Washington street with a young lady, when another Italian, named Passenio Cararino, stepped up and struck the woman in the face, and when Vincenti remonstrated, drew a pistol and shot him fatally. Vincenti is living this morning, but will not probably survive the day. The assassin was arrested and identified by the woman, and committed for examination on Friday next. Jealousy was the cause of the trouble.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

GALVESTON, April 17.—A special dispatch to the *News* from Brownsville yesterday says that a Government force has occupied Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas, and demanded of Gov. Corales whether he has pronounced for Diaz. He is at San Fernando together with the State Legislature. Gen. Escobedo reached Monterey yesterday with 600 Government cavalry. The revolutionists are exacting forced loans from the merchants of New-Laredo, Mexico. The Consular officers are understood to be endeavoring to obtain military assistance to resist it. Diaz seized several hundred stand of arms in Matamoros yesterday.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The British steam-ship Crocus arrived here to-day from Hong Kong, via Yokohama, with a cargo of rice and 882 Chinese passengers. The intention was that the steam-ship should sail direct to this port, but two days out from Hong Kong the Chinese mutinied, complaining of the food and water. The mutiny was quelled without loss of life, but in consequence of the trouble the ship put into Yokohama, where an extra crew of forty men were obtained. It had been given out here that on the arrival of the Crocus the anti-coolie societies would mob the passengers, and a strong police force was stationed at the landing; the Chinamen were, however, undisturbed on their way to "Chinatown."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHIPS FROM A GERMAN WORKSHOP. By F. MAX MULLER, M. A. Vol. IV. Essays chiefly on the Science of Language. 12mo, pp. 565. New-York: SCRIBNER & Co.

The most brilliant of the great living philologists who write in the English language—strange that the most brilliant and forceful of those writers should be a German—has in this volume completed his collection of "chips," as appears by the copious and valuable index which he has given to the four volumes. This volume is made up of a collection of the author's contributions to magazines and reviews, in which form so much of our best writing of all kinds appears nowadays; of his lectures and addresses, and of controversial articles directed against George Darwin, on behalf of his father, and against Prof. Whitney on his own account.

The purely philological parts of the volume, if somewhat less interesting to the general reader than the author's previously-published writings on the same subject, are, perhaps, more so to those for whom the science of language has a special interest. Prof. Müller speaks in them to those with whom he is on the footing of teacher and scholar, whom he calls his fellow-students, and from whom he even says that he hopes to receive some instruction in return for that which he gives. The Bede Lecture is perhaps the most interesting of the purely philological part of the volume. Treating first of what he calls the stratification of language—by which he means that exhibition of language in various stages of formation which corresponds to the record in exposed strata of the geological formation of the earth and of Curtius' chronology of the Indo-Germanic tongues—he demonstrates and comments upon the fact that there is now in living languages evidence of a perfect likeness of primitive condition, although not of community of origin; and that language bears upon itself evidence of a development from the simplest and most artless condition to its present state of perfection in the Indo-European tongues; that the Sanskrit and the Greek were once in the rude and unelaborated condition of the Chinese, which is a language arrested in its almost primitive condition—and that the isolated languages, like the Chinese, are not free from combinatory forms; that the combinatory languages, like the Hungarian and Finnish, are not without germs of inflection, and that the inflectional languages, like the Sanskrit, the Greek, and the German, contain traces of a combinatory state of existence. According to this demonstration it then appears that even philological science, if it does not admit the fact that all the nations of the earth were originally of one speech, does not only acknowledge but insist upon the almost equally significant fact that all languages have been developed from like germs by like laws. From discussions of general interest like these the Professor passes in his notes to others of a very advanced and minute sort; for example, "On the final dental of the pronominal stem *tad*," "Did feminine bases in *á* take *s* in the nominative singular," and "Grammatical forms in Sanskrit corresponding to the so-called infinitives in Greek and Latin." The latter discussion is long, minute, and very learned and subtle. The soundness of the remark that in the English infinitive, which undoubtedly has a dative origin and significance, "expressions like *for to do*" (which are archaic,) "show that the simple *to* was not always felt to be sufficiently expressive to convey the meaning of an original dative," we venture to question. We find the same form in French—*pour faire, pour aller*—and it would seem that this idiom came into English from the French at the time that they were spoken side by side by the same people, many of whom were daily in the habit of using both languages.

One of the most interesting papers in the volume is that upon the migration of fables. In this Prof. Müller makes it clear that the wisdom embodied in fables came, like all other wisdom, from the East. Where else indeed could it have come from, since the people themselves in whose memory the fables lived came from the East themselves? Müller takes the fable known to us all from our childhood, and which ages ago gave origin to the common saying of counting your chickens before they are hatched—the fable of the milkmaid who was going to sell the milk in the pail on her head for enough to buy a hundred eggs, then sell the chickens and buy a pig, sell that and buy a cow with a calf, a frisking calf, and with the proceeds of this a fine gown, in which she should captivate a fine husband, which thought caused her to frisk like the calf and upset her milk-pail, and with it all her scheme of prosperity; and this fable, which appears among La Fontaine's, he shows is of the remotest Eastern origin. It existed in Sanskrit at least two thousand years ago, and the fact that the personage of the fable was then not a milk-maid, but a Brahman, and that instead of a pail of milk he had a pot of rice, and that instead of a pig he proposed to buy goats, and so forth, does not at all impair the essential identity of the tables. This fable our author traces gradually down through the ages until it appears in the works of Spanish and old French fabulists, where La Fontaine found it. Indeed all the good stories seem to be of great and indefinite antiquity. They are human nature embodied and set in action. Their form and their spirit have been preserved; they have changed only their costume and some of their accidental traits to adapt them to the times and the people through whose mouths they have passed from century to century.

The volume is enriched by Dean Stanley's sermon on the end and means of Christian missions as a proper accompaniment and justification of Prof. Müller's Westminster lecture on missions, which was delivered in the nave of the great Abbey on Dec. 3, 1873, by Dean Stanley's invitation. The appearance of the eminent German philologist as a speaker upon this subject was the occasion of some surprise, but it was fully justified by his performance. Rarely, we may almost say never, has the scheme of Christian missions, in which faith has of late much wavered, received such powerful support as from Max Müller. He divides all the few great religions into the proselyting and the non-proselyting; the former of which are missionary in spirit, if not in act, the latter being without that spirit. The great non-proselyting religions are Judaism, Brahmanism, and Zoroastrianism; the proselyting are Buddhism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity. The three latter have had a missionary character from their very beginning. The Jews, the Brahmans, and the Parsees have never thought of spreading their religions. On the contrary, they have been exclusive, and have sought rather to keep themselves uncontaminated by the gentile or outer world, the Jews having shut the Gentiles in the outer court of their temple, and the Brahmans having gone so far as to punish those who happened to be near enough to hear even the sound of their prayers or to witness their sacrifices. Buddhism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity on the contrary, however they may differ from each other in doctrine, have this in common—they have all faith in themselves, they have all life and vigor, they want to convince, they mean to conquer. They all recognize a new duty—that of spreading the truth, of refuting error, of bringing the whole world to acknowledge the paramount if not the divine authority of their doctrines. To his just view of these religions Prof. Müller might have added that these alone of all the real religions of the world have been reformatory in their original purpose and in their operations Buddhism and Mohammedanism no less than Christianity raised the moral tone and purified the lives of the peoples among whom they had their origin. The first two as well as the last have been active principles of good in the world. Naturally such religions are proselyting and missionary in spirit. As to the nature of missionary work, Prof. Müller divides it into the parental and the controversial. The latter needs no definition or explanation; the former consists in taking the young and the susceptible, and in teaching them and molding them, partly by precept, partly by example, partly by personal influence. It is in the latter kind of missionary work that Max Müller has faith, and it is that which he advocates. As to the manner of missionary labor "we want," he says, "less of creeds, but more of trust; less of ceremony, but more of work; less of solemnity, but more of genial honesty; less of doctrine, but more of love." The experience of all successful missionaries sustains this position. Eminently was this the case with the great and good missionary Bishop John Coleridge Pattison, to whose virtues and ability Prof. Müller pays this glowing tribute.

> "Follow him in his vessel, sailing from island to island begging for children, carrying them off as a mother her new-born child, nursing them, washing them and combing them, clothing them, feeding them, teaching them in his Episcopal palace, in which he himself is everything—nurse, and housemaid, and cook, school-master, physician, and Bishop—read there how that man who tore himself away from his aged father, from his friends, from his favorite studies and pursuits, had the most loving of hearts for these children, how indignantly he repelled for them the name of savages, how he trusted them, respected them, and when they were formed and established took them back to their island homes, there to be a leaven for future ages. Yes, read the life, the work, the death of that man, a death in very truth, a ransom for the sins of others, and then say whether you would like to suppress a profession that can call forth such self-denial, such heroism, such sanctity, such love. It has been my privilege to have known some of the finest and noblest spirits which England has produced during this century; but there is none to whose memory I look up with greater reverence, none by whose friendship I feel more deeply humbled than by that of that true saint, that true martyr, that truly parental missionary."

A part of the volume is controversial, and in both the reply to Mr. Darwin and the paper headed "In Self Defense," Prof. Müller's antagonist is Prof. Whitney, of Yale College, whose style of criticism and of controversy has provoked some very severe strictures of late from eminent European philologists. It must be confessed that our New-Haven Orientalist receives rather severe punishment at the hands of the great Oxford Professor, and that according to all appearances he has no reason to complain of the latter's onset, it being not an unprovoked personal attack like, for example, that made on Mr. Grant White by Dr. Fitzedward Hall in his "Recent Exemplifications of False Philology," and in his "Modern English," but a defensive war against an assailant. Taking pride, as our readers know that we do, in the large acquirements and fruitful linguistic studies of Prof. Whitney, we cannot but regret that he subjected himself to so severe a handling, the effect of which is enhanced by the quiet tone, the well assured manner, and the cutting humor of Prof. Müller, who, by the way, German as he is, and as he declares himself, is distinguished among all the philologists who write in English by his easy mastery of the language. His superiority to them in this respect is no less manifest than in others. As to Prof. Whitney, Müller speaks of him as "not an original worker, but a hard reader and a very smart writer;" and again refers to him as "a gentleman who had acquired considerable notoriety, not indeed by any special and original researches in comparative philology, but by his repeated attempts at vilifying the works of other scholars." These are hard sayings; but Prof. Müller shows that there is at least some ground for them, and that he himself has borne in silence these repeated attempts, or, in Prof. Müller's words, "his intentional rudeness and arrogance," for fifteen years. Another eminent philologist, Steinthal, after a similar experience and a similar silence, was provoked into an outburst of denunciation, the echoes of which are still heard among scholars, and the abusiveness of which Müller condemns and deplores. It is sad, indeed, that among the writers on language in its higher departments, as in the lower one of verbal criticism, there are some who cannot attempt to refute the errors, or what they regard as the errors, of others, without taking a tone of personal disrespect, and applying personal epithets and illustrations derogatory in their effect as they are in their intention. With all due respect for Prof. Whitney's acquirements and ability, which have been often freely and heartily expressed in our columns, we cannot but also express our regret that he has given occasion for such a retort as that of Max Müller. True he has not descended to the level of his protégé, Dr. Hall, who brought upon himself the open rebuke of the *Edinburgh Review* and the *Saturday Review* for the gross indecency of his attack upon Mr. Grant White; but he has stepped much too far into that slough for a man of his high and well-deserved reputation. We heartily wish that with this reply of the Oxford Professor this unpleasant affair might be at an end; but, although from the tone of Prof. Müller we are inclined to think that he will not again break silence on the subject, we fear that there may be a rejoinder from the other side. The better way would be for both parties to contend only as respectful and self-respecting rivals in their common labors. It should, however, be added that Prof. Müller makes his part of the controversy equally instructive and incisive.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

—The April number of the *North American Review* contains five articles and the usual critical notices. This old quarterly easily maintains its place at the head of the higher class of periodicals among us, and the present number shows no falling off in the thorough research, the careful scholarship, or the high tone of its leading articles. In the department of book reviews, its criticisms are the best we have. The criticism in the present issue is such as you do not meet with elsewhere. Prof. Tyndall is charged, in a review of his lectures on Sound, with unfair references to the researches of Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, not unlike the points in dispute, so far as the mode of the controversy is concerned, between Müller and Whitney. Mr. Darwin's *Insectiverous Plants* is reviewed by one who is capable of writing an original book on the subject. Sidgewick's *Methods of Ethics* is thoroughly analyzed and dissected. The minor poets of present notoriety have justice dealt out to them, and every book is reviewed upon its merits. If anything, the literary criticisms of the *North American* are often better than original and longer articles. Yet the longer papers have very substantial merits. Not one of the essays in this number is poorly written; not one takes up by-gone issues; not one fails to contribute information on important and pressing subjects. Mr. William F. Poole, formerly librarian of the Athenæum, contributes an article on "Dr. Cutler and the Ordinance of 1787," in which he shows that Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cutler, of Ipswich, Mass., was the author of the wise and prominent features of that celebrated instrument for the government of the territory north-west of the Ohio River. The importance of this ordinance is not fully known. It fixed forever the character of the immigration, and of the social, political, and educational institutions of the people who were to inhabit our north-western territory. It forever prohibited slavery and involuntary servitude within its limits, and when this territory was at length cut up into States, it decided their political and social character. Daniel Webster said of it: "I doubt whether one single law of any lawgiver, ancient or modern, has produced effects of more distinct, marked, and lasting character than the ordinance of 1787;" and the late Judge Walker, of Ohio, says that "it approaches as nearly to absolute perfection as anything to be found in the legislation of mankind." Mr. Poole gives not only the history of the ordinance, but the full biographical details about Dr. Cutler and his part in it. The essay throws much light upon the organization of our political system.

The publication of Mr. H. H. Bancroft's "Native Races of the Pacific States" has provoked Mr. Lewis H. Morgan to write a paper on "Montezuma's Dinner," in which he shows the gorgeous descriptions of the Aztec civilization are out of keeping with all which we know of the Indian character, and are so flagrantly absurd in themselves, that they break down before the wholesome knowledge of American ethnology. The upshot of his criticism is that the Spaniards with Cortes saw the native Princes through their imagination, and transferred to their political life ideas drawn from the feudal system of Europe. This brings against Mr. Prescott as well as Mr. Bancroft the charge of having been victimized by Spanish fictions, and since the Aztec story culminates in the description of "Montezuma's Dinner," Mr. Morgan attempts, with apparent success, to reduce the fancy sketch to its probable facts. He handles the subject with ability and with a thorough knowledge.

In an article on the "Consular System of the United States," Mr. Charles Hale, after showing the defects of our present methods, (which defects, however, do not prevent our system at present from being as good as that of other nations,) advises such a reorganization that Congress shall appoint Consuls without specifying their posts, and that the new Consuls shall take the positions vacated by those who are advanced to the more important posts on the ground of superior capacity, a system of promotion similar to that in use in the Army and Navy. The next article is an analysis of the two leading points in the public career of the late Chief Justice Chase—"His conservatism as a statesman and his eminent qualities as a Judge," by Mr. Isaac F. Redfield.

The last essay is from the pen of Mr. David A. Wells, and deals in a masterly manner with the very difficult subject of "The Reform of Local Taxation." He enters into the minute details of the subject without losing his grasp of guiding principles, and shows not only the leakages and difficulties of the present system, but the imperative necessity of such reforms as have been introduced in England, and such measures as make personal property as well as real estate answerable for taxation. It is a paper which can justly be called a contribution to political science, and must attract attention throughout the country. It is in such articles as these, dealing with important and fundamental questions in political and social science, and in various departments of literature and philosophy, that the *North American Review* meets a public want, and its writers are generally the men best qualified to discuss the subjects which they write upon.

BOSTON LITERARY NOTES.

The publishers have done much of their heaviest work during the Winter, but the Spring publications, if less important than usual, have considerable interest. *Mr. Ticknor's Memoirs* are in a second edition, the sale so far having been larger than was anticipated. The *Life of Alexander Hamilton*, by John T. Morse, Jr., published by Little, Brown & Co., is meeting with a favorable reception. *The Centenary Exhibition of Bancroft's United States* has reached the third volume, and is largely improved both in style and matter.

Messrs. Osgood & Co. are soon to issue a "Little Classic" Emerson, of which the essays, first and second series, will be published in April. Their new edition of Hawthorne's writings will be completed in May by the publication of three juveniles, and will be followed by a memoir of Hawthorne from the pen of his son-in-law, Mr. P. G. Lathrop, assistant editor of the *Atlantic*. This will not be a regular biography, but only a sketch. Like Thackeray, Mr. Hawthorne left express directions that no set account of his life should be written. Mr. J. T. Fields has furnished the only sketch of Hawthorne yet given to the public, one of the volumes of the Vest-pocket Series, but Mr. Lathrop's sketch, as he modestly terms it, will give that account of the man, his habits of composition, the growth of his literary works, which his admirers have so much longed to own. Twelve numbers of the popular Vest-pocket Series have been published. The thirteenth will contain the famous Dr. John Brown's "Rab and His Friends," and "Marjorie Fleming." The next will be Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner;" the next, Mr. Fields' "Sketch of Barry Cornwall," reprinted from *Harper's Magazine* and much enlarged. These publishers take precedence of all others in Boston for their enterprise, for their ingenuity in bringing out various editions of the same author, for the high standard and interesting character of their publications.

Messrs. Lockwood, Brooks & Co. have issued an interesting volume of Easter hymns, compiled by Miss Chapman, with an introduction by Rev. Dr. Coolidge.

Roberts Brothers are always bringing out choice books. They are just issuing a portion of the English collected edition of the new publication of Lord Houghton's poetical works, with a fine portrait of the author. Lord Houghton is the poet of a class, not of the multitude, but in their way his poems have much beauty, and are admired for their traces of high culture. Another book soon to bear their imprint is Rev. Dr. Robert Laird Collier's *Meditations on the Essence of Christianity*, and still another is Edward Abbott's *Paragraph History of the American Revolution*, illustrated, with maps, being the second of Abbott's Series of Paragraph Histories.

The Boston Art Club Rooms contain at present the Centennial Collection of paintings which is to represent Boston art in its various phases at Philadelphia. Its historical subjects are excellent, and the portraits are characteristic. Bishop Cheverus, Judge Story, Washington Allston, John Adams, Daniel Webster, Wendell Phillips, John G. Whittier are included. The whole city is catching the Centennial fever, and the warlike doings of 1776 are presented in numerous pamphlets and maps upon the counters of all booksellers.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.

EASTON, Penn., April 17.—Theodore Garren, of Hutchinson Station, N. J., next-door neighbor to Jacob Young, who was found in his house murdered on April 4, hung himself this morning. A letter was found in his pocket stating that he knew that some people thought him guilty of murdering Young, that although he was innocent of that crime he committed suicide for fear of being arrested and punished for a murder which he had not committed. The unfriendly feeling which existed between Garren and Young, and the former's action since the murder gave rise to a suspicion that he had committed the crime. Garren has not been in sound mind for several days. He was fifty-nine years of age, and leaves a wife and five children.

THE FLOODS IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, April 17.—No other damage than that telegraphed last evening has occurred from the Spring freshet in the Rideau River. The flood has subsided somewhat, one of the upper ice jams having moved away.

THE MERRIMACK RIVER.

LAWRENCE, April 17.—The Merrimack River is very high, and about 4,500 mill operatives are out of employment in consequence. No danger is apprehended.

LAW REPORTS.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY

CHIEF JUSTICE DALY SUSTAINS THE INJUNCTION AGAINST THE CORPORATION—THE ACT UNDER WHICH THEY EXERCISE POWERS DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Chief Justice Daly, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, rendered a decision yesterday in the case of James Patton against the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, sustaining and continuing the injunction restraining the company from building its turn-out, switch, &c., on the premises of the plaintiff, who is the owner of the Pacific Hotel, in Greenwich street. The defendants dug into a vault beneath the sidewalk in front of the plaintiff's premises, and were preparing to make a foundation for the superstructure, when they were restrained by an injunction granted by Judge Van Brunt. The question involved was as to whether the company have any legal right to build the structure in and through the plaintiff's vault. Chief Justice Daly's opinion on the matter is very exhaustive, and covers all the points raised on the argument. The first inquiry is as to the plaintiff's right or property in the vault, which depends upon the nature of his title to the land on which the hotel stands. After referring to the unbroken chain of title to the premises ending in the plaintiff, the Chief Justice holds that "the vault beneath the sidewalk, which is connected with, and forms a part of the building erected upon the plaintiff's land, and which has been in existence over sixty years, is the plaintiff's private property, being in no way essential to nor interfering with the use to which the street is devoted as a public street, and his right to the use and enjoyment of the vault cannot be taken away, impaired, or interfered with, except by authority of law. The construction of a railroad over the surface, or beneath, or above a street is not such a use as a street is necessarily subject to, for such roads can be, and in certain cities are, erected upon land bought for and exclusively used for that purpose. The Legislature, however, can, as they frequently have done, confer the right to construct a railroad through any of the public streets, provided the persons, upon whom this right is conferred obtain the consent of the owners in fee, or make compensation to them, as required by the provisions of the constitution, by the appraisal and payment of damages in the mode prescribed by law." The company, the Chief Justice further holds, has no right to make use of the plaintiff's premises without giving him due compensation, which they have not done or proposed to do. Another and still graver question raised is as to whether the company has any right to build the turn-out at all. The company's rights are derived from the act passed in 1875, investing them with the rights, powers, &c., of a former corporation—the West Side and Yonkers Patent Railway Company. The latter company was authorized by an act passed in 1867, to construct an experimental elevated railway in the counties of New-York and Westchester, to be operated exclusively by propelling cables attached to stationary engines placed under the sidewalks. The company was authorized, after an experimentary portion of the road had been constructed, to extend the tracks along both sides of Greenwich street and Ninth avenue to the Harlem River. The experiment was not successful, and in 1868 an act was passed conferring upon the company different and very extensive powers. The act being local it was necessary that it should have only one subject, and that subject expressed in its title. This was not done. The act was entitled "An act supplementary to Chapter 489 of the laws of 1867, and to provide for the collection and application of revenue in the County of New-York in certain cases." To state in the title that an act is supplementary to another act, Chief Justice Daly holds is no statement of the subject of the supplementary act and what followed; that it was "to provide for the collection and application of revenue in the County of New-York in certain cases" was no statement of the subject, but of a mere incident of the subject, and a very subordinate one. The title was probably intended to divert attention from the real object of the bill, which was to relieve the company from the obligation of operating a road in the manner prescribed by the act of 1867, by cables, &c., and to authorize them to use any motor as Commissioners should approve. Many other topics are also included in the act, none of which are expressed in the title. The Legislature then attempted to confer the increased privileges and franchises by the passage of a subsequent act known as chapter 595 of the Laws of 1875. This act, however, offends against the Constitutional amendments, which went into effect on Jan. 1, 1875, which provide, among other things, that when a law incorporates the whole or any part of a previous law, the latter shall be inserted. The act of 1875 incorporates the acts of 1867 and 1868, without these latter being inserted. It authorizes the company to build the road, its switches, turn-outs, &c. The important provisions of the act of 1875, giving the power to build the road, are taken from the previous acts though they are not inserted, and they are, therefore, unconstitutional and void. Chief Justice Daly then continues:

The power to construct the turn-out which the defendants are about to build in front of the plaintiff's hotel, and, indeed, their whole authority to construct a railroad in Greenwich street, or in any other street of the City, rests entirely upon these provisions in the act of 1875, provisions enacted in direct violation of the prohibition in the amended Constitution, and, therefore, wholly void. There is an implied recognition of the defendants' right to build and extend the road along Greenwich street and the Ninth avenue to Harlem contained in the prohibition in the seventh section of the act of 1875, which declares that they shall not build or extend their road along any other streets or avenues. But this was meant to be, and necessarily must be, taken in connection with the previous affirmative provision enacted to confer the power upon the defendants to build and extend the road over and along Greenwich street and the Ninth avenue, and if that affirmative provision is void because it was enacted in a mode forbidden by the Constitution, this implied recognition, which is not an active clause or grant, will not, in my judgment, suffice to confer the power. I feel the importance of the question of the constitutionality of these acts, and am fully impressed with what has been urged upon the great benefit to the public of this road as a means of rapid transit. But the plaintiff has brought before the court not only the question of the right of the defendants to enter upon his vault, but also their right to build any turnout at all in front of his hotel upon the ground that the portion of the act of the Legislature which is relied upon as conferring authority to do so is unconstitutional and void. The preliminary injunction granted by Judge Van Brunt restrains the defendant from doing either, and after a careful examination of the question, I can come to no other conclusions than that the defendants have no right to interfere with the plaintiff's vault, and derive no authority whatever from the act in question to construct the turn-out in front of his premises. The preliminary injunction must, therefore, be sustained and made permanent."

A RAILROAD BOND DECISION.

Judge Larremore, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, rendered a decision yesterday in the case of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey against the Rockland County National Bank. It appears that in 1873 a man presented a check, signed by John Matthews, to the plaintiffs, and an order for fifteen $1,000 bonds of its issuing. Registered bonds were given him. It was afterward discovered that both the check and the order were forgeries. Two of the bonds were subsequently discovered in the possession of the defendants. The latter alleged that a man calling himself W. J. Dixon had deposited with them a check for $3,000, and had left two of the bonds on deposit. Later on the same day he had drawn $800 on the credit of the bonds. The $3,000 check was discovered to be forged, and the bank expressed its willingness to give up the bonds if the $800 were paid them by the railroad company. The latter refused to do this. Judge Larremore holds that as the bonds in question were registered, the company did not part with either the title to or possession of them, and that the bank has no lien on the bonds, which are ordered to be given up to the plaintiffs.

A WELL-KNOWN LAWYER ARRESTED.

Thomas P. Somerville, the well-known lawyer of this City, was arrested late on Saturday evening, charged with being connected with the safe burglary in Washington. He was allowed to go on his own recognizance until yesterday afternoon, and was then discharged by United States Commissioner Shields. He was immediately rearrested upon another warrant upon the affidavit of Assistant District Attorney Foster, to the effect that Mr. Somerville had been indicted in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for having aided in the robbery of District Attorney Harrington's office, April 17, 1874. Mr. Somerville was subpœnaed before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, and was in Washington last week, but was allowed to return to this City, to appear when called upon. He did not plead this privilege but gave bail in $5,000, before Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court.

DISPUTE ABOUT A TROTTING HORSE.

A curious case was brought to trial before Judge Dykeman in Part II. of the Supreme Court yesterday, wherein Daniel Mace, the horse trainer and driver, is plaintiff and Gardner A. Sage, Jr., defendant. The action was on four promissory notes purporting to have been signed by the defendant in May, 1873, which the plaintiff claims formed part of the consideration given by Sage in the purchase of the horse Myron Perry. Mace says that Sage agreed to purchase the animal for $7,000, paying him $3,000 in cash, and giving his notes, extending in their time of payment over eleven months, for the remainder. The defendant claims that the money was obtained from him while he was under the influence of liquor at a notorious house of prostitution in this City, kept by one Josephine Fisher, where the defendant was persuaded to go by George Cooney. The latter had been Mace's chief business manager, and was taken into Sage's employ, as the latter claims, on Mace's recommendation. Sage says he is addicted to epileptic fits while under the influence of liquor, and needs a man to take charge of him while in that condition. He says he engaged Cooney for this purpose. He further alleges that he has no recollection of ever having given any notes to Mace, or of purchasing the horse, and claims that if he did so he was at the time under the influence of liquor. The plaintiff says he made a bargain with the defendant whereby the former was to keep the horse and train him at the defendant's expense until the notes were paid. S. W. Fullerton appears for the plaintiff, and Elbridge T. Gerry and Ambrose Monell for the defendant.

JESURUN'S FRAUDS.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION AFFECTING CUSTOM-HOUSE BROKERS AND OTHERS.

In the case of E. H. M. Huntington, of Boston, against Warren Beebe & Co., of this City, tried before Judge Fancher, of the Court of Arbitration, the arbitrator yesterday rendered the following opinion in favor of the plaintiff:

This action was brought to recover $1,500, gold, remitted by plaintiff to defendants in June, 1875, to pay, under protest, a claim of the Custom-house at New-York for duties on plaintiff's importations. The plaintiff by two shipments, arriving at New-York in February and March, 1875, imported certain bales of camel's hair from the East. Defendants acted as his agents in New-York to receive and forward the consignments; also to pass the invoice and pay the duties at the Custom-house. They charged the plaintiff half of one per cent. for their services. The Custom-house Appraisers did not agree to the classification of the goods as camel's hair, but, in their construction of the tariff acts, claimed that the goods should be classified as wool. The Custom-house authorities consequently refused to allow the transshipment to Boston until their demand for increased duties was paid. The plaintiff accordingly remitted to the defendants $1,500, gold, with instructions to pay the additional claim for duties under protest, and to appeal to Washington from the decision at New-York. The defendants, under date of June 8, 1875, acknowledged the receipt of the $1,500, gold, and the protest and appeal were duly made. Upon the appeal being heard, the Secretary of the Treasury reversed the decision of the Collector of the Port of New-York, the Secretary holding that the goods were properly classified by the plaintiff, and that the additional duty could not properly be imposed. The plaintiff thereupon applied for a return of the $1,500, gold. Under date of March 9, 1876, defendants wrote to the plaintiff: "The secret of the long delay in getting back the additional duty on the hair, is out. Our Custom-house broker, Moses Jesurun, has proved a defaulter. We find to-day that he never paid the $1,514 08, gold, which we gave him, together with the protest and appeal. He kept the money and filed the protest and appeal in the proper place and way in the Custom-house. We find the two entries properly liquidated after the date of the decision of the Secretary at the original rate of duty. The question to be determined is which of the two innocent parties must bear the loss occasioned by the fraud of Jesurun, the broker? There is evidence that the plaintiff knew of or assented to the employment of a broker to pay the additional duties, though the usage of business shows that a broker was employed to pass invoices at the Custom-house, for which a small charge was made in defendants' accounts with the plaintiff. I am of opinion that the broker was the subaltern of the defendants, and that they are responsible to the plaintiff for his want of fidelity. The defendants selected him, and he was subject to their orders. They were at liberty to choose their own mode of action as to the payment of the additional duties. They could pay personally, or through their cashier, clerk, or broker. When they employed Jesurun and intrusted to him the gold, he was their subaltern, and not an ancillary agent of the plaintiff. There was no privity between the broker and the plaintiff, and no usage is shown by which the defendants could employ a broker and put the gold in his charge at the plaintiff's risk. Had the defendants been authorized, either by the plaintiff expressly, or by implication from the course of dealing, to employ for the plaintiff an ancillary agent to pay the duties, it would have been sufficient to subject the plaintiff to the loss. But under the circumstances the law charges the loss upon the defendants. The case is a hard one for them; yet the liability emanates from the nature of their obligation to the plaintiff as his agents. The rule is abundantly sustained that an agent is liable to his principal for losses incurred by the negligence of the agent's servant within the range of the latter's employment. (Wharton on Agents, sec. 276, 545, Phil. Ed., 1876.)

There must be an award in favor of the plaintiff against the defendants for $1,500, gold.

E. L. FANCHER, Arbitrator.

COURT NOTES.

Messrs. Field & Deyo, the attorneys for Tweed, yesterday served notice of appeal from the judgment in the $6,000,000 suit on Mr. Peckham.

Townsend Cox was appointed Receiver yesterday of the Greer Turner Sugar Refining Company, doing business at the corner of King and Greenwich streets. The assets of the company, it is stated, will not realize over $50,000.

James McGuire, a vagrant, was charged at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday with stealing a pair of pantaloons from Vogels Brothers, corner of Forty-ninth street and Third avenue. He was held in $300 to answer.

In the case of Mason against Deckel, hitherto reported in THE TIMES, the jury in Part II. of the Superior Court, yesterday, brought in a verdict of $13,300 and interest for the plaintiff. The action was brought to recover money on a stock contract.

The usual semi-monthly farce of opening Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, for the holding of which no court-room has been provided by the Municipal authorities, was again repeated yesterday. Crier Oakford formally opened Part II., and it was immediately adjourned sine die by direction of Judge Gildersleeve.

Judge Barrett, in the Supreme Court, Chambers yesterday, granted an order of publication in the case of Eleanor Bowles against William Bowles. The action is brought for an absolute divorce. The plaintiff alleges that she was married to the defendant in 1865, in France, and that the latter is now and has been for a long time living in adultery, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, with Zelia Duprez, who has borne him two children.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday James Benson, of No. 276 Sixth avenue, and Richard Geoghegan, of No. 434 West Thirty-eighth street, charged with assaulting and attempting to rob Louis Fernandez, of No. 222 West Twenty-eighth street, while the latter was walking on Seventh avenue on the night of March 29, pleaded guilty to assault and battery. Judge Sutherland sentenced the desperadoes to six months each in the Penitentiary.

Benedito Marcello, keeper of an Italian restaurant at No. 87 West Sixteenth street, was tried before Judge Sutherland in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, charged with attempting to stab a fellow-countryman named Ambrosia Cardini, who went to his store on March 4 to collect a bill of $92. Marcello showed that he had been compelled to eject Cardini, who had created a disturbance in his store, and the jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty."

There were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday remittiturs from the Court of Appeals ordering the issue of proper mandamuses against the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments in five cases, wherein Thomas Tone, James N. C. Tytler, Eliza Davis, Edward Colegrove, and Ellen N. Yelverton were plaintiffs respectively. The proceedings were for the revision of the awards of damages for the change of grade of One Hundred and Twenty-third street.

The case of Daniel A. Mowry against the World Mutual Insurance Company was brought to trial before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a jury in Part III. of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The plaintiff sues for a $10,000 policy on his uncle's life. The defense is that the latter's answers to the questions in his application for insurance were false and fraudulent, he pretending that he had no particular disease, whereas, in reality, he was afflicted with syphilis and other diseases, which caused his death. Another ground of defense is that the plaintiff had no insurable interest in the policy.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, confirmed the report of William Kennelly, James M. Oakley, and John T. McGowan, the Commissioners appointed in the matter of opening the Fort Washington Ridge road from Eleventh avenue, at One Hundred and Fifty-ninth street, to a point on the King's Bridge road near Inwood street, with a branch road. The costs, expenses, &c., of the opening are fixed at $12,967 02, the awards for damages at $588,147 10, and the total assessments at $601,114 12. Of this latter amount $301,109 are imposed on the property-owners, and the remainder on the City.

A young man named James Sampson, of No. 216 East Twenty-third street, got on a Third avenue car, Sunday night, and jostled Henry Ahles, of No. 888 Second avenue, who was standing on the rear platform. Sampson then got off the car, and Ahles, happening to look at his vest, discovered that a gold watch, valued at $70, had been stolen. He pursued Sampson, and caught him on the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Lexington avenue. On being arraigned before Justice Duffy, at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday, he denied all knowledge of the affair, but was committed to answer in default of $2,000.

The complaint in the case of William Buckley against the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company was dismissed by Chief Justice Monell in Part I. of the Superior Court yesterday. The plaintiff is fifteen years of age and sues by a guardian to recover $15,000. About six years ago he lived at Melrose, and one day, after rambling along the railroad track, climbed on some empty freight cars. The cars were moved on a switch and the boy was thrown off, sustaining injuries which made the amputation of his right hand necessary. The motion to dismiss the complaint was granted, because of the insufficiency of evidence and because there had been no negligence shown on the part of the defendants.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 17.—The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Tuesday, April 18: Nos. 152, 111, 164, 46, 100, 81, 82, 83.

The following arguments were heard to-day: No. 120.—William H. Parsons and others, Respondents, vs. James Sutton and another, appellants; argued by Thomas Darlington for appellants, John E. Parsons for respondents. No. 145.—Bailey Hascall, respondent, vs. The Life Association of America, appellant; argued by Carlisle Norwood for appellant, John E. Parsons for respondent. No. 153.—William Leetch, respondent, vs. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, appellants; argued by S. Hand and W. G. Choate for appellants, W. J. A. Fuller and S. L. Fancher for respondent.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Report confirmed.—In the matter of the application of the Department of Public Works for and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the laying out, widening, and straightening of King's Bridge road northerly from the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, to the Harlem River.

In the matter of Lyon vs. Eldridge.—Order denying stay of proceedings, &c.

Granted.—In the matter of the petition of the United States Trust Company, of New-York, as general guardian of Chandler and others.

Motion Denied.—Amerman vs. Bartow and others; McGlynn vs. Marshall. Memorandum.

Motions Denied.—Devlin vs. Shannon; Smith vs. Dunn; Grant vs. Jones; Lalor vs. George and others; People's Bank vs. Holmes; Sterne, &c., vs. White; Smith vs. Squire.

Orders Granted.—In the matter of Hurd, Receiver; in the matter of Same; Wood vs. Mullock et al.; Marlier vs. Marlier; in the matter of Schoening; Ryan vs. Ryan.

Granted.—Slossen, &c., vs. Shrady et al.; Smith vs. Armstrong; Thayer vs. Bassett; German Savings Bank vs. Bartow et al.

Stewart, &c., vs. Clowes et al.—Objections sustained.

Meader vs. Bissell.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

Morton vs. Abernethy el al.—Opinion.

Littauer vs. Goldman.—Let the motion be heard on the merits.

Motions Granted.—Carpenter vs. Van Pelt; Gano as Executor vs. McCunn; Elmendorf vs. Globe Fire Insurance Company of Chicago.

The Empire Building and Mutual Loan Company vs. Stevens.—The Referee fails to follow the order of reference, and it must be referred back.

Goldman vs. Mertz.—Denied.

By Judge Lawrence.

McKee vs. Cheney.—Complaint is dismissed, with costs. Opinion.

Ratzer vs. Ratzer.—I think that the motion for a new trial should be denied after examining the evidence; it is quite apparent that there was sufficient testimony besides that of Felix Ratzer to have justified the Court in rendering judgment for the plaintiff; the testimony of Felix was cumulative, and I am not satisfied that the new evidence would probably produce a different result. Motion denied, with costs. See 42 Barb., 24; 8 Abb., U. S., 205; 2 Abb., U. S., 104.

By Judge Barrett.

Rapelye vs. Wright et al.—The complaints in these actions are wanting.

In the matter of Wolf Newman, a lunatic.—The order as originally settled, must stand, except as to the Referee, and I have appointed a gentleman in accordance with the wishes of the parties.

Mitchell & Rammelsburg Furniture Company vs. Lighthill.—Application denied. It is not usual, where so many years have been permitted to elapse without action, to grant an order of arrest. Besides, the case is weak as to the falsity of the representation, and the undertaking is insufficient in amount, and bad in the affidavit.

Bassford, &c., vs. Kohler.—The application that the money be directly paid over, must be denied.

Dorn vs. Williams.—The Referee's report must be confirmed except as to the bond, which I do not think the attorney has shown himself entitled to. Substitution must be ordered unconditionally, but without prejudice to any rights or claims which the attorney may have under the agreement.

Marks et al vs. Omberson.—Upon the plaintiffs within five days bringing into court the amount tended by them, the injunction must be continued pendente lite. The plaintiffs have made out a fair case for a trial as to the disputed items, and ought not to be placed in such a position that if successful upon the trial such success would not avail them.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Lilienthal vs. The Ocean National Bank et al.—Motion granted, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Herrick vs. Smith.—Case settled.

Steinway et al. vs. Steinway et al.—Findings and decree signed.

Marvin vs. Prentice et al.—Judgment for plaintiff.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Stahlin vs. McGinnis et al.—Findings settled.

Bell vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment for the defendant on the demurrer, with liberty to plaintiff to amend on terms.

Scamoni vs. Ruck et al.—Judgment for plaintiff. Opinion.

By Judge Larremore.

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey vs. The Rockland County National Bank.—Judgment for plaintiff for return of the bond. Opinion.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Losse vs. Matthews.—Findings settled.

By Judge Westbrook.

Flint vs. Hemmingway.—Findings settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Monell.

Weed vs. The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company.—Case and exceptions ordered on file.

By Judge Speir.

Orders granted.—Weviss vs. Brennan; Byrne vs. Fervis et al.; Gans vs. The Mayor, &c.; Crawford vs. Sanford; Lord et al. vs. Thompson; Koch et al. vs. White; Matthews vs. Muller; Cothran et al. vs. The Hanover National Bank of New-York; Pleischbhaver vs. Meisier; Hatch vs. Dillon et al.; Kidder et al. vs. Taylor; Galway vs. Murphy.

COMMON PPEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Daly.

Patten vs. The Elevated Railroad Company.—Injunction sustained and made permanent; see opinion.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Brander vs. Poerschke.—Findings settled.

Patterson vs. Brennan.—Sureties upon understanding not approved; the first who justifies does not show sufficient property; the second is not a freeholder or householder.

Brueckle vs. Brueckle.—See memorandum on margin.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Wright vs. MacDonald.—Default opened on terms. (See papers.)

Sunderlin vs. Conklin, Morrison vs. McDevitt, Dalton vs. Hoffman.—See indorsement on papers.

Falconer vs. Haight.—Taxation affirmed. (See 2 Hilt., 269, 47, N. Y. C., p. 92.)

Rayner vs. Conner.—Motion granted as per order signed.

Hudson vs. Hilton.—Dismissed.

Covert vs. Frost—Demurrers overruled, (four motions.)

Motions to Advance Causes Granted.—Taussig vs. Booth, Daily vs. Howe, Merchant vs. Hatch, Culver vs. Dieffenbach, Lawson vs. Foord, Gordon vs. Frazer, Strauss vs. New-York and Delaware River Slate Company.

Porges vs. Heineman.—Receivers appointed.

Graham Manufacturing Company vs. Dunn.—Order of arrest vacated.

Fechter vs. Newmiller.—Bail reduced to $1,500.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
6—Marshall vs. Macy et al.
7—Same vs. Same.
Law and Fact.
55—Miller vs. Sledge et al.
19—Archer et al. vs. Schultz et al.
414—Betts et al. vs. Betts et al.
230—Lester vs. Rosen et al.
318—Lafond et al. vs. Deems et al.
338—Meyer vs. Schiffer et al.
340—Baron vs. Marks et al.
348—Koffman vs. Kamak et al.
349—Same vs. Same.
352—Billings vs. Thomson et al.
355—Martin vs. Funk et al.
357—Collins vs. Rowe et al.
359—Tallman vs. Tallman et al.
361—Locke vs. Rocke.

Nos.
362—Bates vs. Pelton.
367—Manhattan Life Ins. Co. vs. O'Shea et al.
369—Halstead vs. Seaman.
371—Blackwell vs. Gray.
372—Blackwell vs. Indig.
373—Blackwell vs. Huscamp.
375—James vs. Cowing et al.
376—Herriott, &c., vs. Herriot.
51—Green vs. Milbank.
386—Groat et al. vs. Cooper.
469—Young vs. Langbein.
390—Woodhouse vs. Rio Grande R. R. Co.
391—Fitzgibbons vs. Fitzgibbons.
392—Munroe vs. Pickney.
393—Vanderbilt vs. Dunsuth et al.
394—Backer vs. Hall.
395—Blessing vs. Van Beil et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
633—Rothschild vs. 42d, Grand St. R. R. Co.
1279—Coit vs. The N. Carolina Ore-dressing Co.
2025—McDonnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
1059—Eckert et al. vs. Story et al.
2524—Davin et al. vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
2525—Gill et al. vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
1353—Luders vs. Rasmus et al.
1359—Ludlow vs. N. Y., Boston & M. R. R. Co.
1385—Webb vs. Smith.
1389—O'Conner vs. The U. S. Life Ins. Co.

Nos.
1403—Maltby et al. versus Wheeler et al.
847—The 6th Nat. B'k, &c., vs. Chicago & A. R. R. Co.
357—Ocean Nat. B'k of N. Y. vs. Walbridge.
2783—Solomon vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
1481—Waitzleider versus Myers.
1485—Geer vs. Curley.
1487—Johnson, Adm'r, vs. Erie Railway Co.
1489—Gibbs vs. Richborn.
1493—Gallaudett versus Brown.
1495—Mack vs. Gaines.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Dykeman, J.

Nos.
860—Mace vs. Sage.
893—Same vs. Same.
1448—Hart vs. The Mayor.
2338—Leahy vs. The Mayor et al.
1772½—N. Y. Loan and Trust Company vs. Palmer, Jr.
1386—Willett vs. Mead, impleaded.
1824—Hollacher versus O'Brien.
1258—Ogden vs. Moers.
1026½—Nagle vs. The Mayor.
1125½—Morange vs. Lent.
736—Sloats versus The Mayor.
2404—Nelson, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.
1404—Koehler vs. Marshall et al.
1422—Bergold vs. Duchter.

Nos.
1318—Hoag vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
872—Lexow vs. Julian.
2110—De Lavelatte versus Wendt, Ex'r, &c.
1442—McDonnell vs. Hill.
2308—Toner vs. The Mayor, &c.
2858—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
1363—Nicolay vs. Unger et al.
2248—Hildebrand vs. The Mayor.
1320—Post vs. Harriott et al.
498—Gouraud vs. Spencer.
1011—Drake versus The Mayor, &c.
1436—Purcell versus The Mayor, &c.
1437—Hayes versus The Mayor, &c.
226—McCaffery vs. Kane.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.
863—Pavenstedt et al. vs. Gillespie et al.
673—Platt, Ass'e, vs. Van Namee et al.
1733—Noonan vs. The Mayor, &c.
2489—Snebly vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
1237—Kleinknecht vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
2537—Berringer vs. Wengenroth.
1697—Vesscher vs. Greenbank Alkalie Co.
325½—Samuels vs. Evening Mail Ass'n.
171½—Morris vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
175½—Same vs. Same.
933—Pickering vs. Randolph et al.
621—Averill vs. De Mott.
1721—O'Brien vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.

Nos.
301—Lee vs. Sayles et al.
693—Southwick vs. The First Nat'l Bank of Memphis, Tenn.
691—Van Winkle vs. Whitlock.
950—M'f's and Builders' B'k of N. Y. vs. Asten, imp'd.
575½—Dority vs. Rapp.
1185½—Bolz vs. The N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R. R. Co.
2416—McEvoy versus The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
670—Christe et al vs. Van Orden.
323—The N. Y. Gold Ex. B'k vs. Mandelick.
15—Dickerson vs. Mason et al.
625—Strasburger versus Fisk, Ex'x.
1291—Meyer vs. White et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
22—Jones vs. Butler.
24—Sturtevant vs. Therasson.
31—Jones vs. Putier.
33—Astor vs. McClure.
51—Hardin vs. Corbett.
75—Peters vs. Little.
93—Hesse vs. Hesse.
94—The J. Dixon Crucible Co. vs. Asher.
95—Muller vs. Miller.
107—Matter of Brooks.
108—Matter of Butler.
109—Matter of Raymond.
110—Matter of Loew.
111—Lefferts vs. Norcross.
112—Mulock vs. Berry.
113—Phila. & Reading C. & I. Co. vs. Butler.
114—Same vs. Same.
115—Matter of Loehr.
116—Matter of Redmond, (two motions.)
117—Matter of Redmond.
118—Bowery Savings B'nk vs. Lowenstein.
119—Gulliver vs. Innes.
120—Blandy vs. Gould.
121—Hubbard vs. Sweet, Jr.
122—Miller vs. Cruger.
123—Matter of Swartwout.
124—Matter of McCahill.
125—The Mayor, &c., vs. Tradesmen's Bank.
126—Matter of Trainor.
127—Hammond vs. Elmore.
128—Ross vs. Senior.
129—Nostrand vs. Ripley.
130—Solomon vs. Wilbur.
131—Matter of Reed (two motions.)
132—Holbrook vs. Hull.
133—Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Co. vs. Butler.
134—Matter of Guardian Savings Institution.
135—Gill vs. Guardian Savings Institution.
136—Pfannenschleg versus Pfannenschleg.
137—Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co. vs. Stevens.
138—Holbrook vs. Hull.
139—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Nolan.
140—Potter vs. Coulter.
141—Willard vs. Fargo.
142—The Maritime Bank vs. Moffit.
143—Griswold vs. Hubbell.
144—Haven vs. Hubbell.
145—Whiton vs. Moswry.
146—Easdale vs. Macdonald.
147—Negbour vs. Booth.
148—The Loaners' Bank vs. Beardsley.
149—Laportas vs. The Mayor, &c.
150—Newton vs. The Continental Bank.
151—Tuthill vs. Omberson.
152—Faile, Trustee, vs. Reardon.
153—Phinney vs. Southworth.
154—Curry vs. Witters.
155—Coggey vs. Mears.
156—Levy vs. Hirshfield.
157—Young vs. Langbein.
158—Miller vs. Miller.
159—Kerr, &c., vs. Conover, &c.
160—Matter of Fanshaw.
161—Matter of Ford.
162—Matter of McGown.
163—Matter of McCormick.
164—Matter of Anderson.
165—Matter of Littman.
166—Matter of Ruppert.
167—Matter of Gregg.
168—Matter of Monks.
169—Matter of Krugler.
170—Matter of Martin.
171—Matter of Maloney.
172—Matter of Kober.
173—Matter of Mackean.

Nos.
174—Matter of Rutler.
175—Matter of Hayes.
176—Matter of Brown.
177—Matter of Haight.
178—Matter of Morrison.
179—Matter of Hare.
180—Matter of Hunk.
181—Matter of Scott.
182—Matter of Manz.
183—Matter of Ely.
184—Matter of Lester, (two cases.)
185—Matter of Moore, (two cases.)
186—Matter of Shaw.
187—Matter of Morgan.
188—Matter of Jesup.
189—Matter of Branch.
190—Matter of Addler.
191—Matter of Wilkins.
192—Matter of Hope.
193—Matter of Metropolitan Gas-light Co.
194—Matter of Menzies.
195—Matter of Burchill.
196—Matter of Man.
197—Matter of Hoagland.
198—Matter of Miller.
199—Matter of Weber.
200—Matter of Goldenberg.
201—Matter of Roberts.
202—Matter of Rollwagen.
203—Matter of Gassin.
204—Matter of Penquet.
205—Matter of Schmall.
206—Matter of Ragsdale.
207—Matter of Smith.
208—Matter of Carey.
209—Nelson, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
210—Cole vs. Schuster.
211—Busselman vs. Gunnari.
212—Ebler vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
213—Steinhardt vs. Levy.
214—Anthony vs. Bearup.
215—Rapalio vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
216—Rosenthal vs. Myer, &c.
217—Von Schiller vs. Von Schiller.
218—Lynch vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
219—Matthews vs. The Mayor, &c.
220—Froehlich vs. The Mayor, &c.
221—Bright vs. The Mayor, &c.
222—Levi, &c., vs. Harding.
223—Brody vs. Schoeneman.
224—Kelly vs. Hastings.
225—Halbert vs. Starbuck.
226—Edwards vs. Woodbury.
227—Van Akin vs. Van Akin.
228—Johnston vs. Brown.
229—Bessinger vs. Bessinger.
230—Vanderpoel vs. White.
231—Houtoon vs. Clapp.
232—Milbank vs. McGiunis.
233—Nosser vs. Kromm, (No. 1.)
234—Same vs. Same, (No. 2.)
235—Same vs. Same, (No. 3.)
236—Mills vs. Cramer, &c.
237—Tomlinson vs. Raynor, &c.
238—Sweet vs. Harrington.
239—Emigrant Industrial Bank vs. Garvin.
240—Conckiin vs. Seastedt.
241—Ris vs. Blanchard.
242—Lynch vs. The Mayor, &c.
243—Moore vs. Talcott.
244—Dorman vs. Williams.
245—Smith vs. Kayne.
246—Seaver vs. The Mayor, &c.
247—Doyle vs. N. Y. Eye & Ear Infirmary.
249—The Loaner's Bank vs. Jacoby, &c.
250—Cowan vs. McCunn.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos. Issues of Fact.
18—Struggman vs. Muller et al.
39—Gound, Adm'r, vs. Langbein, Adm'r.

Nos. Demurrer.
2—Gans vs. Ridgeley.
Issues of Fact.
6—Cary vs. Smith.
17—Fire Ass'n of Philadelphia vs. Cheppa.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.
1531—Maguin vs. Dinsmore, Pres.
627—Carrington et al vs. Ward.
865—Jones vs. Rutter.
679—Cobb vs. Knapp.
975—May et al. vs. Reynolds.
879—Potts vs. Hyman.
407—Furnin vs. Mallory.
839—Trubee vs. Sypher et al.

Nos.
791—Smith vs. Smith.
331—Travers vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
889—Fairbanks vs. Gano et al.
899—Black vs. White.
901—Kuhn vs. The W. U. Tel. Co.
905—Jessup et al. vs. Carnegie.
931—Martin vs. Sliger.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.
716—Madan vs. Sherrard.
1026—Nichols, Executor, vs. Tredwell.
1675—Gottberg vs. Conner, Sheriff.
981—Sanders vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1847—Smith vs. Frost.
1005—Schuyler et al. vs. Mer. Exch. Nat. Bank et al.
674—Coady vs. Erie Railway Company.
1534—Smith et al. vs. Isaacs.
297—Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
741—Starin vs. Kelly.

Nos.
1028—Robbins et al. vs. Johnson et al.
949—Solomon vs. Metropolitan Ins. Co., N.Y.
869—Smith et al. vs. Klaber.
856—Kerrigan vs. B'way and Seventh Avenue R. R. Co.
889—Fairbanks vs. Gano et al.
775—Hayes vs. Bookman.
788—Brown vs. Fisk.
712—Harrington et al. vs. Sheville et al.
650—Townsend vs. Martin.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.
1111½—Starr vs. Van Volkenburg.
969—Strauss vs. N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.
1098—Allen vs. James.
1618—O'Donnell vs. Hanning.
1692—Reilly vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
1534—Gross vs. Bouton.
1539—Andrews vs. Wheeler.
1540—Obernath vs. Cochran.
2071—Ford vs. The Mayor.
1693—Pfeffer vs. The Mayor.
670½—Condit vs. Warren.
2122—Kalehar vs. Bleecke Street & Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.
1784—McShane vs. Leask.

1528—Campbell vs. Farley.
1755—Capron vs. Fallett.
1613—Staples vs. Straus.
2328—Meyershoff vs. Fisk.
2074—Baker vs. Rodman.
1522½—Taylor vs. Phillip.
1705—Hunt vs. Cordes.
1131—McKenney vs. McCloskey.
1267—Springer vs. Saroni.
1038—Wyman vs. Brennan.
2114—Garrison vs. The Mayor, &c.
1811—Abrahams vs. The Mayor.
1751½—Wood vs. The Mayor.
1999—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.
956½—Krymborg versus O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
1454—Burns vs. Lutze et al.
2450—Thompson vs. Lumley.
219—Schwartz versus O'Brien.
1445—Reimer vs. Adolphie.
1676—Hillman vs. Raphael.
997—Crowell vs. Jackson.
1802—Gamble vs. Coddington.
1804—Keating et al. vs. McDonough.
2089—Hein vs. Lichtenstein.
1415—Brady vs. Guggenheimer.

1478—Chase vs. Morey.
1717—Carroll vs. Keegan et al.
2021—Oakley vs. The Mayor, &c.
2020—Same vs. Same.
2445—Same vs. Same.
1810—Donelly vs. The Mayor.
1812—Gelbaer vs. World Mut. Life Ins. Co.
1814—Littapage vs. The Mayor.
1817—Malony vs. The Mayor.
2100—Seppert vs. Keegan.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.
1908—Avery vs. McWilliams.
1906—Harrison vs. Boyle.
2050—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c.
1654—Crosse vs. Begart.
1405—Reynolds vs. Erie Railway Co.
1846—Grovesteen vs. Richardson.
1899—Tone, Adm., &c., vs. The Mayor.
1900—Vogel vs. Adler.
1902—Corcoran vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1904—Bernheimer vs. Putzel.

Nos.
1658—The Chemical Nat. B'k. vs. Kolmer.
1822—Keating vs. Gaspen.
1991—Mapelsden vs. Vicker.
2007—Long vs. McCunn.
2045—Camp, by Guardian vs. Rowenthal.
2093—Walters vs. Crawford.
2094—Wice, by Guardian, vs. The Commercial Fire Ins. Co.
2095—Rosenstein vs. Jansen.
2096—Thomly vs. Fisher.
2097—Davis vs. Samuels.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J.

Nos.
4—Winchell vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
5—Scott vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Nos.
11—Schmitt vs. Joelsohn.
12—Bental vs. Joelsohn.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Gildersleeve, J.

Henry Cole, forgery.
James Flanigan, robbery.
John Reilly, petit larceny.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
5393—The Man. & Mer. Bk. vs. Shapter.
4006—Arion Piano-Forte Co. vs. Krahnstover.
1433—Demarest versus Schenck.
4014—Atlantic Pub. Co. vs. Kingsley.
3984—Tucker vs. Caro.
3157—Beebe et al. vs. Kelly et al.
7407—Bruce vs. Carter.

Nos.
2571—Pettit vs. Haden et al.
3110—Ehrlich vs. Schwartz.
3360—White vs. Polhamus.
3418—Keefer vs. Dinsmore.
3925—Nehrbass vs. Dalley.
4661—Abeull vs. Eckardt et al.
7365—Stern et al. vs. Esterly.
4054—Smith vs. De Drewon.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos.
5640—Kaupman vs. Loorman.
2624—Frothingham vs. Diabecker.
7082—Woolf vs. Levy, impleaded.
4427—Sauer vs. Zweig.
2951—Meyer vs. Palmer.
2780—Carey vs. The Mayor, &c.
5232—Johnston et al. vs. Mahler.

Nos.
5168—Miller vs. Robinson, et al.
7047—Wallace vs. Dingley.
7328—Flanagan vs. The Mayor.
3440—Moore et al. vs. Osborne.
5522—Leornise vs. Cormer.
6779—Burnalta vs. Franz.
7118—Levine vs. Hirsh et al.
7408—Safeguard Fire Ins. Co. vs. Leake.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.
6792—Emmertz vs. Leonard.
5784—Mayer vs. Cormer.
7193—Allison vs. Durham.
6224—Isaacs et al. versus Bernhard.
4950—McDonough vs. Paddock.
7243—Flood vs. Smith.
7296—Hughes vs. Beringer et al.

Nos.
7142—Frost vs. Jenkins.
6786—Miller vs. Levine, impleaded.
6796—Schurmann vs. Elsbach et al.
6817—Nones vs. Ferry.
6897—Frost vs. Cheppu.
6836—Tilson vs. Lever.
3896—Barnum vs. Emery.
3107—Kolle, Jr., versus Grunbe.

TAXATION AND ASSESSMENT.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE — THE SYSTEM OF ASSESSMENT IMPERFECT — THE COLLECTION OF ARREARS OF PERSONAL TAXES.

The Subcommittee on Taxation of the Legislative Committee on Cities, consisting of Assemblymen Gugel, Whitson, and Peabody, met yesterday in the Astor House to hear the testimony of Deputy Tax Commissioner E. J. Cadwell and ex-Judge John H. White. Assemblyman Peabody was absent. The examination of witnesses was conducted by Mr. Townley, counsel for the committee. Mr. Cadwell described minutely the mode of determining the amounts of assessments on personal property, which he admitted were made on estimates only in a majority of cases, as it was very difficult to get exact information on which to determine the assessments. It was necessary to use care in fixing the assessments, as the State claimed a share pro rata of the assessments, as originally estimated and if they were made too large, the persons taxed were pretty sure to apply for a reduction, whereas, it was seldom that anyone applied to have his assessment raised, although there was occasionally a case in which a man would come to the office and say that he was worth more than he had been assessed at, and was willing to pay the difference. When application was made for a reduction of the assessments, the applicant was put under oath and his affidavit was kept on file. Such affidavits were regarded as conclusive evidence by the Commissioners. Only two cases were known to Mr. Cadwell in which the applicants were not sworn. The applicants in these cases were Mr. Stewart and Mr. Astor. He believed that they declined to be sworn on the ground that they could not say exactly how much they were worth. Mr. Stewart's personal property was assessed at about three million dollars. The Commissioners had tried in various ways to perfect the system of fixing the assessments, but Mr. Cadwell knew of no way of doing this unless the law should be so amended that everybody would be compelled to make returns of his possessions. There were so many kinds of property exempt from taxation that any one who desired to do so could avoid paying any tax on personal property. Mr. Cadwell was surprised that the City should collect as much money as it does. Many men had their property invested in New-York City and live in Brooklyn. These men—such as H. B. Claflin and S. B. Chittenden—cannot be taxed in New-York. He did not know whether they were taxed in Brooklyn, but he had heard indirectly that Brooklyn assessed personal property fully fifty per cent. lower than New-York, as an inducement to people to live there. It had been the practice in New-York to increase the assessments on individual estates five, ten, or fifteen per cent. a year, according to the general business prosperity; but this had not been done since 1873. Ex-Judge John H. White testified that he was appointed attorney for the collection of arrears of personal taxes on Nov. 18, 1873, by Mr. E. Delafield Smith. He was removed on May 4, 1874, and appointed again on May 21, 1874. He had taken new quarters on his appointment to the office, finding the old ones inadequate. He had prosecuted vigorously and successfully many cases that had been dropped as uncollectable, and had paid over to the Receiver of Taxes some six hundred thousand dollars during his continuance in office. He was out of pocket some four or five thousand dollars by the expenses he had assumed personally, and by the nonpayment of two months' salary still due him from the City. He had not recognized his removal, and claimed to be still Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, although he had not acted in that capacity since the death of his successor, Gen. Hardy, having gradually abandoned his claim. He had collected considerable money after his removal, but many suits had lapsed on account of the conflict of authority, and he presumed, without estimating closely, that the City had lost $40,000 or $50,000 by that conflict. The committee then adjourned without fixing the date of their next meeting.

SANITARY STATISTICS.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the following letter was presented by Dr. Nagle, Deputy Register of Vital Statistics:

There were 550 deaths reported during the week ending Saturday, April 15, being a decrease of 28, as compared with the number reported for the preceding week. The actual mortality for the week ending April 8 was 564, against 593 which occurred during the corresponding week of 1875, which represents an annual death-rate of 27.72 per 1,000 perons living, the population estimated at 1,057,977. There was a decrease during the week in the number of deaths from zymotic diseases of 14; local diseases, 15; developmental diseases, 1; measles, 7; diphtheria, 7; membranous croup, 6; puerperal diseases, 3; cancer, 4; phthisic pulmonalis, 6; bronchitis, 11; Bright's disease and nephritis, 12; and an increase of two deaths by violence, 1 of scarlatina, 1 of whooping cough, 1 of typhus fever, 4 of diarrheal diseases, 15 of pneumonia, 6 of scrofula and marasmus, 1 of hydrocephalus and tubercular meningitis, 3 of diseases of the brain and nervous system, 2 in institutions, 9 of persons seventy years of age and over, and 23 of children under five years of age.

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases reported during the past two weeks:

Week ending April 8—Typhoid fever, 7; scarlet fever, 91; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 4; measles, 59; diphtheria, 100; smallpox, 40.

Week ending April 15.—Typhoid fever, 8; scarlet fever, 103; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 5; measles, 72; diphtheria, 75; smallpox, 29.

A HEARTLESS ROBBERY.

John Arate, an old Italian fruit peddler, residing on the third floor of No. 36½ Baxter street, by untiring industry saved up $450 in gold with which he proposed returning to his native Genoa. He had boarding with him a young Calabrian named Pietro Rado. Arate had his money locked in a trunk in his room, and no one knew where it was except himself and Rado. Rado went out yesterday morning ostensibly to buy some fruit in Washington Market, and half an hour afterward he left the house. Arate found that his trunk had been cut open and the money stolen. Detective Dorsey, of the Sixth Precinct, was called in to investigate the case, and on searching the premises he found two chisels concealed under Rado's bed, one of the chisels was found to exactly fit the cuts in Arate's trunk, and the chisel had on its blade a quantity of grease. On making a further examination of Arate's trunk, Detective Dorsey found that the newly cut portion of the woodwork was smeared with grease, evidently from the chisel found under Rado's bed. Considering this evidence conclusive, the detective at once arrested Rado, who will be arraigned at the Tombs to-day.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

The firm of Hedges & Morse, commission paper dealers at No. 4 Murray street, has failled. The liabilities amount to about $27,000, and the assets are estimated at $9,000. The firm is endeavoring to compromise with their creditors, and have offered them all their effects, which will realize about thirty per cent. of the indebtedness.

Bernard Rice and Ignatius Rice, composing the firm of Rice & Brother, fancy goods, of No. 373 Broadway, assigned their property for the benefit of their creditors to Lewis Sternback, yesterday. Joseph Hanauer made a similar assignment to the same assignee.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY COURT.

The April term of the County Court and Court of Sessions for Westchester County was begun at the Court-house, White Plains, yesterday, before County Judge Gifford and Justices of Sessions Howe and Silkman. The Grand Jury for the term consists of James Dusenbury, of East Chester, foreman; Elbert D. Brown, Rye; Coles Carpenter, Mount Pleasant; Michael Day, Yonkers; Thomas E. Hapgood, Ossining; William B. Halstead, Rye; Amos Hobby, Poundridge; Stephen A. Lounsbury, Cortlandt; Daniel Lawrence, Greenburg; John Morgan, Mount Pleasant; Nicholas Parker, Lewisboro; Isaac Purdy, North Salem; George Robertson, Cortlandt; F. Benedict See, Mount Pleasant; Daniel F. Tripp, White Plains; Oliver F. Washburn, Mount Pleasant; John R. Weed, North Salem.

THE GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.

Herman Uhl, the Receiver of the German Up-town Savings Bank filed his monthly statement in the County Clerk's office yesterday. The salient points are as follows:

ASSETS.

Cash on hand as per last statement	$179,634 46
Receipts—Bonds and mortgages	10,563 92
Rents	1,683 33
Part collections of call loans	200 00
Part payments for real estate	8,080 00
Miscellaneous collections	392 64
Total	$200,554 35

DISBURSEMENTS.

Payments to depositors	$179,297 02
Current expenses	1,075 31
Expenses at auction sale of bank building	530 58
Total	$180,902 91

The balance of $19,651 44 is deposited in various institutions.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—April 17.

SENATE.

DEFICIENCY IN THE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported with amendment the House bill making an appropriation to supply the deficiency in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for prior years. Placed on the calendar.

MR. PINCHBACK'S PAY.

Mr. MITCHELL, of Oregon, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, to which committee was referred the question as to the proper amount of compensation to be paid to P. B. S. Pinchback, late a contestant for a seat from the State of Louisiana, reported a resolution to pay Mr. Pinchback a sum equal to the compensation and mileage of a Senator from the beginning of the term for which he was a contestant to the termination of the contest by the Senate. Ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

COUNTING THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

Mr. THURMAN gave notice that at the earliest time possible he would call up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill in relation to counting the vote for President and Vice President was passed.

FOREIGN BUILT VESSELS.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, presented petitions of citizens of St. Lawrence, N. Y., and Detroit, Mich., against the passage of any law allowing an American register to foreign-built vessels. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE RIGHTS OF STATES.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, gave notice that on Monday next he would ask the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the resolutions submitted by him early in the session in regard to the rights of States and the true and natural character of the Government.

THE PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE PAVEMENT.

The unfinished business, being the repavement of Pennsylvania avenue, in Washington, D. C., was resumed, the pending amendment on the bill to repave the avenue being that of Mr. Bayard, providing for the division of the cost between the United States, the District, and the railroad company, which was rejected.

Mr. DORSEY, of Arkansas, submitted an amendment requiring the Washington Market Company to pay for the portion of the pavement in front of the market. Agreed to.

Mr. DORSEY, of Arkansas, submitted an amendment providing that the owner of any real estate on the avenue whose property might be sued in default of the payment for such pavement, might redeem the same within one year by paying the amount of purchase money and ten per centum additional instead of twenty per centum. Agreed to.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole were agreed to.

Mr. BAYARD renewed his amendment in regard to paying for such pavement, and modified it so as to provide that after the portion at the intersection of streets should be paid for, the residue should be paid for as follows: One-fourth by the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company; one-half by the United States, and one-fourth by the District Government.

Pending discussion, at 3:40, the Senate went into executive session, and at 5 o'clock adjourned.

[The proceedings of the Senate as a Court of Impeachment are printed in another place.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The third Monday in each month being assigned to the business of the District of Columbia, the Chairman of the committee offered to have Monday next substituted for to-day for that business, and it was agreed to.

THE HALLET KILBOURN HABEAS CORPUS.

The debate on the Hallet Kilbourn habeas corpus case was proceeded with, the Speaker intimating that twelve members had applied to be recognized in order to make speeches in the case.

Mr. LORD, of New-York, a member of the Judiciary Committee, spoke in support of the resolution reported from that committee last Saturday, directing the Sergeant at Arms to make a careful return to the writ, stating the causes for the detention of Mr. Kilbourn, but not to present him to the court. He argued that there was no question whatever as to the House having jurisdiction over the subject matter, or over the person of Mr. Kilbourn, who might at any moment unlock the door of his prison by obeying the mandate of the House and telling the truth. The objection to bringing Mr. Kilbourn before the court was that the moment he was there he was in the custody of the court, and outside of that of the House of Representatives.

THE BELKNAP IMPEACHMENT.

During Mr. Lord's speech a message was received from the Senate informing the House that the Senate were ready to proceed with the trial of W. W. Belknap, and that seats were provided for the accommodation of members. After discussion the House went into Committee of the Whole, on motion of Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and proceeded in a body to the Senate, headed by the Speaker, Mr. Kerr. On returning the Kilbourn case was resumed.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Mr. McCRARY, of Iowa, a member of the Judiciary Committee, favored the resolution reported by the minority, directing the Sergeant at Arms to produce Mr. Kilbourn before the court, as the safe and proper course to pursue. If there were doubts and difficulties about the case, he thought that they ought to be solved in favor of the liberty of the citizen. He cited a decision made by Judge Hoar in a similar case in Massachusetts, in which it was held that the State House of Representatives was not the sole judge of its powers and privileges in cases where the rights and liberties of the citizens were involved; but that the legality of its action might be determined by the court; that the House was not the Legislature, but only a part of it, and was therefore subject to law, and to the tribunals of the Commonwealth. What was true as to a State Legislature was equally true as to Congress, and even to a greater extent, because the jurisdiction of subject matters was more limited and confined in the case of Congress than in the case of State Legislatures. In conclusion, he admitted that the subject had given him a good deal of difficulty, but he repeated that the course recommended by the minority of the Judiciary Committee was a safe course, the one which was in accordance with all precedents, and which was leaning in the direction of the liberty of the citizen. He knew the importance of maintaining the rights and powers of the House, and of compelling disclosures in investigations before it, but he was not willing to believe that the judiciary would put itself in the way of the House in all legal, lawful, and constitutional inquiry. He was not willing to proceed on the assumption that the court which Congress itself had authorized to exercise these functions, to issue this writ, to possess this jurisdiction, was going to abuse its powers and put itself in the way of Congress. If it did, the House had the remedy in its own hands, and could present articles of impeachment against the Judge. But if the House trampled on the rights of the court and of the citizen, there was no power anywhere to call the House to account.

Mr. HOOKER, of Mississippi, argued on the opposite side of the question and in favor of the resolution reported by the majority of the Judiciary Committee. He argued that if the opposite ground were affirmed by the House this strange spectacle might follow, that witnesses who are being summoned before the committees of the House all over the States and Territories, and who, declining to obey the subpœna, may be arrested under a warrant from the Speaker, might procure writs of habeas corpus from their local courts so that the witnesses would be stopped in transitu. He knew of no clearer decision on the subject than one made by Judge Black himself (now counsel for Kilbourn) in the Passmore Williamson fugitive slave case. In that decision Judge Black had declared that if the theory was held that courts did not possess the power to punish for contempt, the judiciary system would crumble to pieces in a month. As to Mr. Kelley's allusion on Saturday to the "Congressional Bastile," he [Mr. HOOKER] replied that Kilbourn had the key in his own pocket, or rather in his own mouth, and that whenever he obeyed the order of the House he unlocked his prison door and walked out into the free air and sunshine of Heaven. His imprisonment was of his own seeking, and the House had done nothing more than vindicate its own self-respect and protect its very existence by putting him in jail until it compelled him to answer. He quoted largely from Cushing's work on parliamentary law in support of his position, and appealed to the House not to furnish another example of the ease with which the highest tribunals of the land can be set at defiance by those whose wealth enables them to employ great lawyers and to array a strong body of friends at their back.

Mr. FRYE, of Maine, reminded the Democratic side of the House of the bitterness with which the Democrats in the last House had resisted the proposition to give the President the right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in the Southern States, in which resistance, he said, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Randall,] had gained a world-wide reputation; and now the Democrats were proposing the eternal suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in regard to both Houses. In view of the large number of witnesses now being summoned before the committees from all parts of the country, it might happen that, before the end of this Congress, the House might have a hundred American citizens where it now had Hallett Kilbourn. Had it come to this, that a Democratic House was prepared to say that an American citizen might be deprived of his liberty whether he is guilty of any wrong or not? If this principle were established, then the committee, of which Mr. Clymer was Chairman, and which had much cause to complain of newspaper correspondents, might call any of those correspondents before it and ask him any question it chose, for instance, "Who struck Billy Patterson?" and if he declined to answer, report him to the House, demand the previous question, refuse debate, have the House commit him to jail, and then determine its own power to be without limit and without the right of question by any court. In that way the House could dispose of any gentleman who insulted its dignity. Lawyers of the House knew perfectly well that there was a way of badgering witnesses before the committee so as literally to compel a man, in defense of his own manhood, to refuse to reply to interrogatories. What a chance there was, too, for the Senate. The proceedings in executive session had been divulged by newspaper men, and there was great grief that the discussion in executive session should appear before the country. Let the proposition contended for on the part of the majority be declared the law of the land and the Senate could settle all this matter without difficulty. It could send for the correspondent of any newspaper and ask him what Senator had informed him of the secrets of the executive session. The correspondent would decline to answer, the Senate would put him in jail, and there would be the end of him. It might keep him there for life.

Mr. HURLBUT, of Illinois, argued on the same side of the question.

Mr. TUCKER, of Virginia, proposed an amendment to the resolution reported by the majority of the Judiciary Committee, directing the Sergeant at Arms to appear by counsel before the court and to make a motion to quash or dismiss the writ, or to take such other procedure as he should be advised, to raise the question of the legality and propriety of the issue of the writ on the facts stated in the petition and complaint, and as preliminary to any return to the same, and that in the meantime he retain the custody of Kilbourn's body, and not produce it without further order of the House. He declared himself satisfied with the legality of the question asked of Mr. Kilbourn by the committee and of the action taken by the House on the subject, and he was satisfied that any court which respected law and precedent would remand the custody of Mr. Kilbourn to the House, and he was so well satisfied that the American and English precedents sustained that position, that if any Judge should decide otherwise, he would bring himself very nearly within the alternative or dilemma of either knowing nothing about law or of corruptly defying it.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, suggested that in the Irwin habeas corpus case last session, where the same course was resorted to as the gentleman from Virginia now suggested, a motion to quash the writ, the Judge would not hear the motion, unless the body of the prisoner was produced.

Mr. TUCKER—If he refuses to hear the motion, it will show that corruption has spread from the real estate pool so as even to taint the ermine of the Judiciary of the District. [Applause on the Democratic side of the House.]

Mr. GARFIELD—There would be just as good a right to say that the statement which the gentleman has made would only have been made in case corruption had reached clear to the House [counter applause on the Republican side] and caused it to strike at the Judiciary. I would not say that.

Mr. TUCKER—I did not hear the gentleman's remark, but I suppose there was nothing in it personal to myself.

Mr. GARFIELD—Oh, no.

Mr. TUCKER—The Judge should be made to heed the House by his conscience, if he has one, and by a power superior to it, if he has not.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, who was occupying a chair in the area on the Democratic side, inquired how a Judge could be made to do anything by the House of Representatives?

Mr. TUCKER—The gentleman is no lawyer, as he has often shown in this House, [laughter on the Democratic side,] and is, perhaps, unaware that when a Judge does not execute his duty he may be made to do so.

Mr. BLAINE—By order of the House?

Mr. TUCKER—No, Sir; not by order of the House, (that shows again that the gentleman is no lawyer,) but by a mandamus from a higher court, which will compel him to exercise the jurisdiction which he is reluctant to do. I never knew a man to disturb a nest but there was a great ruffling about it. If my amendment is adopted it will present the question to the court in such a manner that the Judge cannot avoid deciding questions on the facts appearing in the petition.

Mr. BLAINE said he did not know why the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Tucker] should have manifested so much asperity in the remarks addressed to him. He [Mr. Blaine] thanked God that he was not a lawyer trained in the school that gentleman was trained in. He thanked God that he was not a lawyer who, as Attorney General of Virginia, had given an opinion that the local authorities of that State might invade the Post Office and compel the Postmaster to give up the contents of the mail. He thanked God [and this he said with great vehemence of manner] that he was not that kind of a lawyer. [Applause and encouragement on the Republican side of the House.]

Mr. BLAINE (who was still occupying a position on the Democratic side of the House) proceeded in the midst of considerable excitement: The gentleman represents, and with great ability, that which is known as the great States' rights school, which received its chief inspiration from Mr. Jefferson and other greater leaders of Virginia, and yet he stands here to plead that this House possesses a power of which there is no review anywhere except in itself. Mr. Jefferson said expressly, in a letter, that this Government was constructed so that absolute power resided nowhere, and he defied anybody to show that there was absolute power in any department of the Government. The ultimate judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States may seem absolute, but if the power of that court is abused, the power of impeachment resides in the House to punish it. But the gentleman from Virginia, professing to represent the spirit of Jefferson, says that this House may take anybody, on any pretense, and imprison him at its pleasure, and there does not exist in law to-day the slightest power of relief or review. I thank God again that I have not read law in that school. [Renewed plaudits on the Republican side.]

Mr. TUCKER—I have no hesitation in saying in reply to the gentleman from Maine that what he took as a fling at him in reply to conversational and undertone interruption was not intended to be in any degree offensive. I thought that the gentleman from Maine had clearly to his own consciousness, some weeks ago in a discussion between himself and the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. Lamar,] shown that whatever else he may be—whatever else he may be fitted to be—whatever other position he may be fitted to fill by the suffrages of his countrymen there was one thing he had never been trained to, and that was to be a lawyer. I merely meant to say that I thought the gentleman had demonstrated again to-day, as he did on that occasion, very signally that he was not a lawyer. But there is one thing he is if not a lawyer, and that is he is a Pharisee. [Applause on the Democratic side.] I thank God—

Mr. BLAINE, (finishing the quotation)—That I am not like other men.

Mr. TUCKER—The gentleman says he thanks God he is not as I am. I thank my Heavenly Father that there is no resemblance between us. [Plaudits on the Democratic side.] I say amen to that with all my heart. He thanks God that he is not as other men are, even as this poor publican. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. BLAINE (adding to the sentence)—The late Attorney General of Virginia.

Mr. TUCKER, (accepting the addition)—The late Attorney-General of Virginia. I am proud to have represented the Old Commonwealth in that position. I am proud to represent the Old Commonwealth on this floor. I remember the opinion to which the gentleman refers. It seems to me instead of studying the laws of his country the gentleman has been studying to see if he cannot get points on his colleagues in the Committee of Ways and Means, and on members of the House, with which he may twist and taunt when occasion arises. I really did not suppose that that opinion which I gave *pendente bello*—

Mr. BLAINE—Oh, no; it was before the war.

Mr. TUCKER—Very well; it was good whenever it was.

Mr. BLAINE—Please state what it was.

Mr. TUCKER—I have no objection to stating what it was; it was this: That the question of what mail matter a citizen of a State can receive, was a question of State law.

Mr. BLAINE (eagerly and triumphantly)—That is it, and the gentleman holds that doctrine to-day, I understand.

Mr. TUCKER (defiantly)—I hold it to-day.

Mr. BLAINE (endeavoring to clinch the point)—That the Post Office Department can be arrested and interrupted in Virginia by a country Justice of the Peace? [Republican plaudits.] That is the opinion?

Mr. TUCKER—I hold that opinion yet, and the gentleman has shown that he is no constitutional lawyer when he does not recognize the distinction which is as old as the decisions of Chief Justice Marshall, that between the commercial power of the Federal Government and the police power of States, the distinction is as wide as the poles, and so wide that even the undisciplined mind of the gentleman from Maine might have recognised it. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. BLAINE—Where does the power of the General Government and of the Post Office Department end, and where does the power of the States begin?

Mr. TUCKER—There is an old adage that a child may ask questions which a wise man cannot answer. Yet, if the gentleman had read the great case of Brown against the State of Maryland, he would have found that the distinction as to when goods cease to be imports and become commodities within State jurisdiction was taken by Chief Justice Marshall with so much nicety that Chief Justice Taney, who opposed it at the time, while he was at the Bar, approved it afterward when he came on the Bench.

Mr. BLAINE—And therefore the gentleman treats Post Office matter as goods.

Mr. TUCKER (emphatically)—I thought the gentleman no lawyer, but I did suppose he had read some books on logic; but now I do not believe that he is either a lawyer or a logician. [Democratic applause.]

Mr. BLAINE.—According to the Virginia standard, no.

Mr. TUCKER.—The gentleman says he thanks God he was not brought up in the school of State rights as I was. He certainly was brought up in a very different school. The differences between us in our views on the Federal Constitution are very wide, but I will not go into that matter; I am not to be betrayed into it. "State rights" is the great bugaboo that is to go along with the "bloody shirt" in the coming political contest. I suppose the gentleman from Maine will bring it on all occasions, to flaunt it in the face of the multitude. The hero of the "bloody shirt" is at the other end of this Capitol, and the hero of the "State rights" bugaboo at this end. I do not know where "the great unknown" stands. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. BLAINE here arose and walked to his own side of the house, as if he took no further interest in the argument which Mr. Tucker then proceeded to make in support of his amendment.

The debate was further continued by Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, against the resolutions of the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. Lord, of New-York, and Messrs. Lawrence and Hurd, of Ohio, in favor of them.

The question was then taken on Mr. Tucker's amendment, and it was rejected by a vote of 86 to 149.

The substitute offered by Mr. Lynde, of Wisconsin, directing the Sergeant at Arms to make a return to the writ, and to produce Mr. Kilbourn before the Court, was adopted—yeas, 165, nays, 73.

The great body of the Republican members, and nearly half of the Democratic members, voted for the substitute.

A UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD SINKING FUND.

Mr. McCRARY, of Iowa, introduced the following bills, which were referred: To create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the Government bonds advanced to the Union Pacific Railroad Company; also, in relation to the cancellation of mortgages.

The House then, at 6 o'clock, adjourned.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 17.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600	Union Min.Co.s5.	1⅝	100	Mich. Central.s3.	55⅞
500	Western Union..	66¾	200	do.	55¾
400	do.	66⅝	100	do....s3.	55¼
1200	do.	66½	200	do.	55⅛
2500	do.	66⅜	300	do.	55
1100	do.	66¼	400	do.	55⅛
1600	do.	66⅜	100	do....b3.	55¼
100	do....b3.	66¼	300	do.	55⅛
100	do....c.	66⅛	400	do.	54⅞
700	do....s3.	66	300	do.	55
600	do.	66⅛	100	C. C. & I. C..b3.	4¾
60	do.	66¼	600	Lake Shore.	56
600	do.	66⅛	600	do.	56⅛
200	Erie Railway.	15¾	2500	do.	56¼
1700	do.	15⅝	300	do.	56⅜
200	do.	15½	1000	do.	56¼
25	do.	15¾	1000	do.	56⅛
1200	do.	15⅝	700	do....s3.	56
500	do....s3.	15⅝	500	do....s3.	55⅞
45	Ohio & Miss.	17¾	900	do....s3.	55¾
100	do.	17	500	do.	55¾
1800	Pacific Mail.	20½	300	do.	55½
500	do.	20⅛	400	do.	55⅝
700	do....b3.	20¼	300	do....s3.	55½
500	do.	20⅜	900	do....s3.	55⅝
1300	do.	20¼	900	do.	55¾
200	do....s3.	20⅛	800	do.	55⅞
400	do.	20⅛	200	do....s3.	55¾
100	do....c.	20	1600	do....s3.	55⅝
1225	do.	20	100	do.	55¾
500	do.	20¼	400	St. Paul....s3.	40
100	do....s3.	20⅛	900	do.	39¼
15	do.	20½	100	do.	39½
200	do.	20⅛	100	St. Paul Pf....b3.	65¾
20	Panama....s3.	126½	100	do....b3.	65⅝
300	Union Pacific.	64½	100	do.	65½
200	North-western.	40½	100	do.	65⅝
200	do....c.	40½	200	do....b3.	65¼
100	do.	40⅜	100	do.	65⅝
100	N. J. Central...c.	100¼			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65......12.118	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......12.121
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N......118⅞	10,000 do......12.120⅞
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67......12.120⅞	20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C......118⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R......117⅛	20,000 U. S. 5s, '81.C.118⅛
	6,000 do......12.118⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000	Mo. 6s, L. bds.	104½	200	Pac. R. of Mo.b.c.	14
2,000	do.	104⅝	100	do.	14⅛
9,000	do....b. c.	104¾	18	Chi., Bur. & Q...	119⅛
1,000	Mo. 6s, '77...	102¼	400	Erie Railway.b.c.	15¾
1,000	B. 6s, W. L...	106	500	do.	15⅞
2,500	Georgia 7s...	107½	300	do.	16
10,000	N. W. C. C. G..	92	800	do.	16¼
5,000	C. & N.W. 1st.	104	100	do.	16⅜
1,000	M. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div...	101½	300	do.	16½
			200	do.	16⅝
4,000	B.,N.Y.&E. 1st.	93	5700	do.	16½
4,000	B.,H.&E.G.b.c.	26	800	do.	16⅜
2,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	106	700	do.	16¼
3,000	do.	105¾	400	do.	16⅛
2,000	N. Mo. 1st....	95½	1300	do....s10.	16⅛
1,000	do.	95⅝	200	do....b3.	16¼
4,000	Ohio & Miss 2d.	71½	500	do.	16⅛
1,000	C. Pac. G. bds.	106½	500	do.	16
4,000	do.	106¼	900	do.	15⅞
2,000	U. Pac. S. F....	91½	700	do....s3.	15¾
5,000	U.P.7s,L.G.b.c	99½	200	do.	15⅞
1,500	P.,F.W.&C.2d.	109½	243	Cen. R. of N.J.b.c.	99¾
500	do.	110	100	do.	100
17,000	T. & W. 1st...	85	300	do.	100¼
5,000	do.	86	300	do.	100½
1,000	T. & W. 2d...	62½	100	do.	100¼
500	Clev. & P.4th.	103	136	do.	100⅜
6,000	C.,C.& I.C. 1st.	45¼	50	Chi. & R. I...b. c.	103¾
3,000	W. Pac. bds..	96	300	do.	104
10,000	L.&N.con.'98.	93	600	do....b3.	104
9	Ninth Nat. Bank.	80	100	do....c.	104
25	Market Bank....	114	20	P.,Ft.W. & C.G'd.	102½
40	Merchants' Bank.	118	200	Mich. Cen....b. c.	54⅞
15	Fourth Nat. Bank.	94	200	do.	55
500	Union M'g Co. of Tenn...b. c.s10.	1⅜	100	do.	55⅛
			300	do.	55¼
100	Adams Ex...b. c.	107½	500	do.	55½
5	American Ex.b. c.	60	300	do.	55⅝
10	U. S. Express.b.c.	72½	100	do....c.	55⅝
100	W. U. Tel....b. c.	66⅛	500	do.	55¾
500	do.	66⅛	200	do....c.	55¾
700	do.	66¼	200	do.	55⅞
1300	do.	66⅜	100	do.	56
1700	do.	66½	200	do.	56
1400	do.	66⅝	200	do.	55⅞
700	do.	66⅜	100	do....c.	55⅞
200	do....b3.	66⅞	200	do.	56
900	do.	66¾	700	do.	56⅛
1200	do.	66⅞	900	do.	56¼
2300	do.	67	300	C., M. & St. P.b.c.	39½
1300	do.	67⅛	400	do.	39¾
1900	do.	67¼	100	do....b3.	40
1400	do.	67⅛	100	do.	40¼
2200	do.	67	400	do.	40⅜
1800	do.	67⅛	100	do.	40
300	do....b3.	67¼	100	do.	39⅞
1300	do.	67⅛	100	C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.	65½
400	do.	67	100	do.	65¾
800	do.	66⅞	200	do.	66
100	N. Y. C. & H.b.c.	112	100	C., C., C. & I...b.c.	53¾
100	do.	112⅛	50	do.	54
100	Panama.....b. c.	128	100	do.	53⅞
50	do.	127½	300	L. S. & M. S...b.c.	55⅞
15	Illinois Cen...b. c.	99	100	do.	56
500	Union Pacific.b.c.	64⅝	300	do.	56⅛
200	do....b3.	64⅝	200	do.	56¼
300	Pacific Mail...b. c.	20⅛	800	do.	56⅜
300	do.	20¼	800	do....s3.	56¼
1200	do.	20⅜	1400	do.	56⅜
3400	do.	20½	1600	do.	56⅝
600	do.	20⅜	1800	do.	56½
200	do.	20½	300	do.	56⅜
100	do.	20⅝	1000	do.	56¼
100	do....c.	20¼	1500	do....s3.	56⅛
700	do.	20⅛	100	do.	56¼
800	do....s3.	20	1200	do.	56⅜
800	do.	19⅞	1200	do.	56⅜
2300	do.	19¾	100	do....c.	56⅜
600	do.	19⅝	100	do....s3.	56¼
1100	do.	19½	100	T., W. & W..b c.c.	3
200	do.	19⅜	200	do....s3.	3
400	do.	19¼	100	do.	2¾
1100	do.	19⅜	300	do....s3.	2⅝
200	C. & N. W....b. c.	40½	200	do.	2½
100	do....s3.	40¾	100	do.	2⅜
200	do....b3.	40⅞	100	do.	2¼
300	do.	40⅞	100	do.	2½
500	do.	41	20	H. & St. J....b. c.	16⅞
100	D., L. & W.b.c.s3.	114¾	100	Ohio & M...b.c.b3.	17¼
100	C.&N.W.Pf.b.c.s3.	60¼	200	C., C. & I. C.	4¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$500	U. S. 5-20 C. '68....c.	122½	100	Mich. Central.	55¾
22,000	N.W.C.C.G. B.	92	400	do.	55½
50	B'k of Commerce.	115⅛	100	do.	55⅝
200	Union M. Co.	1⅜	100	do.	55¾
100	At. & Pac. Tel....	17¾	600	Lake Shore.	56⅛
100	West. Union..s10.	67	200	do.	56¼
200	do....b3.	67⅛	100	do....b3.	56¼
2000	do.	67⅛	500	do....s3.	56⅛
100	do.	67¼	400	do.	56⅛
750	Pacific Mail.	19½	10	do.	56½
200	do.	19⅝	100	do....s3.	56¼
700	do.	19½	1600	do.	56⅜
300	do.	19⅜	600	do....s3.	56¼
100	do....s3.	19⅜	100	N. J. Central.	100
300	do.	19¼	100	do.	99¾
1400	do.	19⅜	130	do....opg.	100
1300	do.	19½	200	Rock Island.	104
400	do.	19⅜	50	do....opg.	104⅛
200	do....u. r.	19⅜	100	Ohio & Miss.	17
2200	Erie Railway.	15¾	300	do....s3.	17
100	do....b3.	16	200	Tol. & Wab....s3.	2½
1200	do.	16	200	D., L. & W.s3.	114½
500	do.	15⅞	36	do.	114¾
100	North-west.	40⅝	5	do.	115
50	Union Pacific.	64½	100	do....s3.	114½
100	do.	64¾	100	do.	114½
200	do.	64⅝	100	Kansas & Texas.	10½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000	Mo. 6s, L. B..	104⅞	100	C. & N. West.b. c.	40¾
8,000	Tenn. 6s.new.	41	100	C.R.of N.J.b.c.opg	99⅞
4000	Tenn. 6s. N. S.	41	100	Erie......b. c.s3.	15¾
1,000	Ga. 7s, G. B..	105¼	100	do....b3.	15⅞
1,000	Chi.,B.& Q.8s.	113½	1800	do.	15¾
1,000	N. Mo. 1st.b.c.	95½	100	do....b3.	15⅞
4,000	Iowa M.1st8s.	97	200	do....s3.	15¾
1,000	N. W. C. C. G.	92	900	do.	15¾
1,000	C.& Pitts.4th.	103½	200	Mich. Cent..b. c.	55½
1,000	Alt.&T. H. 1st.	100	500	do.	55⅜
1,000	Tol.& Wab. 1st.	87	100	Chic.& R.I.b.c.s3.	103⅞
1,000	Lou.& N.C.'98.	93	500	do....b3.	104
10	Continental B'k.	75	30	do....opg.	104¼
25	Del. & H. C. Co...	115	1300	L. S. & M.So.b.c.	56⅛
70	do....b. c.	115	300	do....s3.	56
10	do.	115¼	700	do....s3.	56⅛
100	Prod's Con. Land & Pet. Co.b. c.	108¾	600	do.	56¼
			500	do....s4.	56⅛
200	West. Un. Tel.b.c.	67	200	C.M.&St.P.b.c.s60	39⅞
100	do.	66⅞	100	do....s3.	39⅞
500	do.	67	50	do.	40
400	do.	67⅛	100	do.	39⅞
15	do.	66¾	100	C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.	65¾
50	U. S. Ex...b c.b3.	72½	200	D., L. & W....b. c.	114
1000	P.M. S. S. Co.b.c.	19¼	100	Chic., Bur. & Q..	119
100	do.	19⅛	100	Ohio & Miss..b.c.	17⅛
300	do.	19⅜	600	do....s3.	17⅛
100	do..s3.u. r.	19¼	100	H. & St. Jo....b.c.	16½
100	do.	19⅜	15	St.L.,I.M.&So.b.c.	21½
20	N.Y.C.&H.R.b.c.	112½			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81......121¼	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67......s3.120¾
9,000 U. S. 6s, C. '81......s3.122	40,000 U. S. 5s, R., '81......116¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000	P. of Mo. 1st..	91	200	Erie Railway....	15⅞
1,000	C. F. & M. 1st.	86½	200	do....s3.	15⅞
12,000	West. Pac. B.	95¾	100	do....b3.	15⅞
2,000	Del.& H.R.'91.	110¾	100	Mich. Central...	55½
8,000	do.	110½	800	Lake Shore...b3.	56¼
600	Pacific Mail.	19⅜	100	do.	56⅛
300	do....b3.	19½	100	do....b3.	56¼
100	Prod's Con. Land & Petrol. Co...	109	800	do....s3.	56⅛
			100	Rock Island..s3.	103⅞
100	do.	109¼	100	do.	104
5	American Ex....	60	100	St. Paul.	40
200	West. Union.....	67	100	do.	39⅞
400	do....s3.	66⅞	100	Del. Lack. & W..	114
400	do.	66⅞	100	Han. & St. Jo....	16¼
100	do....s5.	66¾			

MONDAY, April 17—P. M.

On the Stock Exchange the week opened with a very irregular market, prices fluctuating frequently and the speculation being characterized by a tone of uncertainty which afforded clear proof that operators are all at sea as to the future course of values. There was a moderate degree of activity, the transactions amounting to 155,000 shares, of which 39,600 were in Lake Shore, 34,800 in Western Union, 29,600 in Pacific Mail, and 26,900 in Erie, the other stocks being in a great degree neglected. The market opened steady, declined ¼ to 1 ℔ cent., later made an advance of ½ to 1⅜ ℔ cent., which improvement was almost entirely lost in the closing dealings. Lake Shore fluctuated between 55½ and 56⅝, with final sales at 56⅛. Pacific Mail rose to 20⅝, but afterward fell off to 19¼, closing at 19½. Western Union fell off from 66¾ to 66, later advanced to 67¼, and closed at 66⅞@67. Erie rose from 15½ to 16⅝, but later declined 1 ℔ cent. Michigan Central declined from 55⅞ to 54⅞, but at the close showed a recovery of ⅝ ℔ cent. from the lowest point. The prospects of early foreclosure caused a decline in Toledo and Wabash from 3 to 2¼@2½. New-Jersey Central advanced from 99¾ to 100½, and closed at 100.

The week opened without important change in the money market, the supply of capital being abundant at 3@4 ℔ cent. on Government bonds and railway and miscellaneous securities as collaterals. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 5 to 6 ℔ cent. The national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day amounted to $700,000.

Easter Monday being observed as a close holiday at London, no financial advices were received thence to-day.

The Sterling Exchange market was quiet and without feature. The nominal rates remain at $4 87½ and $4 90, and those for business at $4 86½@$4 86¾ and $4 89½@$4 89¾ for bankers' 60 days' and demand bills respectively.

The gold speculation was weaker and the price declined from 113¼ to 112⅞. The afternoon business was principally at 113, but shortly before the close the price advanced to 113⅛, at which it closed. The movement of gold from San Francisco to the East continues active, and exercises a depressing influence in the Gold Room. This afternoon information was received from Washington that Secretary Bristow had issued orders that sealed proposals be received until noon of the 22d instant, at the Treasury Department, for the $5,883,000 new 5 ℔ cent. coupon and registered bonds, the bids to be for lots of not less than $500,000. These bonds will be sold for gold, and, as we presume it is for the settlement of the Alabama awards, this gold will in turn be sold for currency, in which the awards will be paid. The rates on gold loans ranged from 2 to 4 ℔ cent. for carrying.

The Government bond market was somewhat weaker, and prices yielded a fraction. The transactions, however, were small. Railroad bonds were steady, and the changes slight, except in the case of Toledo and Wabash firsts, which advanced from 85 to 87. State bonds were quiet and steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, April 17, 1876. }

Gold receipts	$580,746 39
Gold payments	27,151 87
Gold balance	46,864,953 05
Currency receipts	613,013 22
Currency payments	527,833 72
Currency balance	36,766,456 72
Customs	458,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 17.

	Saturday.	Monday
American Gold	113¼	113⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	118¼	118⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121	120⅞
Bills on London	$4 86½@$4 86¾	$4 86½@$4 86¾
New-York Central	112¼	112⅛
Rock Island	104¼	104
Pacific Mail	19¾	19½
Milwaukee and St. Paul	40⅛	39⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	66	65¾
Lake Shore	56⅛	56⅛
Chicago and North-western	40¾	40¾
Chicago and North-western Pref.	60¼	60¼
Western Union	66⅝	66⅞
Union Pacific	64½	64⅝
Toledo and Wabash	3⅛	2½
Del., Lackawanna and Western	114½	114
New-Jersey Central	100	100
Panama	128	128
Erie	15¾	15⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	17	17
C., C. and Indiana Central	4¾	4¾
Harlem	138	138
Hannibal and St. Joseph	16½	16½
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref.	25	25
Michigan Central	56	55½
Illinois Central	98½	98½
Missouri Pacific	14¼	14¼

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of shares.
New-York Central	112⅛	112	220
Erie	16⅝	15½	26,900
Lake Shore	56⅝	55½	39,600
Wabash	3	2¼	1,500
North-western	41	40⅜	2,000
North-western Preferred	60¼	60¼	100
Rock Island	104	103⅞	2,180
Milwaukee and St. Paul	40⅜	39¼	3,850
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	66	65¼	1,200
Del., Lack. and Western	114¾	114	800
New-Jersey Central	100½	99¾	1,670
Michigan Central	56¼	54⅞	7,400
Union Pacific	64¾	64½	1,300
C., C., C. and I.	53¾	53¾	250
C., C. and Indiana Central	4¾	4¾	300
Hannibal and St. Joseph	16⅞	16¼	200
Ohio and Mississippi	17¼	17	1,200
Missouri Pacific	14⅛	14	300
Panama	128	128	150
Western Union	67¼	66	34,800
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	17¾	17¾	100
Pacific Mail	20⅝	19¼	29,600
Kansas and Texas	10½	10½	100
Union Mining	1¾	1⅝	1,000
Adams Express	107½	107½	100
Total sales			154,820

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	126	126½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	121⅛	121¼
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	122	122⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	114⅝	114⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coupons	118⅞	118⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, new reg.	118⅞	119
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	117⅞	119
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	120¾	121
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	120¾	120⅞
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	122½	123
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	122½	123
United States 10-40s, registered	117	117⅛
United States 10-40s, coupons	118	118½
United States 5s, 1881, registered	116¼	116⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	118	118¼

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $10,000 for interest, and $10,000 for called bonds. The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$24,886,000
Gold balances	1,061,757
Currency balances	1,208,193

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$84,119,256
Currency balances	3,296,646
Gold exchanges	7,570,085
Gold balances	889,689

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ark.7s,L.R.&F.S.is.	10	N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	16½
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	10	N. C. N.C.R., J. & J.	60¾
A.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O.	10	N. C. N.C.R., A.& O.	60¾
Ark.7s, M.O. & R.R.	10	N.C.NC.R.c.off,J&J.	45
Ark. 7s, Ark.Cen.R.	10	N.C.NC.R.c.off,A&O	45
Georgia 7s,Gold bds.	105	N. C. Fund. Act, '66.	11
Indiana 5s	103	N. C. Fund. Act, '68.	8½
Illinois coup., 6s,'77	103	N. C. New B., J. & J.	8
Illinois coup. 6s,'79	103	N. C. New B., A.&O.	8
Illinois War Loan	103	Ohio 6s, '81	106
Kentucky 6s	103	Ohio 6s, '86	110
Louisiana 6s	43	S. C. 6s	35
La.6s,new Fl. Debt..	43	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	34
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	43	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	34
La. 6s, Levee bonds.	43	S. C. Fund. Act, '60.	34
La.8s,Lev.bds. of '75.	43	S. C. L'd C.,'89,J.&J.	34
Mich. 6s, '78-79	103	S.C. L'd C.,'89,A.&O.	34
Mich. 6s, '83	105	S. C. 7s, '88	35
Mich. 7s, '90	108	S. C. Non-Fund. B..	3
Mo. 6s, due in '76	100	Tenn. 6s, old	42¾
Mo. 6s, due in '77	102	Tenn. 6s, new bds..	40
L.B.due '82 to '90 inc.	104¼	Tenn. 6s, n. b., n. s.	40¾
Fund. B. due '94-95..	104½	Texas 10s, '76	99
H. & St. Jo. due '76..	101½	Va. 6s, old	34
H. & St. Jo. due '86..	103	Va. 6s, new bds., '66.	34
H. & St. Jo. due '87..	103	Va. 6s, new bds., '67.	34
N. Y. Reg. B'nty L'n.	104½	Va. 6s, ex mat. coup.	67
N. Y. Coup. B'y L'n.	104½	Va. 6s, Def'd bds...	8⅞
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	16½	D. of Col. 3.65s, 1924.	69

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st	115½	Cleve. & Tol. S. F...	107½
Alb. & Sus. 2d	107	Cleve. & Tol.newbds.	105
Alb. & Sus. 3d	102	C. P'ville&Ash.old b.	103½
Bos., H. & Erie 1st..	22	Det., M. & T. bds...	101¼
Bos., H. & Erie G...	26	Lake Shore Div. bds.	103
B.,C.R. & M.1st 7s g.	40	Lake Shore C. R. 1st.	104¼
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st..	32	Mich. Cen. 7s, 1902..	105
La. & Mo. 1st G...	92	M. C. 1st 8s, '82, S. F.	110¼
St. L., J. & C. 1st	102	N. J. South. 1st 7s..	23
Chic.,B.& Q.8℔c.1st.	113	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887..	105½
Cen. R. of N.J.1stC.	108	N.Y.C. & H. 1st, reg.	120
Cen. R. of N. J. C...	108	Harlem 1st 7s, reg..	120
Lehigh & W. B.C.G.	93½	No. Mo. 1st	95
Amer. D. & I. bds..	99	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	98¾
M.&St.P.1st7s$GRD.	100	Ohio & Miss Con....	98
M. & St.P.1stLaC.D.	101½	Ohio & Miss. 2d, Con.	71
M.&St.P.1st I.&M.D.	94	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	106
M. & St.P.1st C.&M.	97	Western Pac. bds...	95½
Mil. & St. P. C. S. F.	88	Union Pac. 1st bds..	104¼
Chic. & N. W. S. F..	106¾	Union P. L. G. 7s...	99¼
C. & N. W. Int. bds.	105½	Union Pacific S. F..	91⅛
C. & N. W. Cons.bds.	103½	So. Pac. bs. of Mo...	66
Chic. & N. W. 1st..	103½	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d...	78½
C.&N.W.C.Gold bds.	92	Pitts.,Ft.W. & C.2d.	109½
Iowa Midland 1st 8s.	94	Clev.&Pitts.4th S.F.	103½
Chic. & Mil. 1st	100	Col., Chic. & I. 1st..	45½
C.,C.,C.&I.1st 7s,S.F.	110¾	St. L. & Iron M. 2d.	77
C.,C.,C.&I.Cons.bds.	100	Alton & T. H. 1st...	110
Del.,Lac. & West.2d.	105	Alton & T.H. 2d, pf..	91
Morris & Essex 1st.	117	Alton & T. H. 2d,inc.	73
Mor. & Es. bds., 1900.	103	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	83
Mor. & Es. Construc.	102	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	80
Mor. & Es. 7s of 1871.	106½	Tol. & Wab. 1st, ex.	85½
Mor. & Es. 1st, C. G.	108½	T. & W.1st,St.L.div.	61
Erie 1st, Extended...	110	Tol. & Wab. 2d	62
Erie 5th 7s, 1888	103	T. & W. cons. conv.	32
B.,N.Y.& E.1st,1877.	93	Han. & Naples 1st...	35
H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv.	77⅛	Gt. Western 1st, '88.	85⅛
CedarFalls&Min.1st.	66	Gt. Western 2d, '93..	60
Mich. So. 7 ℔ ct. 2d.	103½	W. Un. bs.,1900,coup.	101¾
M.So.N.I.S.F. 7 ℔ ct.	109½	W. Un. bs., 1900, reg.	101½

And the following for City bank shares:

America	151	German American..	78
Central National	101½	Merchants'	117½
Commerce	115⅛	Merchants' Exch'ge.	95
First National	200	Nassau	106
Fourth National	93	Ninth National	80

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 17.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	108¼	108⅜
United Companies of New-Jersey	138	138⅛
Pennsylvania Railroad	55¼	55⅜
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	45	45⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60¾	60⅞
Catawissa Railroad, preferred	..	45
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	19½	19⅝
Northern Central Railroad	34⅞	35
Lehigh Navigation	48⅝	48¾
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	104½	..

The County Treasurer of Des Moines County, Iowa, has called in the bonds of that county giving notice that no interest will be allowed on them after the 20th inst. The bonds are to be presented for payment at the Merchants' National Bank, Burlington, Iowa.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 17, 1876.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	25	Molasses(N.O.)bbls	90
Bees-wax, pks	25	Spirits Turp., bbls.	212
Cotton, bales	3,505	Crude Turp., bbls.	105
Cotton-s'dCake,bgs	475	Tar, bbls	400
Cotton-s'd Oil, bbls.	55	Resin, bbls	777
Copper, bbls	32	Oil-cake, pks	450
Dried Fruit, pks	13	Pork, pks	3,648
Eggs, bbls	2,093	Beef, pks	342
Flour, bbls	16,283	Cut-meats, pks	685
Wheat, bushels	184,972	Grease, pks	78
Corn, bushels	50,659	Lard, pks	1,656
Oats, bushels	33,975	Lard, kegs	41
Malt, bushels	7,343	Stearine, pks	228
Barley, bushels	1,000	Butter, pks	3,004
Grass-seed bags	171	Cheese, pks	248
Beans, bbls	33	Tallow, pks	55
Peas, bushels	16,500	Lard-oil, bbls	50
Corn-meal, bbls	185	Pea-nuts, bags	243
Corn-meal, bags	611	Rice, pks	50
Oat-meal, bbls	250	Rice Flour, bags	200
Flax, bales	189	Starch, bxs	763
Hops, bales	174	Spelter, pcs	502
Hides, No	14	Tea, half-chests	4
Hides, bales	16	Tobacco, hhds	401
Leather, sides	6,746	Tobacco, bxs., & cs.	1,278
Lead, pigs	1,077	Whisky, bbls	574
Moss, bales	53	Wool, bales	59

ASHES—Have been quoted steady at $5 for Pots and $7 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lb., on, however, a very limited business.

COFFEE—Has been quoted steady, but has been inactive. The stock of Rio and Santos, in first hands, here, this evening, is 141,719 bags....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 15¾c.@16c.; fair, 17½c.@17¾c.; good, 18c.@18¼c.; prime, 18½c.@18¾c., gold, ℔ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16c.@19¾c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 17¼c.@18c.; do. job lots, ordinary to choice, 16¼c.@20c.; Java invoices, 22c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18¼c.; Laguayra, 17¾c.@18½c.; Savanilla, 16½c.@17¾c.; Mexican, 17½c.@18c.; Macassar, 19c.@20c.; Ceylon, 18c.@18½c.; Porto Rico, 18c.@18½c., and San Domingo, 15c.@15½c., gold, ℔ lb.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been quoted barely steady, and has been generally slow of sale within the previous range.

CORDAGE—Has been in very moderate request, with prices quoted essentially as before.

COTTON—Has been quoted steady for early delivery, but very dull....Ordinary quoted at 9 11-16c.; Low Middling at 12 7-16c.@12 11-16c.; Middling at 13¼c.@13 7-16c. ℔ lb....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 443 bales, (of which 71 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 390 bales to spinners and 43 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery business has been moderate at an improvement in prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 12,900 bales, (of which 600 bales were on Saturday evening and 12,300 bales to-day,) with 800 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with April options closing at 13 5-32c.; May, 13 15-16c.; June, 13 9-16c.; July, 13 25-32c.@13 13-16c.; August, 13 15-16c.; September, 13 11-16c.@13¾c.; October, 13⅝c.@13 21-32c.; November, 13⅜c.@13½c.; December, 13 13-32c.@13½c.—showing an advance of 1-16c.@7-32c. ℔ lb.... The receipts at this port to-day were 3,505 bales, and at the shipping ports were 6,626 bales, against 10,590 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 11,291 bales, against 16,909 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 3,868,220 bales, against 3,268,669 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (one day) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 2,505 bales; to the Continent, 400 bales; stock in New-York, 188,572 bales; consolidated stock at all the ports, 586,431 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	9 11-16	9 11-16	9 11-16	9 11-16
Strict Ord.	10 9-16	10 9-16	10 9-16	10 9-16
Good Ord.	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 5-16	11 5-16
Strict Good Ord	11 15-16	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Low Middling	12 7-16	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 11-16
Strict Low Mid.	12 15-16	13 1-16	13 3-16	13 3-16
Middling	13¼	13⅜	13 7-16	13 7-16
Good Mid	13¾	13⅞	14	14
Strict Good Mid	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
Middling Fair	14½	14⅝	14¾	14¾
Fair	15⅜	15½	15⅝	15⅝

Stained.

Good Ordinary	9 13-16	Low Middling	11 7-16
Strict Good Ord.	10 15-16	Middling	12 5-16

FISH—A rather better demand has been noted for the leading kinds, prices of which have not varied materially....We quote: Dry Cod from $4@$5 50 ℔ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5 25@$7; new Mackerel quoted at $20@$28 for No. 1, $15 50@$17 for No. 2, and $10 50@$12 for No. 3, ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herrings, $4 50@$7; Smoked Herrings at 24c.@28c. for scaled, and 15c.@18c. for No. 1 ℔ box; Dutch Herrings at $1 15@$1 20 ℔ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in Flour opened with less activity. The free purchases of Saturday had the effect of lessening the export inquiry, and the dealings in shipping grades of State and Western Flour were on a comparatively moderate scale, as well for the English as for the West India markets. The City Mills are generally working on contracts made during the closing days of last week, and to-day report limited sales, mostly in job lots. Trade and family Extras have been in rather slack request. Prices have been without quotable changes in the leading instances. The principal holders have not been offering supplies with much urgency....Sales have been reported since our last of 13,750 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots, at $3 50@$6, chiefly unsound Extras at $4 75@$5 75; inferior to choice No. 2 at $3@$3 75, mainly at $3 50@$3 75; poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 20@$4 65, chiefly at $4 30@$4 45 for fair to good, and $4 60@$4 65 for choice inferior to choice Extra State at $4 95@$5 35, mainly at $5 10@$5 25; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 65; City Mills Extra, $5@$6 50, mainly at $5 75@$6 25 for the West Indies, (the latter for favorite brands,) and $5 10@$5 35 for the English markets; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 35, chiefly at $5 15@$5 30; round-hoop Ohio at $4 95@$5 35 for small lots and lines; very poor to fancy Minnesota Extras, straight, $5 10@$7 25, chiefly at $6 25@$6 75 for trade brands, and $5 15@$5 45 for shipping brands; Minnesota patent Extra, fair to very fancy, at $7 25@$8 75, mostly at $7 50@$8 25. Western Trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 20@$7 15; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, $5 20@$7 15, chiefly at $5 50@$6 25; Western White do. Extra, $5 60@$6 50; St. Louis Extras, $5 40@$8 25, with fancy do. at higher figures; Extra Genesee, $5 40@$7 ℔ bbl. Included in the sales have been 4,150 bbls. shipping stock, part Minnesota Extras, and City Mills Extra, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been in very moderate demand, chiefly in a jobbing way, at unaltered prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 1,125 bbls., in lots, at $4 25@$4 75 for inferior to choice Superfine, $5@$6 15 for very poor to choice shipping Extras, $6 25@$8 75 for about fair to very choice trade and family Extras.... Rye Flour continues in fair request at former rates.... We quote at from $4 25@$4 75 for poor to very good Fine, and $4 90@$5 25 for good to very choice Superfine, with one or two brands fancy quoted a trifle higher....Sales 400 bbls., in lots, mainly at $5@$5 25 for good to very choice Superfine....Corn-meal has been moderately active at previous prices.... We quote at from $2 75@$3 35 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 10@$3 35 for Yellow Jersey; $3@$3 35 for Pennsylvania, and $3 65 for Brandywine, delivered....Sales have been reported equal to 975 bbls., in lots, within our range, of which were 500 bbls. Brandywine at $3 65, delivered.... Corn-meal, in bags, in limited demand, in a jobbing way, within the range of $1 20@$1 50 for ordinary to very choice, ℔ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in good demand, mostly on export account, though partly for milling purposes, at generally firm prices. Low grade stock has been in special favor with purchasers, and offered reservedly at current figures, which indicate, in instances, a slight improvement....Winter Wheat has been in fair request, almost wholly for milling, at unaltered quotations. Sales have been reported to-day of 156,000 bushels, including No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, to arrive, on private terms; quoted at $1 35½@$1 37½, in store and afloat, (with strictly choice No. 1 Sheboygan Spring, in store, quoted at $1 37, bid;) No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, Fall inspection, at $1 27; Prime No. 2 do., afloat, of fresh receipt, at $1 26½; choice old No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, at $1 27; No. 2 Chicago do., afloat, of fresh receipt, at $1 23; No. 3 Milwaukee Spring at $1 18; No. 3 Chicago do., $1 15; New-York "no grade" Spring, reported at $1 07; ungraded Spring at $1 11@$1 20; White Michigan at $1 45; and Amber Michigan, in store, (22,000 bushels, purchased by a local miller,) at $1 40 ℔ bushel....Corn has been quiet for prompt delivery, and quoted at the close weaker in price. The dealings have been wholly in other than graded stock, by which latter the offerings were unimportant, having been confined to a few car lots. Little export inquiry was noted. Sales have been reported, to-day, of 41,000 bushels, including prime old Mixed Western, delivered from store, (6,000 bushels,) at 73c.; Jersey Yellow, (5,000 bushels,) at 72c.; Jersey White, car lots, at 71c.; Southern Yellow at 72c.@73c.; Southern White at 70c.@71c., nearly all at 70c., afloat. A few car loads of New-York "no grade" Western on market quoted at 72c. asked. Ten car loads of do., deliverable to-morrow, offered at 71c., with 70c. reported as the best bid. Small lots of ungraded Mixed Western rumored sold at 70c.@72c., but without confirmation....And for forward delivery, a moderate inquiry was reported, with values quoted higher....Mixed Western, New-York inspection, April option, quoted at the close at 67½c.@68c.; do., May, seller's option, 64½c.@65c....Sales have been reported of 10,000 bushels New-York Mixed Western, seller April, (in settlement of contracts,) at 68c., and 5,000 bushels do., May option, at 65c. ℔ bushel....Rye held firmly, but quiet; prime Canada, in bond, quoted at 92c.; prime Western at 85c.; prime State (nominally) at $1....Barley, Malt, and Buckwheat essentially unchanged in price on a dull market....Canada Peas, in bond, quiet; quoted at $1@$1 02....Less activity has been noted in Oats, which, however, were quoted somewhat stronger, particularly for prime samples, which were offered sparingly. Sales have been reported to-day of only 29,000 bushels, including strictly prime No. 2 Chicago, afloat, at 50c.; good mixed Western, afloat, at 48½c.; poor to choice White Western at 48½c.@53c., mostly fair to good, at 50c.@51c.; choice White State at 53c.; poor to good Mixed State at 47c.@49c.; and New-York No. 2 at 47½c. ℔ bushel....Feed has been moderately sought after within the range of from $17@$22 50 as extremes, the latter for choice Rye Feed ℔ ton, mainly at $17 50@$18 50 for 40 and 60 lb....Bale Hay has been in less urgent request at previous quotations....We quote shipping qualities within the range of 75c.@80c., and retailing qualities at 95c.@$1 15 ℔ 100 lb. Clover, 70c.@80c. Salt Hay, 60c.@70c.... Rye Straw has been inactive within the range of 75c.@$1 15. Oat 60c.@70c. ℔ 100 lb. Included in the sales of shipping Hay were 550 bales for Norfolk and 100 bales for Charleston....Clover-seed has been in fair request for home use at 16¾c.@17c. for prime to choice State; 16½c.@16¾c. for prime to choice Western, and 16¼c.@16½c. for good to prime and 16¾c. for very choice Pennsylvania....Timothy-seed has been lightly dealt in at $2 60@$2 70....Of rough Flax, small sales from cars were reported at $1 60 ℔ 56 lb....Calcutta Linseed quoted at $1 80, gold, on a limited inquiry....Sales, 5,000 bags at $1 80, gold, four months' credit....Other Seeds as last quoted.... The stock of Grain in store in this port to-day embraces 2,905,433 bushels Wheat, 163,234 bushels Corn, 23,866 bushels Rye, 151,449 bushels Barley, 441,488 bushels Malt, 660,604 bushels Oats, and 2,549 bushels Peas....The aggregate of Grain in store is 3,648,623 bushels, as against 5,040,034 bushels last Monday, and 4,072,035 bushels April 19, 1875.

Stock of Grain in Store at This Port.

	1876. April 17. Bushels.	1876. April 10. Bushels.	1875. April 19. Bushels.
Wheat	2,205,433	3,393,074	1,222,310
Corn	163,234	232,140	1,897,778
Oats	660,604	706,282	665,281
Barley	151,449	200,381	50,930
Rye	23,866	68,429	24,838
Peas	2,549	2,786	378
Malt	441,488	436,942	210,320
Grand total	3,648,623	5,040,034	4,072,035

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, further sales of 200 bales reported at 2 15-16c.@3c. currency ℔ lb. Market unchanged.

HIDES—Dull; quotations as before; sales 500 Wet-salted Texas, and 600 City Slaughter on private terms.

MILK—The contract price paid to dairymen for a supply of milk for the month of April is 3¼c.@4c. ℔ quart. Sales were made at the depots to-day at $1 25@$2 ℔ 40-quart can.

MOLASSES—A moderate demand prevails for desirable invoices of foreign, holders of which show confidence as to values, notwithstanding late free arrivals....New crop Cuba Muscovado quoted on the basis of 33c. for 50 test, but bids rule lower, checking operations....A fair jobbing trade has been reported at former rates. Sales reported of 275 hhds., in lots, including Porto Rico at 50c.@58c.; Cuba Muscovado at 30c.@38c., and English Islands at 28c.@40c....Of New-Orleans, small sales only have been reported at 43c.@58c....Syrups have been selling quite promptly within the range of 38c.@60c. for Sugar; 32c.@45c. for Molasses, the latter rate for very choice....Sugar-house Molasses in demand, and held with firmness within the range of 17c.@20c. for hhds. and bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in fairly active demand and quoted rather stronger in price....We quote within the range of $1 80@$1 87½ for Strained to good strained; $1 95@$2 50 for No. 2; $2 87½@$4 for No. 1; $5@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale and Window Glass ℔ 280 lb. Sales 3,000 bbls. good Strained at $1 85@$1 87½ ℔ 280 lb....Tar has been in quite moderate request at from $2 10@$2 25 ℔ bbl....City Pitch inactive at $1 90@$2 ℔ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in fair demand, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 38½c. ℔ gallon. Sales, 120 bbls. at 38½c., and 100 bbls., to arrive, on private terms.

PETROLEUM—Crude very quiet; quoted for early delivery at 8⅜c.@8½c., in bulk, and 11¼c., in shipping order. Sales reported of 4,000 bbls. Crude, in shipping order, at Philadelphia, at about 10⅞c....Refined has been inactive; quoted at the close for early delivery at 14½c....Refined, in cases, 18½c.@20½c. ....Naphtha, 10½c., for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, for early delivery, quoted at the close at 14½c....At Baltimore, for early delivery, at close 14c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been moderately active for early delivery at rather firmer prices....Sales have been reported since our last of 790 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $22 87½@$22 90, mainly for export.... And for forward delivery, Western Mess has been less active, with May option quoted at the close at $22 90; June, $22 90@$23; July, $23 05@$23 10; August, $23 30, showing less firmness on options later than May....Sales reported of 250 bbls., May option, at $22 90; 500 bbls., June, at $22 85@$22 90, and 750 bbls., August, at $23 30.... Of Prime Mess, further sales of small lots of Western at $21 25@$21 50....Of Extra Prime, small lots sold within the range of $18 50@$18 75....Dressed Hogs in moderate demand; City quoted at 10c.@10¼c....Western Hogs nominal....Cut-meats have been in fair request, at about steady prices....Sales reported of 50 bxs. Rib Bellies, extra heavy, at 12⅛c.; 50 tcs. Pickled Hams, 16 lb., at 12½c.; 40 bbls. Pork Hocks at $8 50; 17,000 lb. Pickled Bellies at 12¼c.@12½c., and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our range....We quote thus: Pickled Shoulders at 9½c.; Smoked Shoulders at 10¾c.; Pickled Hams at 13c.@13¼c.; Smoked Hams at 14¾c.@15c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12c.@13¼c....Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., 12⅛c.@13½c....Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., nominal.... Bacon has been inactive in the local market yet quoted steady....City Long Clear quoted at the close at 12¾c.; Western Long Clear, 12½c.; do. Short Clear, 13c....Western Long and Short Clear, prompt delivery here, quoted at 12¾c....And for Western delivery, Long Clear quoted at 11⅝c.; Short Clear, 12¼c.; Short Rib at 12c., with sales reported of 1,000 bxs., various cuts, on private terms....Western Steam Lard has been in moderate request for early delivery at easier rates....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 250 tcs. choice at $13 77½@$13 80, closing with prime quoted at $13 75....And for forward delivery business has been on a restricted scale at lower figures, closing weak....Western Steam, April option, quoted at the close, $13 70; May, do., $13 72½, asked; June, $13 85 asked; July, $13 97½.... Sales have been reported of Western Steam to the amount of 4,000 tcs., May option, at $13 72½@$13 75; 6,000 tcs., June, at $13 85@$13 90; 500 tcs., July, at $13 97½....A fair demand has been noted for City Steam and Kettle Lard at about steady rates; quoted at $13 75. Sales of 350 tcs. at $13 75....No. 1 City quoted at $12 87½....Refined Lard in request and quoted for the Continent at $13 75@$13 87½; South America at $14 50, and for the West Indies at $13 37½....Sales, 150 tcs. for the West Indies at $13 37½, and 500 tcs. for the Continent on private terms....Beef quiet at unaltered prices....Of Beef Hams 60 bbls. sold at unchanged rates....Butter and Cheese quoted about as before, on moderate demand. ....Fresh Eggs in light request within the range of 17½c.@19½c....Tallow in fair request, with sales reported of 70,000 lb. prime, in lots, at 8⅞c.@8 15-16c.... Stearine inactive, with Western, in tcs., quoted at 14½c.@14¾c., and choice City, in hhds., at 15c.@15¼c.... The demand for domestic Rice has been quite active, in the jobbing way, and prices have been favoring sellers....We quote good ordinary to choice Carolina at $5 75@$7 25; Louisiana at $4 75@$6....East India has been in rather better request at previous quotations....We quote Rangoon at $6@$6 25, currency, and $2 50@$2 62½, gold, in bond; Patna at $7 25@$7 50, currency, free, and $3 87@$4 12½, gold, in bond, ℔ 100 lb.

SOAP—Has been in fair demand, in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 9¼c.@9½c., gold; Colgate's Family, 8½c., currency; Eureka, 7½c., and W. F. Taylor's Family, 7c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been selling to a moderate extent, in the jobbing line, with Mace quoted steady at $1@$1 08; No. 1 Nutmegs, 91c.@95c., as to size; Cassia, 20c.@22c.; Cloves, 37c.@40c.; East India Pepper, 13⅝c.@14c.; White Pepper, 22½c.@23½c.; Pimento, 12½c.@13½c.; Ginger, 7½c.@9¾c., gold, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been dull to-day, but quoted about steady. Sales, 250 hhds. Centrifugal at 8⅝c.@8¾c. ℔ lb....We quote fair Refining Cuba, 7⅝c.; good do. at 7⅞c.; prime do., 7 15-16c.@8c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅛c.@8⅝c.. No. 12 Clayed stock at 8¼c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅛c.@9c.; Manila bags, 6⅞c.@7½c.; Molasses Sugar, 6½c.@7½c.; Melado, 4¼c.@6c....Refined Sugars have been in fair demand in good part for export at full rates.... Crushed quoted at 10½c.; Powdered at 10½c.; Granulated at 10¼c.@10⅜c.; Cut Loaf at 10⅝c.@10⅞c.; Hard Loaf at 14c.; Soft White, 9⅜c.@9⅞c., and do. Yellow at 8¼c.@9¼c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Of Green, 1,700 half chests sold within the previous range; market unaltered.

WHISKY—Quoted up to $1 11½, on sales of 100 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A moderate movement has been reported, in the way of berth freights, at essentially unchanged rates. Demand mostly for room for Grain. And in the chartering line, business has been on a restricted scale. Grain tonnage quoted steady; market otherwise weak and somewhat unsettled. ....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last, have been, by steam, 24,000 bushels Corn at 4d. ℔ bushel; 4,100 bxs. Cheese at 30s.; 470 bxs. Bacon, part at 25s.; and, of through freight, 1,700 pks. Provisions (mainly Bacon) on private terms. ....For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Oil-cake on private terms; and, by steam, 50 tons Tallow Scraps at 30s. ℔ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 6½d.; and 3,600 bushels Peas (of through freight) at 8½d. ℔ bushel. Also, rumored, a bark, hence, with about 750 puncheons Syrup, but rumor without confirmation....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 608 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, reported at 5s. 6d., with option of Penarth Roads, for orders, at 5s. 3d., or, if to a direct port in Bristol Channel, at 5s.; a Norwegian bark, 486 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters do., at 5s. 6d.; an Austrian brig, 467 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do., at 5s. 6d. ℔ quarter....For Havre, a British bark, 770 tons, hence, with about 4,700 bbls. Crude Petroleum, reported on private terms; a Norwegian ship, 620 tons, with about 4,300 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 3s. 10½d. ℔ bbl....For a Mediterranean Spanish Port, an American schooner, 493 tons, hence, with equal to about 15,000 cases Petroleum, reported on private terms....For Antwerp, by steam, 60 hhds. Tobacco, (of through freight,) reported at 47s. 6d.... For Marseilles, a British bark, 635 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 4s. ℔ bbl....For Eastern ports, a schooner with Lumber, Satilla River, another with do., from Savannah, and another with do. from Brunswick, reported at $6 50....For Boston, a schooner, with coal, from Philadelphia, at $1 35 ℔ ton....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $5 25, and another, with do., from St. Mary, at $6....For New-York, four schooners, with Stone, from Cape Anne, reported at $1 25@$1 50; a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, at $5 75; another, with do., from Brunswick, at $5 62½; and a bark, with Salt, from St. Martin's, at 10c. ℔ bushel.... Ice trade, from Eastern ports to Atlantic coastwise ports, fairly active within the range of 75c.@$1 50, as to ports.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 17, 1876.

The general condition of trade in Live Stock on this forenoon was one of extreme depression although the Lent closed on Saturday last, and during this week there was a moderate run of Horned Cattle. At Sixtieth Street Yards prices were 8c.@12½c. ℔ lb., weight 5 to 8½ cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices ranged from 8¾c.@12c. ℔ lb., weights 6 to 8½ cwt. From 54 to 57 lb. has been allowed net, with a few head of top quality Steers which obtained 58 lb. net. Several herds remained unsold at noon, when the markets closed weak. Milch Cows were not quoted. Smooth quality Veals scarce and held on sale. Coarse quality Calves in over supply and very slow of sale at 5c.@7c. ℔ lb. Sheep slow of sale and several flocks held over unsold at noon, quality from poor to choice; prices 5c.@8¼c. ℔ lb. for Woolly Sheep. Shorn Sheep 6c.@6¼c. ℔ lb. Lambs not quoted. There were no Live Hogs on sale. City Dressed opened weak at 10c.@10¼c. ℔ lb., all weights included.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 30 cars of Horned Cattle; sales as follows: 101 poor Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., scant; 85 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ℔ lb., with a fraction on ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong; 49 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., scant; 44 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 72 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 60 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 30 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11½c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 29 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ℔ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. Gillies & Brown sold for selves 33 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 44 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ℔ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; 19 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 49 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℔ lb., weights 6½ to 7 cwt.; 115 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., weights 6¼ to 7 cwt.; 16 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 13 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 10½c. ℔ lb., with $1 on ℔ head, weight 8 cwt.; held on sale 145 Illinois Steers. G. Reid sold for Freer & Bahn 16 poor Ohio Steers and Heifers at 8¼c. ℔ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; 18 poor Ohio Steers and Heifers at 9½c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., strong. H. S. Rosenthal sold for Morris & Waixels 18 poor Illinois Steers at 8c. ℔ lb., weight 5 cwt.; 18 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., with $1 on ℔ head, weight 7 cwt.; 14 coarse Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 99 Texan Steers at 9½c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; held on sale for L. Morris, 3 Illinois Bulls. Ulery & Cary sold for Coon & Hasbury 60 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 9¾c.@11½c. ℔ lb., weights 6½ to 8½ cwt. Burchard & Merrit sold for A. N. Monroe, 18 poor Illinois Steers at 9c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 51 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ℔ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 54 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., with $50 off the herd, weight 6½ cwt., scant; 78 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11½c. ℔ lb., weights 7½ to 8½ cwt.; held on sale 15 Illinois Steers. Hume & Elliott sold 418 Texan Sheep, weight 32,670 lb., at 5c. ℔ lb.; 195 mixed Ohio and Michigan Sheep, weight 15,780 lb., at 6½ cwt.; 185 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,460 lb., at 7c. ℔ lb.; 198 State Sheep, weight 14,920 lb., at 6¼c. ℔ lb.; 98 State Sheep, weight 8,820 lb., at 7¼c. ℔ lb.; 75 State Sheep, weight 7,300 lb., at 7⅜c. ℔ lb.; 85 State Sheep, weight 7,900 lb., at $7 31 ℔ cwt.; 65 State Sheep, weight 5,640 lb., at 7½c. ℔ lb.; 80 State Sheep, weight 8,980 lb., at 7⅞c. ℔ lb.; 4 State Calves, weight 490 lb., at 5c. ℔ lb.; 43 State Calves, weight 4,400 lb., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 61 State Calves, weight 6,980 lb., at 6¼c. ℔ lb.; 78 State Calves, weight 9,580 lb., at 6⅝c. ℔ lb.; 43 State Calves, weight 5,270 lb., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 64 State Calves, weight 8,320 lb., at 7c. ℔ lb.; also sold for week ending April 15, 1876, 4,354 head Sheep at $7 08 average ℔ head; 265 Veals and Calves at $9 28 ℔ head average.

At Harsimus Cove.—F. Samuels sold for Morris & Waixels 47 poor Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ℔ lb., with $1 off ℔ head, weight 6 cwt.; 10 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 15 coarse Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt. scant. Martin Fuller & Co. sold for selves 15 Missouri Oxen at 8¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 16 rough Missouri Steers at 9c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 84 common Missouri Steers at 9½c. ℔ lb., weight 6¼ and 6¾ to 8¼ cwt., with $1 off ℔ head on 69 head. C. Kahn sold for Kahn & Furst 17 poor Illinois Steers at 8¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 11 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ℔ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 33 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℔ lb., with 50c. off ℔ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 17 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., with $15 off the lot, weight 6¼ cwt.; 20 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 82 coarse Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℔ lb., with $1 off ℔ head on 52 head, weights 7 cwt., strong, to 7¼ cwt.; 8 coarse Illinois Steers at 10½c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 6 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ℔ lb., weight 8 cwt. D. Waixels sold for Morris & Waixels 51 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 31 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ℔ lb., with $1 off ℔ head, weight 7¼ cwt.; 15 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 30 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt. B. & H. Westheimer sold for Jerseyfield 16 Illinois Oxen at 9⅛c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. S. O'Donnell sold for S. W. Allerton 33 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ℔ lb., with $1 off ℔ head, weight 6½ cwt.; 32 common Illinois Steers at 9½c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 17 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for S. W. Sherman, 94 common Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ℔ lb., weights 6 to 6½ cwt.; 31 common Illinois Steers at 9c. ℔ lb., with tops at 10¼c. ℔ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. scant; 20 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℔ lb., weights 6½ to 6¾ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Klopfer & Co. 33 poor Missouri Steers at 9¼c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 33 common Missouri Steers at 9¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 124 common Missouri Steers at 10¼c. ℔ lb., weights 7 to 7¼ cwt.; 35 common Missouri Steers at 10½c. ℔ lb., weights 7¼ to 7½ cwt.; 10 fair Missouri Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for Heirsch, Meyer & Co., 34 common Illinois Steers at 9¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 48 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ℔ lb., with $1 off ℔ head, weight 6½ cwt.; 48 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℔ lb., with $1 on ℔ head, weight 8¼ cwt.; 13 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., with $1 on ℔ head, weight 7½ cwt.; 15 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c.@11½c. ℔ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; 9 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ℔ lb., weight 8½ cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 102 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 6,870 lb., at 6¼c. ℔ lb.; 190 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,230 lb., at 6⅜c. ℔ lb.; 275 Ohio Sheep, weight 26,620 lb., at 7c. ℔ lb.; 105 Calves at $4 ℔ head; also sold for week ending April 15, 1876, 3,244 Sheep, average ℔ head $6 65, range of prices, 6¾c.@8c. ℔ lb. Kase & Pidcock sold 460 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 43,190 lb., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 100 Shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 8,790 lb., at 6⅛c. ℔ lb.; 23 Ohio Sheep, weight 2,350 lb., at 8c. ℔ lb.; 130 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,000 lb., at 8¼c. ℔ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—J. Kirby sold 372 Sheep, weight 31,570 lb., at 7c. ℔ lb.; 47 Sheep, weight 4,340 lb., at 7¼c. ℔ lb.; 224 Sheep, weight 24,890 lb., at 8c. ℔ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth street yards for week ending April 17, 1876: 3,115 head of horned Cattle, 18 Cows, 786 Veals and Calves 6,466 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending April 15, 1876: 1,505 Sheep and Lambs, 14 Cows, 28 Calves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day; 1,127 Sheep, 1 Cow.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth street Hog Yards for week ending April 15, 1876: 12,075 Hogs, 210 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 3,589 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending April 15, 1876: 4,555 head of horned Cattle, 32 Cows, 112 Veals, 10,879 Sheep and Lambs, 10,135 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day; 2,053 head of horned Cattle, 3,169 Sheep and Lambs, 4,803 Hogs.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Cattle—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 3,600 head; market dull, buyers holding off for lower prices, sellers rather firm; good to choice well-fatted Steers, averaging 1,050 to 1,500 lb., $4 50@$5 50; good smooth Steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,400 lb., at $4@$4 60; well assorted Stockers, $3@$4 25; native Cows and Heifers, $2 75@$4; Texas and Cherokee, $3 50@$4 25; shipments, 5,300 head. Hogs—Receipts, 6,500 head; market moderately active; prices 5c.@10c. better; mixed and packers, $7 60@$7 90; Bacon, $7 75@$7 80; shipping, $7 75@$8 12½; Philadelphias, $8 50@$8 80; shipments, 2,600 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; market fairly active; common to choice Sheep, natives, $5@$7 50.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Beef Cattle were dull this week, and prices were rather lower; 3,200 head arrived, and were sold at $6 25@$6 75 for Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; $5 25@$6 for fair to good do.; $4 25@$5 for common as to quality. Sheep were unchanged; 8,500 head sold at 5½c.@7½c., as to condition. Hogs were dull; 4,000 head sold at $11 50@$12 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, April 17.—The cash grain transactions to-day are based on an apparent rise of two cents, which is, however, only the addition of Winter storage, expiring to-day. The state of the market, as expressed in this dispatch, is therefore independent of this storage. Flour steady and firm. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 04½ spot; $1 06¼, May; $1 07⅛, June; No. 3 Chicago Spring, 94c.@95c.; rejected, 82½c. Corn—Demand active and higher; No. 2, 48c. spot; 48⅞c., May; 48½c., June; Oats in good demand and a shade higher; No. 2 at 32¼c., spot; 33½c., May; 33⅝c., June. Rye steady and firm at 64½c.@65c. Barley in fair demand and higher at 63c., spot; 62⅜c., May. Pork generally unchanged, but some sales rather lower; $22 30, spot; $22 35, May; $22 57½@$22 60, June. Lard quiet, but steady, at $13 37½, spot; $13 37½@$13 40, May; $13 55@$13 57½, June. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull, and a shade lower, at $1 06½. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 760 bushels Rye, 1,600 bushels Barley. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat, 54,000 bushels Corn, 3,200 bushels Oats, 800 bushels Rye, 6,500 bushels Barley. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat lower at $1 05⅞@$1 06, May; $1 06¾, June. Corn and Oats unchanged. Pork a shade higher; $22 35@$22 40, May; $22 60@$22 62½, June. Lard, $13 35@$13 40, May.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged; only small order business. Wheat firmer; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 49; $1 49 bid April; No. 3 Red Fall, no offerings. Corn excited and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 48⅜c.@48½c., cash; 48c.@48¼c., April; 46½c.@47c., May. Oats—Demand light, but holders firm; No. 2 at 36c., cash; 35¼c. bid April. Rye—Nothing doing. Barley dull; Canadian, $1 05@$1 13. Whisky steady and unchanged. Provisions dull and unchanged; only small jobbing trade. Live Hogs—Stronger; light shipping, $7@$7 25; Yorkers and Bacon, $7 25@$7 50; butchers', $7 40@$7 75; Baltimores, $7 50@$7 75. Cattle—Steady with a fair demand; good to choice native Steers, $4 75@$5 12½; medium to fair, $4 12½@$4 37½; pony Steers, $3 75@$4 25; fair to choice native Cows, $3 50; stockers, $2 75@$4 25; feeders, $4 25@$4 50. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 38,000 bushels; Corn, 139,000 bushels; Oats, 24,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels; Hogs, 2,100 head; Cattle, 1,200 head.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand at $1 18@$1 30. Corn scarce, firm, and higher, at 54c.@55c. Oats steady at 37c.@43c. Rye steady at 73c.@75c. Barley dull, weak, and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 05@$1 08. Pork easier at $22 50, cash; $23, June. Lard inactive; Steam rendered, 13⅜c.; Kettle do., 14c.@14¼c. Bulk Meats easier, demand chiefly for speculation; Shoulders held at 8⅝c., cash; sales at 9⅛c., buyer June; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c. bid, spot; sales at 12⅛c., buyer May; 12⅜c., buyer June; 12⅝c., buyer July; Clear Sides nominally 12c.@12⅛c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Live Hogs—Demand active; common to good light, $6 75@$7 80; fair to good heavy, $7 90@$8 25; receipts, 2,200 head; shipments, 279 head. Whisky in fair demand, and market firm at $1 07. Butter quiet, but steady; prime to choice, 26c.@28c.; fair to good, 22c.@25c. Freights unchanged.

BUFFALO, April 17.—Grain afloat and in store—Wheat, 793,717 bushels; Corn, 15,907 bushels; Oats, 23,891 bushels; Barley, 53,593 bushels; Rye, 16,982 bushels; Peas, 3,045 bushels; Malt, 72,586 bushels. Receipts—Flour, 14,200 bbls.; Wheat, 50,000 bushels; Corn, 50,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour—14,000 bbls.; Wheat, 52,000 bushels; Corn, 48,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels. Flour firm and quiet. Wheat in good demand for hard; sales of 3,000 bushels No. 1 at $1 40; 700 do. to arrive at $1 42; holders of Spring and Winter generally firm. Corn quiet and steady; sales of 8 cars, on track, at 59c. Oats—Retail trade only. Rye inactive; nominally 78c. Barley dull; no sales of any consequence. Pork dull at $23 for heavy Mess. Lard dull at 14c. Seeds quiet, farmers expecting lower quotations. Highwines nominal.

TOLEDO, April 17.—Flour steady. Wheat fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 38; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 29; No. 2 do., $1 16; Extra White Michigan, $1 38; Amber Michigan, $1 26¾; May, $1 28; June, $1 30; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1 08; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 30; No. 3 Red, $1 13½; Rejected Red, 90c. Corn steady, with a fair demand; High Mixed, 55c.; May, 53c.; June, 51½c.; July, 52½c.; Low Mixed, 54¼c.; No grade, 52c.; Dayton Michigan, 51¾c.; damaged, 49c. Oats steady and firm; No. 2 at 36½c.; May, 37c.; White, 40½c.; Michigan, 36½c.; Receipts—Flour, 100 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 48,000 bushels; Oats, 3,400 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,100 bbls.; Wheat, 42,000 bushels; Corn, 75,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, April 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 16½; Hard, $1 25; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 08; May, $1 08¾; June, $1 09½; No. 3 Milwaukee, 97¾c. Corn firm and higher; No. 2 at 48c. Oats nominally steady; No. 2, cash, 33c.; May, 34½c. Rye firmer; No. 1 at 71½c. Barley firmer; No. 2 Spring, 92c.; No. 3 Spring, 53c. Provisions inactive and unchanged. Freights quiet and dull; Wheat—To Buffalo, 4¼c.; to Oswego, 8c. Receipts—3,800 bbls. Flour; 15,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,400 bbls. Flour; 38,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, April 17.—Flour dull; Extra, $3 75; Extra Family, $4 50; A No. 1 at $5 50@$6; Fancy, $6 25@$7 50. Wheat dull at $1 15@$1 30. Corn firm at 45c.@47c. Oats quiet but steady at 39c.@42c. Rye dull at 73c. Provisions quiet. Pork, $22 75@$23. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, $11 95@$12; Clear Sides, $12 25. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Clear Sides, 13⅛c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14¼c.@15c.; Lard—Tierce, 14¼c.@14½c.; Keg, 15c. Whisky steady at $1 07. Bagging quiet but firm at 12¼c.@13c.

OSWEGO, April 17.—Flour steady; sales, 1,600 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring, $7 25 for Amber Winter, $7 50 for White Winter, $8 for double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of Extra White Michigan at $1 56; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 36. Corn quiet; sales at 66c. Barley lower; sales of 3,500 bushels No. 1 Canada at 95c. Corn-meal, $26 for bolted and $25 for unbolted ℔ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $17; Shipstuffs, $18, and Middlings, $20@$21 ℔ ton. Lake Receipts—Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Peas, 15,300 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Butter easy; receipts liberal; New-York and Bradford County extras, 36c.@38c.; do. do. firsts, 28c.@30c.; Western extras, 33c.@35c.; rolls, 34c.@36c. Cheese firm; New-York fancy, 14c.; do. prime, 12¾c.@13¾c.; Western fine, 12¾c.@13¼c. Eggs nominal; Pennsylvania and Delaware fresh, 18c.@19c.; Western do., 18c.@19c.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 17.—Sugar firmer; common, 6¾c.; fair, 7c.@7¾c.; prime to choice, 8c.@8¼c. Molasses steady; Fermenting common, 25c.@30c.; Centrifugal, 36c.@40c.; prime to choice Fermenting, 40c.@50c. Rice dull; common to prime, 3¾c.@6¼c. Coffee quiet, but firm; ordinary to prime, 16½c.@19c. Bran firmer at 80c. Flour quiet, but firm; Superfine, $3 62½@$4; Double Extra, $4 25@$4 50; Treble do., $4 62½@$6; choice and Family, $6 25@$7 77. Corn-meal quiet and steady at $2 50. Corn scarce. demand active and prices higher at 58c.@62c. Oats firmer at 42c.@45c. Hay quiet; prime, $16. Pork dull, nominally $23 50. Bulk-meats quiet; Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c. Sugar-cured Hams dull and lower; choice, large, 13½c.; medium, 14c.; small, 14¼c.@14½c. Lard quiet; tierce refined, 14¼c.@14½c.; keg, 13¾c.@15c. Whisky quiet; rectified, $1 09@1 12. Exchange—New-York, sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling, $5 51 for the bank. Gold, 113⅛.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, April 17.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 11½c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 438 bales; gross, 488 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,330 bales; sales, 520 bales; stock, 21,987 bales.

GALVESTON, April 17.—Cotton dull and irregular; Middling, 12¾c.; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅜c.; net receipts, 642 bales; exports, to the Continent, 782 bales; coastwise, 315 bales; sales, 474 bales; stock, 32,787 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 17.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12½c.; Low Middling, 11½c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 3,285 bales; gross, 3,801 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,935 bales; to the Continent, 165 bales; sales, 3,300 bales; stock, 224,161 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 17.—Cotton steady; Middling, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 395 bales; exports to the Continent, 670 bales; coastwise, 766 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 19,751 bales.

MOBILE, April 17.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 12¼c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 282 bales; exports, coastwise, 61 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 38,063 bales.

MEMPHIS, April 17.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 12⅜c.; receipts, 742 bales; shipments, 994 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 44,336 bales.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION OF COAL.—While cases of spontaneous combustion in bituminous coal are not of an uncommon occurrence, it is quite rare in hard or anthracite coal. The theory generally entertained is that the presence of pyrites in soft coal presents exactly the desired elements which by oxidation produces heat sufficient to develop combustion. There is every reason to believe that the sulphurets do materially assist in producing combustion, although cases have been found of coal heaps on fire where an analysis of the coal showed but the faintest trace of sulphur. It is now believed that soft coal, like charcoal, when finely divided and damp, absorbs oxygen on exposure to the atmosphere, and forming carbonic acid develops heat. The Inspector of Mines of Nova Sotia recommends, then, that coal for long voyages shall be put on board dry, and in as large lumps as possible, so that the area of coal surface exposed to the action of the air and moisture may be as limited as possible.

PREHISTORIC MAN.—Some late discoveries of cave dwellings near Thayngen, in Switzerland, are valuable as allowing methods of comparison between the Troglodytes and those who made their dwellings on piles sunk into the Swiss lakes. Had the lake habitations been occupied at the same period of time as the caves, some evidences of connection would undoubtedly have been found, but the contents of this cave points undeniably to a period contemporaneous with the remoter Troglodytes of France. Among the remains of animals, the mammoth, rhinoceros, cave bear, lion, and reindeer suffice to warrant this conclusion, while the handiwork of these cave dwellers bears a marked resemblance to those discovered in Dodogne, at the same time differing most markedly from the oldest specimens found in the Swiss lake villages. Such rude designs traced in bone as has been found in this Swiss cave, show quite a fair appreciation of art. Some surprise has been expressed, at the truth, and freedom expressed in these designs, appertaining as they must to so remote a period of man's history, but when we consider how our own children take pleasure in exercising this faculty of imitation, it is not astonishing that some crude artistic power should exist together with a very low amount of culture. Prehistoric discoveries seem to strengthen the idea of a slow and continuous progression from higher to lower forms of art and industry.

ON THE RETROGRADE MOVEMENT OF GLACIERS.—The actual movement of glaciers having been quite accurately studied of late years, changes in their position are capable of careful scrutiny. It is quite evident that glaciers increase and decrease in bulk at times. Geology, which traces the scars the ice has made on the rocks in former periods, seems to show that the ice rivers of prehistoric times once stretched out through the valleys of the Rhone almost as far as Lyons, and that in former ages the major part of Switzerland was covered with glaciers. Swiss glaciers appear to-day to be executing somewhat of a retrogressive movement. According to Mr. Charles Martin, it was about 1854 that the series of glaciers which descend from Mont Blanc showed some shrinkage, and that from week to week this decrease becomes more visible. M. Payot, a naturalist of Chamouni, has quite lately supported M. Martin in his assertion that these glaciers were retreating. Of course this backward march was not evident in all individual cases, but was more apparent in some Alpine regions than in others. The question naturally arises, "how to account for this retrogression?" M. Gruner, who has studied the history of the Alpine glaciers, deduces the reasons from two causes. Firstly, he asserts that for the last twenty years there has been an elevation of temperature in Switzerland; secondly, that there has been a diminished snow fall. It has, of course, been fully demonstrated that glaciers are built high up the mountain sides by the pressure of the snow, which snow, passing through the condition of *névé*, is formed into ice. Now, if the thermometrical averages of Switzerland are studied, taking, for instance, more particularly those of the Mount St. Bernard from 1841 to 1874, and dividing this into periods from 1841 to 1860, and from 1860 to 1874, it can be proved that during the last fourteen years the thermometer has stood on an average 1° higher, and that almost twelve feet less of snow had fallen than in the former time. It seems, then, that for the last fifteen years, at least in Switzerland, precisely such natural circumstances have presented themselves as would be likely to decrease the bulk of the glaciers. Are we to suppose from this fact that there is an augmentation in the general European temperature? It would be unsafe to found any theory as to the positive changes of European climates in the facts thus presented to us. Nature seems at times to have a certain periodicity in her actions, and though for the last twenty-five years temperatures have been higher in Switzerland, it is quite as likely that for the next quarter or half a century a balance will be struck. Of course, no return to the former Swiss glacial period is possible. The study of such special subjects, however, has its interest, as it is quite evident that the effects of increase or diminution of temperature has an immediate action on the movement of glaciers.

THE RAPIDITY WITH WHICH IMPRESSIONS ARE RECEIVED.—In order to express an idea of exceeding rapidity we say "as quick as thought." It seems evident, however, since thought cannot be spontaneous, but must arise from some cause, the latter preceding the former, that there must be some appreciable duration of time elapsing between the two, which might be called "the period of succession" for want of a better term. It is quite amusing to recall the fact that, in 1795, at the Greenwich Observatory, an irate astronomer summarily dismissed an assistant because he always made an apparent blunder in noting the passage of a star, which showed an error of five to eight tenths of a second. A quarter of a century afterward the astronomer Bessel found errors of a similar kind, made by two illustrious assistants who were working with him, Argelander and Struve, and instead of soundly rating them for their apparent blunders, commenced studying the subject, and was the first to present to us what is called the problem of "the personal equation." The personal equation is, then, a certain fixed human error, that difference between the time when something actually does take place, and when the appreciation of it reaches our brain. M. Wolf, of the Paris Observatory, has devoted a great deal of time to the study of this curious subject, and has invented some ingenious mechanism for the determination of it. A luminous point—an artificial star as it were—is passed before the field of the glass, and its exact time being calculated, by means of a most accurate chronometer, between the actual time it does appear and that noted by an observer may be called one of the limits of the visual personal equation. This equation, of course, cannot be constant. It may vary as to the kind of impression, and may differ with individuals. Between Bessel and Argelander, when the two would note the time of a flash of lightning, there would be a difference of twenty-two one-hundredths of a second. The errors of both these observers between actual visual occurrences and the precise time when the passage of a star was noted, were as much as a quarter of a second. Summing up these errors, the period when we are conscious of receiving an impression shows us to be as much out of the way as from the fifth to the tenth of a second. Again, the effect of the impression or its distinguishing character, acts on us differently. Another term is employed for this personal equation, which is called physiological time. Now this time varies with the various senses, and whether the effects are single or double. The physiological time for a single sound is 158-1000 of a second, but when two sounds are received it is 203-1000 of a second. Of course it is evident that, when there is the expectancy of any known effect, such as of light, sound, or touch, the mind being prepared for some impression, the physiological time is very much lessened. One very curious portion of this study would be that of discovering whether modifications in the human brain, brought on by medicines or disease, did not cause differences in this physiological time. Do the insane have quicker or slower physiological time? When De Quincey asserted that to live a thousand years in a single night was quite possible by simply increasing his dose of opium, he inadvertently touched on the problem of physiological time.

HIGH PRICES FOR PEACHES

EVERY PROSPECT OF A SHORT CROP.

FROSTS DEVASTATING THE ORCHARDS OF THE MARYLAND PENINSULA — DISASTROUS EFFECT OF LAST YEAR'S HARVEST ON PEACH-GROWERS — THREE-FOURTHS OF THE FARMERS BANKRUPT.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

BERLIN, Md., Thursday, April 13, 1876.

A survey of the peach orchards of this county and of the adjoining counties of Wicomico and Somerset presents rather a discouraging prospect to the lovers of peaches. These three counties constitute all of the eastern shore of Maryland below Delaware, and from them are shipped the earliest peaches that reach New-York, excepting the few very inferior in quality which are shipped from Virginia and the Carolinas. Of the three counties Somerset is the most interested in fruit culture, and not only are large peach orchards abundant in it but small fruits are also largely grown. It is quite safe to say that very few peaches will be grown in that county this season. During the three Winter months the weather was almost continually delightfully warm, and consequently vegetation was pushed forward, and frequently for days the sap would flow, forcing a premature growth of the bud. When March set in with its cold and freezing weather, the buds were just in that condition to be most sensitive to its blasting influence, and, with few exceptions, they were so frosted that they have not and will not blossom. It is safe to conclude therefrom that whatever may be the future climatic effects this year, so far as Lower Maryland is concerned, there will be few or no peaches.

THEORY OF THE DESTRUCTION.

To better understand the reasoning by which a peach-grower arrives at a conclusion relative to peach prospects, the language of one of the largest, most successful, and most influential peach growers on this peninsula may be quoted. He says: "The buds to produce the next year's crop form our new wood from the year before. In other words, the wood grown in 1875, and the buds grown on that wood in August and September, produce the crop of 1876. Last year, although there was a large crop of peaches, the weather in August and September was wet, and therefore produced sap enough to make the peaches, besides making a good growth of wood and a fair number of buds. If, on the contrary, August and September had been dry the crop of peaches would have exhausted the sap to such an extent as to leave little to grow wood and buds for this year. When in January and February the thermometer sinks below zero from three to five degrees for two or three days, it freezes the buds and kills them, and hurts the young branches on which they grow. This is what is called Winter killed. Cut such a bud open and a small black spot in the heart, about the size of a pin-head, will be found. These buds never swell nor blossom, but all drop off on the first flowing of the sap. If buds are not injured during the Winter, and sap starts and the buds swell until they are the size of peas and larger, nearly out in bloom, and there then comes a cold "spell," such as we have had this Spring, the cold will kill some of the germ inside of the blossom, but the neck of the blossom, having grown so large, and having so much vitality in it, it may blossom out with the germ in the centre, dead." This may be considered authority, and even when orchards bloom out in great fullness they have sometimes been known to entirely fail to produce fruit. This gentleman is a large grower, having one of the largest and most flourishing orchards in Somerset County, while his New-Castle County, Delaware, orchard is quite a forest of peach trees. It was of the New-Castle County orchard he spoke.

DANGERS TO BE ENCOUNTERED.

In this county, so far as examined, the few blossoms that have put forth are affected as above described. The germ is quite dead in most of the blossoms, and if those which are unaffected live through the danger still to come, they will not be in sufficient quantities to pay for the picking. Of the danger still to be feared, the same grower says: "If an orchard has been in bloom a few days, and there comes a heavy white frost, with the next morning clear and warm, it is death to the orchard, as it kills the young germ inside the blossom; but should the next day after the frost be cloudy, it does not injure the germ half as much. On the other hand, after the orchard has blossomed out, if there follows eight or ten days of good weather without frosts, the germ will have grown inside and at the neck of the blossom to the size of a grain of wheat, filling up the neck or cavity of the blossom, the orchard can stand a frost without much injury. Another dangerous stage is when the blossom falls off, leaving the young peach exposed. If a cold turn comes then it will stop the flow of sap, starving the young peach and causing it to lose its hold on the twig and to drop off, for after the young peach loosens it never tightens again. That is to say when the young peach is loosened from the twig by being "starved," it may hang on for a month or more and grow, sometimes, to the size of a partridge egg and then fall off. A large orchard has been known to bear fruit until each variety, in its order, began to show signs of ripening, and the fruit then fell. Then again early plowing of peach orchards increases the dampness of the ground, and if the weather is cold makes a heavier frost, thus killing more young peaches than if the ground had not been plowed. A Winter-killed bud never blooms, any more than a stone. Buds that have swelled and nearly bloomed, although the inside germ should be killed, will still open; but no bud killed before the sap starts will ever swell or blossom."

Speaking of New-Castle County, this gentleman says: "There is a show yet in the old peach district for some peaches and a much better paying crop than last year; but they have about forty-five days yet to run the gauntlet. The prospect to-day, however, is that the crop, although not more than one-fourth that of last year, will pay the grower more money and require far less labor than last year."

THE PROBABLE YIELD.

It may safely be asserted that the peach crop on this peninsula will be less than one-fourth of what it was last year. Of this there is no doubt, and the growers will be most fortunate if they get even one-tenth as much. It will certainly be an unusual occurrence if they do. Peach orchards seldom produce any crop at all following such abundant yield as that of last year. The supply of peaches has been kept up by the upper part of the peninsula yielding a crop one year and the lower the next, and so alternating; but in 1874 the crop was exceedingly light all over the peninsula, scarcely amounting to anything, and whole orchards netted the grower as high as $1 75 per basket. Last year every tree on the peninsula bore fruit in greater abundance than ever before known, and if the orchards produce anything of consequence this year it will be a phenomenal crop. As suggested by the authority quoted, the wet months of August and September of last year may perhaps save the crop to some extent this year, but if the Delaware peach crop of this year reaches 700,000 baskets, or about one-tenth of what was grown last year, it will be a surprise to old peach growers.

THE FATALLY ABUNDANT CROP OF LAST YEAR.

The small fruits promise well, and there is no doubt that there will be very large shipments from this section of strawberries, both to the New-York and Philadelphia markets. The crop of peaches last year being so very abundant, there was no money whatever in it to the grower, but in most cases a positive loss on the fruit shipped, beside the loss of labor and the expense in the cultivation of the orchard. The prospect of a total failure this year, therefore, very much discourages all those who have been engaged in the peach culture, and the prediction may be hazarded that the day is not far distant when that fruit will cease to be cultivated on this peninsula, save in a few sections and by moneyed speculators. In such event those who would eat peaches in the large cities will be compelled to pay high prices for them, as they were from 1855 to 1865, until these high prices enrich the speculative growers, as the high prices of the ten years previous to 1865 enriched the Cochrans, the Reybolds, and the Townsends, and stimulate others to embark in the cultivation of this fruit. But not during this generation will the folly of the past ten years be repeated. Three-fourths of the farmers of this peninsula are bankrupts, and the rock upon which they have struck is peach culture.

HE MEANT WELL.

From the Boston Transcript.

There is an old gentleman that comes down town on foot every morning, who appears to be a great friend to dumb animals. Whenever he sees a dog scratching at a store door to be let in he promptly opens it for the animal. The other morning he made a mistake in the dog business. He let one in, and soon the same canine came rushing between his legs, nearly throwing him down, and covering the lower part of his pantaloons with paint. A man with overalls on was chasing the dog, trying to get a line shot at him with a paint brush he had in his hand. The old gentleman expostulated with the irate painter, for such he proved to be, saying:

"My good man, why do you wish to hurt that dog?"

"Because he has tipped over my paint and made an infernal mess of everything. Some blasted old idiot let him into the store when we were all trying to keep him out while I was doing some painting; he jumped through the door, stuck his forelegs into the paint-pot, and tipped it over. Brown paint on a marble floor looks well; don't it! I wish people would mind their own business!"

THE DOCK SYSTEM.

DEFENSE OF THE MANAGEMENT.

A REPLY BY THE BOARD TO THE ALLEGATIONS PUT FORWARD BY THE COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM—THE WHOLE SUBJECT REFERRED TO A SUBCOMMITTEE.

The joint committee representing the Chamber of Commerce, the Produce Exchange, the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, the Cheap Transportation Association, and the Council of Political Reform, met again yesterday afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce to hear the reply of the Dock Commissioners to the statement submitted on Monday, the 10th inst., by the Council of Political Reform, in which the dock management was very severely criticised, and in which the Legislature was asked to suspend the work on the stone piers at present in progress. Mr. Laurence Turnure presided, and called upon Mr. Wales, President of the Dock Commission, to read the statement which he had prepared. Mr. Wales said he was glad of having an opportunity to reply to the statements made by the Council of Political Reform, and he called upon his colleague, Mr. Dimock, to read the statement which had been adopted by the Commissioners. Mr. Dimock accordingly read a very long paper in defense of the department, of which the following are the material points:

"The Commissioners of Docks state that the attention of this Conference Committee was invited at its last meeting to certain alleged results of what purported to be a careful investigation, carried on by the 'Council' with the expressed object of ascertaining what could be done 'to correct the evils and stop the waste of the present dock system of this City.' Their recommendations and invitations for co-operation were based on such alleged facts, which they claimed to have discovered in the course of such 'careful investigation.' For extent and variety of misinformation, it is probable that few documents in existence could claim successful rivalship with the written and printed one submitted at your last meeting. Whether this results from design or from ignorance and intentional neglect of opportunities, easily accessible, it is perhaps not of much consequence at this time to consider.

There is, the answer goes on to say, a charlatanry that delights in attempts toward producing wonderful effects by arrays of figures, and takes pleasure in masquerading before the community as its deliverer from dangers and perils evoked from its own inner consciousness. Earnest and honest reformers, however, have usually thought it worth while to gather up information at its most reliable sources, and not to studiously avoid those agencies which could place them in possession of facts. To all such the Department of Docks extends a cordial invitation to make the most thorough and searching investigation, and we invite their co-operation in every way, either by committee or individually, to assist us in working out a problem, which is certainly important, and in many respects difficult, even when approached by the most diligent and earnest seekers after facts. Our present purpose will probably best be served by exposing the fabric of misstatement upon which their invitations to your committee are based, and then submitting to you briefly what the real problem practically presenting itself to us is. It will not be necessary now, and it would take too much time to travel through the dreary waste of misinformation contained in the printed statement published some time since. Present purposes demand no more in this direction than the correction of the written statement. We would not wish to be understood as implying that the eminent gentlemen, whose names give its only strength to statements such as these, consciously misrepresent anything. They have undoubtedly been deceived by some one on whose knowledge and fidelity they have relied to conduct their investigations and state their conclusions. The commissioners, in their reply, address themselves to almost every statement contained in the paper submitted by the Council of Political Reform. They show in detail that almost every statement thus made is entirely false, and that the inferences attempted to be drawn of course fall to the ground. They then briefly state the practical questions at the present time presenting themselves for solution.

The first point which the council endeavored to make in their paper was that no stone bulkhead wall could be built which would be durable unless the very expensive system of a coffer-dam was resorted to. This they announced as theoretically true, and claimed that the wall already built, for a distance of about twelve hundred feet below West Eleventh street, and the condition of new Pier No. 1 at the Battery, demonstrated that their theory was correct. The Commissioners take up in detail these statements, and show that these theoretical conclusions are based upon an entire misconception of the actual facts of the problem—of the actual difficulties to be overcome, and of the means actually employed in overcoming them. They correct some of the alleged natural laws laid down by the council, and assert that they have been simply invented for the occasion. The facts, figures, and investigations on which the Commissioners' statements are based are given at some considerable length. Although the Commissioners say, with considerable force, that probably it would only be necessary to answer such statements as to a purely engineering problem, when put forth by laymen, with no claim to knowledge on the subject, by saying, simply, that all the numerous and distinguished engineers, at different times consulted by the department, have been unanimous in the opinion that a bulkhead wall constructed on substantially the plan adopted for most of this work would be entirely durable. The Council, they claim, have been peculiarly unfortunate in their statements of the actual condition of the wall alluded to by them, and as to new Pier No. 1. At one point, for a distance of a few feet, the wall had shown some of the features described in the report of the Council. The report of the Council would lead to the supposition that this was the condition of the whole wall. The cause of the weakness shown at this point is given in detail, and, in fact, had been published in the department reports for several months, and is claimed to be of such a character as not to raise the slightest presumption against its general durability. Pier No. 1 is also shown to be in an entirely satisfactory condition, so far as strength is concerned. The next point which the Council had tried to make was, that the cost of the wall was, as far as already built, about $1,133 per lineal foot. They gave figures calculated to produce the impression that the City was in danger of having some hundreds of million dollars expended on this wall, constructed for a distance of between forty and fifty miles. The Commissioners show that instead of $1,133, the cost of this wall was $405, or not quite thirty-six per cent. of the sum claimed, and that the Council could, they say, easily have ascertained this if they had simply made application to the department at any time; and that by no one, at any time, so far as they know, has the scheme of building more than about four miles of this wall been entertained. The wall at present under contemplation, it is thought, will not exceed $225 per lineal foot in cost. The cost of a wooden crib bulkhead was stated by the Council to be $19 80 per lineal foot. The Commissioners show that on the places designated a suitable crib would cost $125 per lineal foot; that one recently built on a large scale by contract, by private parties, cost $113 44 per lineal foot. The difference between a wooden crib and a suitable masonry wall is thus shown to be probably about one hundred dollars per lineal foot. Allowing the usual amount of bulkhead for a pier, this would only add about twenty thousand dollars to a pier over the cost of a wooden bulkhead. A comparative statement is then made of the advantages of the two, and it is shown that the masonry would be much the cheaper, and possess many other advantages.

THE PRACTICAL QUESTIONS FOR THE FUTURE.

After going over all these matters for the purpose of showing the true state of the case, and without having committed themselves to the details of any plan for the whole water front in future, the Commissioners state that the practical questions presenting themselves in the immediate future are very simple, and such as sensible men will hardly differ widely about. The City owns every pier between Canal street and West Eleventh street, North River, but one. This section was entered upon long before the present Commissioners came into office, and a large portion of the whole of it is either completed or in some state of progress. Much work has been completed here and much is incomplete. The City has certainly gone so far here that it cannot retreat. It cannot remain stationary either, for very much valuable bulkhead property is now entirely withdrawn from commercial use, and the water basins between the wall and the old bulkhead line confine largely the sewage matter pouring into them, making them dangerous to the health of the City. The department, too, has already negotiated leases for nearly all this section, which will yield a very large return on the whole amount which the entire completion will cost. It is therefore not to be an expense to the City, but the most profitable operation which could be entered into. When done, our foreign steam-ship commerce will nearly all be provided with most ample facilities. This section, then, the department proposes to finish at once. After this is done the City cannot enter on any district for improvement without the purchase of a large amount of valuable water property. This certainly cannot be done until the citizens shall wish to make large investments for that purpose, and at present the Commissioners are convinced they do not wish to do this. The Commission can then not do anything in the way of great improvement elsewhere than in the section named, unless the commercial classes shall agree on some plan as desirable, and convince the citizens that it is necessary to carry it out. They and they alone can persuade New-York to take such steps. The Commission, therefore, close by an invitation to those bodies, as representing the great commercial interests of this City, to appoint committees to carefully investigate this whole subject, in co-operation with this department, and with the aid of all the valuable material gathered by them.

The report having been read, Commissioner Dimock, in supporting the course of the Board of Docks, said that when the present board entered office they found a certain state of things in existence which they could not ignore. The City owned all the piers from Canal street to West Eleventh street, with the exception of one. They found twelve hundred feet of bulkhead built, with fine piers in this section of the City. A large amount of money has been expended, and it required but comparatively little more to complete the work in that section. The City was committed to the work, and it had proceeded so far that there was no escape from it. Considerations of public health also demanded that the water front should be improved, and such improvement was the most profitable investment that could be made. It would be the greatest piece of folly to go to the Legislature to stop the progress of the work, especially as such work would return at least twenty per cent. on the outlay. As soon as the work from West Eleventh to Canal streets shall have been completed, great difficulties will have to be met, as the City owns but very little of the wharf property below Canal street, and it was very questionable whether it would be wise to build a street 250 feet wide, or to purchase property to any considerable extent. They should proceed very carefully, and he thought that the commercial community should determine what should be done. He suggested that a committee be appointed to confer with the Dock Commissioners, who would heartily co-operate with them.

Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin, thought that they could not act understandingly at present on the subject, and he moved that a sub-committee of two from each body represented at the meeting be appointed to take the whole matter into consideration, and to report at a future meeting. The motion was unanimously adopted, and the following gentlemen were named as the committee:

The Produce Exchange—Messrs. Spier and Phillips.
Chamber of Commerce—Messrs. Guion and Schwab.
Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade—Messrs. Fogg and Booth.
Cheap Transportation Association—Messrs. Baker and Miller.
Council of Political Reform—Messrs. Webb and Potter.

The meeting then adjourned until Tuesday, the 25th inst.

THE POLICE AND PRIVATE WATCHMEN.

For some time past complaints have been made by the private watchmen of the American District Telegraph Company that the Police have been threatening to arrest them for wearing similar uniform and using the same rap signal. On the side of the Police it has been claimed that this assumption of Police uniforms and signals was a direct violation of law, and the dispute culminated yesterday in President Smith sending the following letter:

W. H. Pape, Superintendent American District Telegraph Company:

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 13th inst., alleging acts of interference by members of the Police force with certain men in the employ of your company, I beg to state that the clubs carried by the Police force are a part of the insignia of their office and a needful weapon to be used in exigencies which demand a resort to forcible measures. The club is also indispensable as a means of communicating intelligence between the members of the force on duty by a system of rap signals. Those uses of the club are of the utmost value in the service and cannot be dispensed with, and any interference with their uses by similar action of private citizens is calculated to render uncertain and valueless the system of signals which this department has established. It would seem to be important that neither your uniforms nor the insignia worn by your men, nor the signals used by them should be such as to be mistaken for those of this department. Your uniform is so like that of the policemen that your men, at a distance and under imperfect light, are mistaken for ours, and if you allow your men to use rap signals, they cannot fail to embarrass the policemen, and the raps of the policemen will mislead and confuse your men. The statute law, so far as it relates to this matter, reads as follows: "It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the County Jail, or in the City * * * of New-York in the Penitentiary for not less than one or exceeding two years, or by a fine of not less than $250 for any person * * * upon any day or time to have, use, wear, or display without authority any shield, buttons, wreaths, numbers, or other insignia or emblem such as worn by the Police."

Rule 302 of the Police Manual establishes a system of raps with the club which are in constant use all over the City by the policemen on duty. These signals are the efficient and indeed only means of the Police officer for calling for aid from other members of the force without abandoning his post. These exigencies calling for the use of these signals are of constant occurrence. They are of too much value to the Police force to permit them to be abandoned, or so far interfered with as to render their meaning uncertain.

Under such circumstances it would seem to be inevitable that trouble must result from your continuing to imitate the insignia and signals of this department.

Very respectfully,
WILLIAM F. SMITH, President.

BROOKLYN MUNICIPAL MEASURES.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday passed the report of the Law Committee recommending the repeal of the law of 1846 exempting from taxation the Heeney estate, owned by the Brooklyn Benevolent Association. The proposition is to tax as personal property the leases on all the property not occupied for benevolent or religious purposes until the present leases expire, and then to tax the real estate. The special Committee on the Enforcement of the Excise Law, which has been investigating the charges of black-mail against Oliver Cotter, agent of the Temperance Brotherhood, made its report, exonerating Mr. Cotter and stating that, in their opinion, Philip Koch and William Jacobs have received all the money paid by liquor dealers, and recommending that the testimony taken by them be handed over to the District Attorney, and he be instructed to proceed against said Jacobs and Koch. The report was adopted.

RUBENSTEIN TRIES TO BUY FREEDOM.

The Penitentiary Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Brooklyn visited the Penitentiary yesterday for the purpose of investigating the recent cases of escape from that institution. Edward Carter, who had escaped and been recaptured, said that the saws and files with which he and his companion, George Knox, effected their escape, were furnished them by some of the friends of the latter, who visited the Penitentiary. The subject was first discussed, he said, in the Raymond Street Jail. Witness occupied the same cell with Rubenstein, and the latter offered to give $2,000 for his liberty, $1,000 down and the remainder on his escape. The proposition was agreed to, and the tools were procured for that purpose, but their removal to the Penitentiary frustrated the scheme. The plan was to remove a portion of the cell door first by means of drills, and then file away the iron grating to the corridor window, and thus gain access to the yard.

EXPLOIT OF A GANG OF BURGLARS.

The gentlemen's furnishing store of Thomas J. Leary, at No. 245 Fulton street, Brooklyn, was entered by means of false keys, between Saturday night and Monday morning, and robbed of shirts, collars, cuffs, neckties, silk handkerchiefs, and other articles of that description, to the value of about $5,000. Nearly the entire contents of the store were carried away, and what was left was strewn about the floor in the utmost confusion. No trace of the property has as yet been obtained, and charges have been preferred against the Police officers who were on that post the night of the robbery. The detectives are also hunting for the goods and the thieves who stole them.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange Monday, April 17:

E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order United States District Court, in bankruptcy, sold the buildings, with lease of three lots, each 25 by 75, Nos. 650, 652, and 654 Sixth avenue, south-east corner of Thirty-eighth street, leased until May 1, 1881, ground rent $9,500 per annum, for $2,525, to M. A. J. Lynch.

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, T. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, disposed of one lot, 22.6 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 190 feet east of Seventh avenue, for $2,610, to C. L. Mead, defendant in the legal action.

William Kennelly, by order of the Supreme Court, foreclosure sale, F. Smyth, Esq., Referee, of one four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 23 by 65, on Avenue C, north-west corner of Thirteenth street, for $13,500, to F. A. Kurchudt. Also, similar house, with lot 22.10 by 65, on Avenue C, west side, 45.10 feet north of Thirteenth street, for $8,000, to Anna Ottendorfer, plaintiff in the legal proceedings; and a similar house, with lot 23 by 88, adjoining above, for $11,300, to same buyer.

The following legal sales were postponed: Sale by A. H. Muller & Son, of two lots on Tenth avenue, north-west corner One Hundred and Sixtieth street, adjourned to April 24; sale by Hugh N. Camp, of lots on West One Hundred and Forty-fourth and One Hundred and Forty-fifth streets, near Tenth avenue, adjourned to April 24; and sale by R. V. Harnett, of lots on Eleventh avenue, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, and Seventy-ninth streets, adjourned to April 25. The sale by William Kennelly of house, with lot, Avenue C, west side, 23 feet north of Thirteenth street, and house, with lot, on Thirteenth street, north side, west of Avenue C, were withdrawn.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale, by order of the Committee of Creditors, of the following improved real estate: One five-story brick building, with plot 44 by 85, Nos. 270 and 271 West street, south-east corner of Desbrosses street: also, five-story brick building, with lease of plot, 44 by 85, Nos. 268 and 269 West street, adjoining above, and one-and-a-half-story brick house, with lease of lot, 22.6 by 88, No. 35 Desbrosses street, south side, 85 feet east of West street; lease has nine years to run; ground rent, $2,000 per annum, taxes and assessments. Also, public auction sale of one two-and-a-half-story brick house, with lot 17.9 by 70 by 17.4 by 71.10, No. 283 Water street, south-east corner of Dover street. Also, one two-and-a-half-story brick house, with lot 17.11 by 71.10 by 16.9 by 73.9, No. 285 Water street, adjoining above.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the building, with five lots, together in size 125.5 by 100, on Madison avenue, south-east corner of Forty-fifth street, known as the Church of the Disciples.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, P. B. Olney, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 96, No. 672 East Fourth street, south-side, 100 feet west of Avenue D. Also, Executor's sale, to close an estate, by order of Edward Hincken, Esq., Executor, of one two-story attic and basement brick house, with lot 21.10 by 100, No. 236 Broome street, north side, between Essex and Ludlow streets. Also, public auction sale of one three-story and basement frame house, with lot 20 by 49.5, No. 204 West Thirty-fourth street, south side, 80 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of a building with lot 20.1 by 59.10, on Third avenue, west side, 40.5 feet north of Fifty-ninth street. Also, similar sale, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of one four-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 21.10 by 100, on Fifth avenue, east side, 25.8 feet south of Eighty-sixth street.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. Patterson, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on West Forty-seventh street, north side, 150 feet west of Eleventh avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of two lots, each 20 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-third street, north side, 260 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Hayes, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25.6 by 100, on Eighth avenue, west side, 25.8 feet north of Seventy-sixth street. Also, public auction sale of one four-story English-basement brick house, with lot 17 by 98.9, No. 108 East Twenty-ninth street, south side, 133 feet east of Fourth avenue. Also, similar sale of one four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 98.9, No. 208 West Fifty-ninth street, south side, 150 feet west of Seventh avenue. Also, a similar sale of two elegant houses built by Messrs. Duggin and Crossman, architects, described as follows: One four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 19 by 100, No. 583 Fifth avenue, east side, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets. Also, similar house, with lease of lot 15 by 114.4, No. 614 Fifth avenue, west side, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets; lease has eleven years to run from Feb. 1, 1876, and three renewals of twenty-one years; ground rent, $555 per annum.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court partition sale of the estate of John Forrest deceased, under the direction of John T. McGowan, Esq., Referee, of two four-story brick houses (front) and brick tenement house, (rear,) with lease of lots, each 25 by 103.3, Nos. 618 and 620 East Thirteenth street, south side, 243 feet east of Avenue B, lease dated Aug. 21, 1854, term twenty-one years, with two renewals, ground rent $400 per annum for the two. Also, the five-story brick tenement, with lot 25 by 103.3, No. 622 East Thirteenth street, adjoining above. Also, two five-story brick tenement-houses and stores, with lots, each 25 by 103.3, Nos. 508 and 510 East Sixteenth street, south side, 145.6 feet east of Avenue A. Also, four four-story brick tenement-houses, with lots, each 22.6 by 98.9, Nos. 306 to 312 (inclusive) East Thirty-first street, south side, 122.6 feet east of Second avenue. Also, two four-story brick tenements, with lots each 22.6 by 98.9, Nos. 318 and 320 East Thirty-first street, south side, 212.6 feet east of Second avenue.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, S. Handford, Esq., Referee, of plot of land 400 by 149.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, south-west corner of Grand Boulevard. Also similar sale, E. H. Schell, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 199.10 by 100, on Grand Boulevard, west side, whole front between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets.

By R. V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 19.7 by 78, on Second avenue, east side, 59.2 feet south of Thirty-seventh street. Also similar sale, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 25 by 123 by 100 by 25 by 75 by 105, on Third avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 111.8 by 43.4 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, south side, 150 feet west of Second avenue. Also, similar sale, Menzo Diefendorf, Esq., Referee, of two lots each 25 by 100, on Emmett street, east side, 100 feet north of Union avenue, Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward. Also public auction sale of one-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 21.5 by 100.5, No. 339 West Fifty-eighth street, north side, west of Eighth avenue. Also, similar sale of one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 19.8 by 75, No. 367 Lexington avenue, east side, 59.5 feet south of Forty-first street.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. W. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100.5 on West Sixty-eighth street, north side, 125 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

By B. Smyth, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 15 by 80, on East Seventy-third street, north side, 18 feet west of Madison avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, APRIL 17.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

The buildings, with three lots, Nos. 650, 652, 654 6th av., s. e. corner of 38th st., each lot 20x75; leased until May 1, 1881; ground rent, $9,500 per annum	$2,525

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 lot, West 127th st., s. s., 190 ft. e. of 7th av., 22.6x99.11	2,610

By William Kennelly.

1 four-story brick tenement house, with lot, Avenue C, n.w. corner of 13th st.; lot, 23x65.	13,500
1 similar house, with lot, Avenue C, w. s., 45.10 ft. n. of 13th st.; lot, 22.10x65	8,000
1 similar house, with lot, adjoining above; lot, 23x88	11,300

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, April 14.

126th st., n. s., 337 ft. w. of 6th av., 83x99.11 x irregular; Eliza A. H. Sayre and others to Patrick F. Maginn	nom.
3d av., n. w. corner 49th st., 100x100.5; Augustus F. Holly and wife to John C. Donnelly	$125,000
64th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th av., 50x100.5; William J. Acclas and wife and others to Macpherson Smith and others	nom.
114th st., n. s., 145 ft. e. of 1st av., 50x100.10; John Cook and wife to Robert Lyon, Jr.	nom.
Union av. and Bronx River, 70x204x irregular, 24th Ward; Philip Duffey to John Birrian	nom.
58th st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of Lexington av., 17x 100.5; Josiah Fletcher to Anna Hait	4,500
114th st., n. s., 145 ft. e. of 1st av., 50x100.5; Robert Lyon, Jr., to Ellen Cook	nom.
Perry st., s. s., 50.4 ft. e. of 4th st., No. 46; Elvira D. Mason to Sarah E. Huntington	315
Lexington av., w. s., 59.3 ft. n. of 27th st., 19.9x80; Herrman S. Bachman, Executor, to William H. Sandifer	16,000
3d st., s. s., 138.2 ft. w. of Avenue D, 22.6x75; John Schappert and wife to Peter Dapp	10,000
55th st., n. s., 212.6 ft. e. of 2d av., 18.9x 100.5; Mary A. Vega and husband to Thomas R. Lane	8,000
145th st., s. w. corner of 10th av., 24.11x100; Henry R. Beekman, Referee, to Augustus T. Gillender	2,550
10th av., w. s., 24.11 ft. s. of 145th st., 25x100; same to Napoleon B. Kukuck	1,638
10th av., w. s., 99.11 ft. s. of 145th st., 50x100; same to same	3,200
50th st., s. s., 40 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x90; John A. Goodlett, Referee, to Eleazer Goldsmith	10,500
133d st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x99.11; Richard M. Henry, Referee, to Henry Goldsmith	1,650
10th av., w. s., 49.11 ft. s. of 145th st., 50x100; Henry R. Beekman, Referee, to Napoleon B. Kukuck	3,261
72d st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x102.2; Woodbury G. Langdon to Edith C. Jones	3,300
72d st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x102.2; same to Sydney C. Jones	3,300
78th st., s. s., (rear of,) 75 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x 25.6; Richard F. Purdy and others, Executors, to Albert J. Riss	nom.
Boulevard, n. e. corner of 63d st., 33.4x21.7x 75x100.5x58.3; W. S. Kelley, Referee, to Thomas M. Daly	35,050
127th st., n. s. 385 ft. w. of 3d av., 15x99.11; John S. Merriam and wife to Maria E. McKie	8,000
35th st., s. s., 235 ft. w. of 5th av., 15x67.6; Richard H. Stuart, Trustee, and others to Roger A. L. Jones	nom.

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, No. 1,404, 7 years; J. H. Godwin to William H. Gray	$3,000
Wooster st., No. 151, 3 years; Patrick Dickie to Albert A. Holter	1,200
Greene st., No. 127, 3 years; same to same	1,300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THESE LARGE AND SMALL DWELLINGS, with and without extensions and stables, for sale at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES by
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.
$19,000 to $60,000 and upward.

Fifth av., Nos. 31, 59, 76, 299, 566, 583, 603, 614, 622, 623, 675, and 784.
Madison av., Nos. 93, 178, 238, 254, and 539.
Park av., Nos. 39, 58, and 63.

No. 55 West 9th st.,
No. 3 West 21st st.,
No. 7 East 31st st.,
No. 11 East 36th st.
No. 31 West 39th st.,
No. 16 West 40th st.,
No. 12 East 45th st.,
No. 24 East 47th st.,
No. 11 West 48th st.,
No. 8 West 50th st.,
No. 50 East 53d st.,
No. 64 West 53d st.,
No. 61 West 54th st.,
No. 51 West 55th st.,
No. 9 West 56th st.,
No. 10 West 57th st.,
No. 43 West 18th st.,
No. 26 West 23d st.,
No. 51 West 34th st.,
No. 3 East 39th st.,
No. 18 East 40th st.,
No. 11 West 42d st.,
No. 24 West 45th st.,
No. 13 West 47th st.,
No. 19 East 48th st.,
No. 15 East 49th st.,
No. 1 East 53d st.,
No. 11 West 53d st.,
No. 9 East 54th st.,
No. 24 East 55th st.,
No. 17 East 56th st.,
No. 8 East 57th st.,
No. 44 East 66th st.

Offices No. 4 PINE ST., and
No. 33 EAST 17TH ST.

TO LEASE—TEN VERY DESIRABLE LOTS ON West 23d st. and 11th av.; six do. on West 24th st. and 11th av., making the entire avenue front, between 23d and 24th sts.; side lots on the streets; are fitted up with racks and offices, well suited for the lumber business; would be let together or divided.
Apply at
No. 420 West 23d st.

TO LARGE STEAM-SHIP COMPANIES, MANUFACTURERS, &c.—For sale or lease, in bulk or in parcels, a plot of about seventy-five lots, near 45th st., with a water front of 400 feet on the North River, and running to the bulk-head line. All riparian rights secured and paid for; undisputable titles from the State and City of New-York.
HOMER MORGAN & CO., No. 2 Pine st.

NO. 35 WEST 38TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., on Murray Hill, medium-sized, five-story, well-built and arranged French-basement dwelling, for sale low, with or without the exquisite furniture.
Permits at No. 4 Pine or
No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS OR TO LET ON lease, unfurnished, a comfortable, plain house in first-class neighborhood on Murray Hill; can be seen; terms made with owner WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY of this week, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. No. 106 East 35th st.

FOR SALE.—ON 141ST ST., NORTH SIDE, BEtween Alexander and Willis avs., a three-story house, sub-cellar, and all modern improvements; price, $4,500; terms easy. Inquire of Mr. SMITH, opposite the house.

BARGAINS IN HOUSES.—60TH ST., NEAR 4th av., elegantly furnished; 66th st., near Madison av., and 38th st., near 8th av., unfurnished. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE ELEGANT HARDwood-finished house No. 24 East 69th st., between Madison and 5th avs.; four story, high stoop, brown stone, 25x65x102. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

RIVER FRONT FOR SALE OR LEASE—As a whole or in parcels, for five or more years, a plot of about seventy-five lots, below 50th st., with 400 feet of river front on the North River: all riparian rights: large factory, engine and boilers, &c.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

$34,000 WILL BUY A FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house on 56th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house in beautiful order. For particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 549.—A GEM OF A HOUSE; price reduced from $70,000 to $55,000, (only $5,000 cash;) house 22x41x51. Inquire No. 3 East 45th st.

NO. 16 EAST 29TH ST.—FOR SALE—THIS beautiful three-story house, 25 feet wide; price reasonable. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 26th st., for sale or to let. Apply to
THOMAS J. McCAHILL, No. 9 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—Improved and unimproved Brooklyn property; various lots and locations. Apply to WM. JEREMIAH, No. 96 Hamilton av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON the easterly bank of the Hudson at Rhinebeck, in the immediate vicinity of the country seats of several New-York gentlemen; considered to be one of the finest places on the river; eighty-five acres of highly cultivated land; large brick mansion, coach-house, farmer's, coachman's, and gardener's cottages and other outbuildings; beautiful river and mountain views; proverbially healthy and neighborhood unexceptionable; will be sold for half what it cost. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

SARATOGA RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A nearly new and elegant house, with a large lot, on Franklin square, near the United States Hotel, furnished or unfurnished, and admirably adapted for a large family; will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for house or productive property in New-York or Brooklyn. Address or apply to OWNER, Room No. 191, Westminister Hotel, New-York, for ten days, between hours of 10 and 2.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A LARGE HANDSOME house and grounds near railroad depot, at Flanders, Morris County, N. J., arranged with all modern conveniences; suitable for a genteel private residence or boarding-house; terms easy to a reliable party. Address D. A. NICHOLAS, Box No. 10 Post Office, Flanders, Morris County, N. J.

TO RENT FOR SUMMER OR TERM OF YEARS—Mansion completely furnished, with stables, garden, fruit, shade trees, &c., fronting on East River, at Whitestone, Long Island, within five minutes' drive of steam-boat and railway. Apply to E. A. LAWRENCE & CO., No. 128 Broadway, New-York, or FREDERICK MOORE'S, at depot, Whitestone.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE PLEASANTEST part of Passaic, N. J., forty-eight minutes from New-York, and only three minutes from Erie depot—house and grounds with stable, fruit and shade trees; &c. An unusually attractive property. Terms easy. Apply to OWNER, No. 262 Washington st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE FARM AT NEW-HAMBURG,
On the Hudson River,
Owned and formerly occupied by G. W. McLanahan, to be sold at auction on
WEDNESDAY, April 26,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

The farm is located one and one-half miles north of railroad station, and consists of 160 acres of land in a high state of improvement, having been used by the owner as a dairy farm, principally for butter produced from a herd of Alderney cows. The improvements consist of extensive barns, sheds, yards, and all outbuildings suitable for such an establishment, engine-room, engine for working the churns, &c.; good dwelling for farmer, dairy-room, with spring water, fine garden, grape, green, and forcing houses. The dwelling used by the owner is 82x30 feet, has furnace, range, water, bath, and water closets; large stable and coach-house, lawn, &c. This property is located near the country-seats of Mr. James Donaldson, Mr. Banks, Messrs. Sheafe, Grinnell, Dr. Banta, and other fine places, and has an extensive view of the River and Valley of the Hudson from the Catskill to the West Point Mountains.

Maps and particulars at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THIRTY-SEVEN VALUABLE LOTS ON MADISON AND 2D AVS., AVENUE A, 71ST AND 72D STS., VIZ:

MADISON AVENUE.—Eight full-sized lots, east side Madison av., between 55th and 56th sts.; ready for improvement.
SECOND AVENUE.—Four lots north-east corner of 72d st.
SEVENTY-SECOND STREET.—Seven lots, between 2d and 3d avs.
AVENUE A.—Four lots south-east corner of 71st st.
SEVENTY-FIRST STREET.—Eleven lots, between 1st and 3d avs.
SECOND AVENUE.—Two lots, east side, near 71st st.

To be sold at auction on
THURSDAY, APRIL 27,
at 12 o'clock,
at the Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway.
Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF WEST AND DESBROSSES STS. (OPPOSITE JERSEY CITY FERRY) AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 18, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE OF CREDITORS:
WEST AND DESBROSSES STREETS—The five-story brick building and lots Nos. 270 and 271 West st., south-east corner Desbrosses st., 44 by 85 ft.
ALSO,
The five-story brick building, with lease of lots, Nos. 268 and 269 West st., 44 by 85 feet.
ALSO,
The one-and-a-half-story brick building and lease of lot, No. 35 Desbrosses st., adjoining the West st. property. 22.6x88 feet.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
THURSDAY, APRIL 20,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway,
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT,
under direction of Richard S. Rosenthal, Esq., Receiver.
FRANKFORT ST.—The valuable plot of land and buildings situate on south side of Frankfort st., between Printing House square and William st., and known as No. 7 Frankfort st.; size of lot, 28.8 feet front and 31 feet rear in width, and 105 feet in depth.
SALE ABSOLUTE.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, basement.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS.
Nos. 283 and 285 WATER ST.,
South-east corner of Dover st.,
To be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, APRIL 18,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
Lots together 35x71 feet.
Maps at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

NO. 367 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 40TH ST.—Elegant, first-class three-story basement and sub-cellar high-stoop brown-stone house, with all the modern improvements; size, 19.8x50x75; finished in hard wood, frescoed, and in every way a very desirable house; location choice. Will be sold at auction Tuesday, April 18, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE.

M. A. J. LYNCH & Son, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine st., M. A. J. LYNCH, Auctioneer, will sell on THURSDAY, April 20, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the handsome three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 120 East 46th st., near Lexington av.; all the modern improvements; sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Permits and particulars at the office of the auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON, AUCTIONEERS.—PEREMPTORY EXECUTORS' SALE, THURSDAY, April 20, at 3 P. M., at PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Fifteen lots, estate of Mrs. J. M. Spooner on 7th st.
T. A. VAN ZANDT and H. P. TOWNSEND, Executors.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FIFTH AV., 57TH ST.—ELEGANT FOUR-story marble residence to rent low; in fine order throughout; a rare chance.
RICHARD V. HARNETT,
No. 111 Broadway, basement.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—THREE DESIRABLE dwellings to let for Summer months or longer three minutes from station. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, Ridgewood, or THOS. T. WALTON, Lenox Insurance Company's Office, No. 158 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT—COUNTRY HOME FOR SEASON OR year, two and a half miles from Elizabeth; horse cars to City; house, eleven rooms, pleasantly situated; high ground, lawn, shade, and fruit; rent low. WM. R. WARD, Waverley, N. J.; Newark Post Office.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS UNFURNISHED HOUSES, between Madison and 7th avs., on every street from 42d to 59th st.; rents from $1,500 to $4,000. For permits, and full particulars, apply to B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

NINTH WARD.—TO LET, LOWER PARTS OF houses No. 163 Charles st. and No. 774 Greenwich st.; in excellent order; modern improvements; good yards; moderate rent. RUFUS KING, owner, No. 67 7th av.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT MANSION ON THE WEST side of the Hudson, one and one-half hours from the City; fine views, fruits, &c.; fully furnished; are willing to board with family if desirable. Call before 1 P. M. at No. 132 West 23d st.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN-STONE HIGH-stoop house No. 29 West 32d st., between Broadway and 5th av.; modern improvements; location first class. Apply to SMITH & LAWRENCE, No. 44 West Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

NO. 119 EAST 21ST ST.,
FACING GRAMERCY PARK,
A very desirable, large, roomy, 26-foot, high-stoop dwelling, with two-story extension, to a No. 1 party, for private family or boarding purposes; the rent will be made low; furnished or unfurnished. Permits at No. 4 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 93 3D AV.; RENT, $1,600.
House No. 122 East 10th st.; rent, $1,500.
House No. 324 East 13th st.; rent, $1,200.
House No. 14 West 13th st.; rent, $1,200.
House No. 100 East 30th st.; rent, $1,200.
House No. 235 East 31st st.; rent, $1,500.
House No. 262 Monroe st.; rent, $500.
House No. 112 Bank st., (with stable,) $1,200.
For permits apply to H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d av.

JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF,
No. 5½ Pine st., near Broadway, (established 20 years,) offers a large number of elegantly-furnished or unfurnished and frescoed dwellings, with or without elegant grounds, in every section, New-York, Brooklyn, and country. Rents from $500 to $7,500. Prices, $5,000 to $150,000. Greatest reductions. Also, $500,000 to loan on City real estate and cash mortgages. Legal expenses only. Examine his list and secure bargains.

FOR RENT—$2,500; FIVE ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone residences: portico fronts; cabinet trim on three stories; 71 feet deep; five superb mirrors on parlor floor; butler's pantry and dining-room on same.
$1,200—Three four-story, high-stoop brown-stone houses, ash and black-walnut trim on two floors.
KINGMAN F. PAGE,
No. 21 East 60th st., and Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.

TO LET—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, A LARGE, PLEASant house, most desirably situated; water plenty and convenient; laundry in detached building; good stable and carriage-house and ice-house, and about four acres of land; the house has a good furnace, and is otherwise comfortably arranged for Winter occupation; will be leased at a low rent to a good tenant for a term of years. Apply to P. NAYLOR, No. 63 Centre st., New-York.

TO RENT—AT YONKERS, IN THE HEART of the city, five minutes from churches, schools, shops, &c., and convenient to depot and steamboat landing—Brick mansion, delightfully situated on high ground, commanding fine views: five acres of land in garden and lawn; abundance and varieties of fruits; garden made; stable and outbuildings complete. The place has never before been offered. Photographs at office. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET.—A FEW DESIRABLE SUITES OF rooms, fitted up with all appliances and improvements, in large, first-class apartment buildings, the public portions of which are lighted, warmed, and cleaned by janitors in constant attendance; rents from $600 to $1,800 per year. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, No. 104 East 10th st., New-York.

LONG BRANCH.—ON THE BLUFF, SOUTH OF the West End Hotel, new elegant house and stable to rent; house contains nine bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, with range, laundry, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; all new and attractive furniture; full particulars and plans of the house at our office. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, AT LAKE MAHOPAC—The Kaufman's mansion and grounds; the house contains fourteen rooms, and has all modern improvements, stable, carriage-house, &c.; six acres of land; situated on the lake shore, between the hotels. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

$3,000 ONLY FOR A SPLENDID 22-foot four-story high-stoop stone dwelling, with fine extension, on 5th av., facing Central Park.
Offices No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

NO. 349 WEST 34TH ST.—DESIRABLE FOUR-story medium-sized basement dwelling, in fine order, excellent location, to rent, unfurnished, exceedingly low. Permits at No. 4 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON.—TO let, modern dwelling, twelve rooms, with stable, chicken-house, &c.; an acre of land; near to depot and steam-boat landing. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st., New-York, or WILLIAM WALKER, Irvington, N. Y.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED, ON THE banks of the Hudson, to a private family only, for two or three years, an elegant residence, with ten acres, thirty-five minutes from 42d and 30th sts. Apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William st.

AT REDUCED RENT TO GOOD TENANTS.
East 50th st., near 5th av., 3-s. b. h. s. ....May 1
University place, corner 9th st., 3-s. b. h. s......May 1
East 59th st., near Lexington av., 3-s. h. s. b. s. .May 1
Apply to owner, JOHN A. HADDEN, 46 West 20th st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THE COTtage and grounds of Philip Schuyler, Esq., situated on the Hudson River, midway between Dobbs' Ferry and Irvington; house completely furnished. JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 37 Wall st.

A FULLY FURNISHED, FULL SIZE, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone dwelling, convenient to Union square; rent only $2,400; 18th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 33 East 17th st., or No. 4 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—A COMMODIOUS HOUSE—Forty-five minutes from 42d st., and one mile from Hudson River, with land, outbuildings, &c., at a low rent to a desirable tenant. Apply to
G. BAYLIES, No. 292 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE DWELLING, NO. 150 2d av., near 10th st.; will be rented very low to a desirable tenant.
W. A. RANSOM, No. 537 Broadway.

TO LET.—THE PARLOR FLAT OF NO. 64 CLINTON place, opposite the Brevoort House; all improvements. Apply to E. N. TAILER, No. 47 Walker st.

TO LET—HANDSOME TWO-STORY HIGH BASEment houses; ten rooms; modern improvements; freshly painted; rent, $360; twenty minutes from ferry. Apply on premises, No. 71½ Yates av., Brooklyn.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, A HANDSOME brick residence, stable, and two acres of ground; fine river views; two minutes from depot. Apply to LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine st.

AT MORRISTOWN, MADISON, AND SUMMIT—Furnished and unfurnished residences and cottages to let. J. HENRY JOHNSON & CO.,
Morristown, N. J.

WEST-SIDE HOUSES—IN DESIRABLE LOCAtions, from $600 to $2,000; French apartments in Newport Building.
J. W. STEVENS,
Broadway and 52d st.

FRENCH FLATS TO LET—NEARLY OPPOSITE Madison square on East 23d st., three very desirable flats, eight rooms in each; every modern convenience. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE TO RENT, unfurnished; 19th st., near Broadway; three-story, high stoop, perfect order; greatly reduced rent. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

HAIGHT HOUSE, NO. 2 EAST 15TH ST.—Apartments to let, the most desirable in the house, completely furnished. For terms, address W. H., Post Office Box No. 4,098.

TO LET—NICELY-FURNISHED HOUSE IN FLUSHing; best place on Madison av.; rent low. Apply to J. W. PITNEY, No. 460 3d av.

TO LET—A SNUG FOUR-STORY HOUSE ON 9TH st., adjoining 2d av., replete with all conveniences, and in fine order; rent $900. Office 303 East 9th st.

A LARGE FOUR-STORY HOUSE IN NINTH st., near 5th av.; in good order; twenty-three rooms. Apply to Dr. SHERMAN, No. 52 West 9th st.

THE FOUR-STORY AND ENGLISH BASE-MENT house No. 48 West 12th st., in perfect order. Apply to F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 40 Wall st.

TO LET—NEAR 5TH AV.—NO. 33 WEST 45TH ST., four-story, high-stoop; immediate possession; open 10 to 4 P. M.

NO. 9 WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR BROADway—Three-story brick, basement and attic, 25x55, besides laundry. Apply on the premises.

AT IRVINGTON.—A LARGE HOUSE, COMFORTably furnished, to let for the Summer season. Apply at Room No. 12, No. 4 Warren st.

TO LET—NO. 607 5TH AV. APPLY TO W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR NO. 190 WEST HOUSton st.; inquire in the corner.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Two stores on Astor place side; also desirable offices on second and third stories, all having steam heat. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LEASE—NO. 718 BROADWAY, STORE ABOUT 25x100, with basement and sub-cellar; also, third and fourth lofts, about 50x100; can be leased together or separately on favorable terms. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—THE WELL-KNOWN FURNITURE sales-room and warehouse, No. 3 Leroy place, (Bleecker st., near Broadway,) is offered on favorable terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE.—NO. 706 BROADWAY, STORE AND basement, about 25x130; well lighted, and in good order; can be rented at a low price, with immediate possession. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE.—THE FOUR SPACIOUS AND ELEgant lofts No. 550 Broadway, (formerly Tiffany's,) size about 37x100. For terms and particulars apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

79 MAIDEN LANE.—HALF STORE, OFFICE, and cellar room to let, rent $500, with EDWARD VAN ORDEN & CO., Manufacturers of Plastic-Slate Roofing Materials.

CHEAP STORES AND BASEMENTS TO LET.—No. 604 Broadway, 22x90; University place and 8th st., 23x80. Apply to owner, No. 119 Broadway, Room No. 5.

STORE TO LET—NO. 127 EAST 42D ST., NEAR the Grand Central Railroad Depot; suitable for a boot and shoe store, &c. Inquire of J. W. CONKLIN, Croton Market, 42d st.

TO RENT—AT $2,100 PER ANNUM THE DESIRable first loft, north-west corner Union square and 15th st., opposite Messrs. Tiffany & Co.; will be divided, if desired. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164—BASEMENT STORE, 80 FEET deep, with cellar; front basement hall-room, suitable as an office for telegrapher, flowers, or stationery; three large floors, furnished or unfurnished.

A PROMINENT CORNER STORE TO LET—No. 30 Vesey st., corner Church st., 25x75; reasonable rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO RENT—OFFICE, SUITABLE FOR PHYSICIAN, adjoining and communicating with Sturtevant House. Apply at Hotel office.

TO LET—LOFTS, SECOND FLOOR, 23X95; SIDE lighted. Apply at No. 53 3d av.

TO LET—STORE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF WEST Broadway and Thomas st. G. B. LAWSON.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES
TO LET
IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
Broad and Wall sts.
RENTS MODERATE.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET OR LEASE,
THE OFFICES
Now Occupied by the
NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,
NO. 52 BROADWAY,
EXTENDING THROUGH TO NEW ST.
WELL SUITED FOR A
LARGE CORPORATION,
Having very capacious Burglar and Fire-proof Safes.
ALSO, OTHER DESIRABLE OFFICES IN SAME BUILDING.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE BY A PRIvate family, from June 20 to Oct. 1; must be fully furnished, and contain at least five large bedrooms, beside servants' rooms; also stable accommodations for four horses. Address, with full particulars as to location, &c., R. MARSH, Box No. 5,359 New-York Post Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ASHER HELLER, DAVID HELLER, and SOLOMON W. HELLER, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—No. 5,002.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Asher Heller, David Heller, and Solomon W. Heller, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of May, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of April, 1876.
ap11-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. RICE, Manning A. Goodwin, Pinckney Walker, and Lewis H. Tyler, composing the firm of Rice, Goodwin, Walker & Co., bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Lewis H. Tyler, in said district, one of the above named firm, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the third day of May, 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the seventh day of April, 1876.
ap11-law3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CLEMENTINA T. RICHARDSON, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 3d day of May next, at 12 o'clock M., by J. Cole, auctioneer, all those two lots of land situate in the City of Brooklyn, Eastern District, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: On the southerly side thereof by Moore street, on the south-westerly side thereof by Morrell street, on the easterly or northeasterly side thereof by Bushwick avenue, and on the northerly side thereof by a line drawn parallel with said Moore street, and fifty (50) feet distant northerly therefrom.
Further information may be had of J. Cole, No. 389 Fulton st., Brooklyn, or of the undersigned.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
ap11-law3wTu No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of April, A. D. 1876, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALEXANDER BURGESS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren st., in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 3d day of May, A. D. 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. HARRIS, George Richmond, and Archibald S. Shafer, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—We hereby give notice that on FRIDAY, April 21, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store of said bankrupts, No. 550 Broadway, New-York City, we will sell at public auction the entire stock belonging to said bankrupts' estate, consisting of first clothiers' trimmings, such as black and colored Italians, silk and mohair serges, colored and black velvets, satin sleeve linings, braids, buttons, sewing silks, silesias, canvas, Hollands, wigans, pocketings, linings, galloons, &c., &c., and everything pertaining to a first-class jobber's tailors' trimmings stock.—Dated April 17, 1876.
ASTOR HILEY,
CHARLES H. WILKIN, } Assignees.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN G. SMITH, Jr., and CHARLES H. SMITH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York the twenty-seventh day of March, 1876. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Benjamin G. Smith, Jr., and Charles H. Smith, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition, in the City of New-York, in said District, who were on the twenty-sixth day of February A. D. 1876, adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.
ap11-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES STONEHILL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Charles Stonehill, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 4th day of April, A. D. 1876. LAUREN REDFIELD, Assignee,
ap4-law3wTu* 82 Nassau street, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RUNYON W. MARTIN, Jr., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York: ss.: At the City of New-York, the 3d day of April, 1876. To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Runyon W. Martin, Junior, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
ALLAN LEE SMIDT, Assignee,
ap4-law3wTu* No. 67 Exchange place.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of SAMUEL LIPPINCOTT, CHETWOOD BIRD, and JOHN J. MILLER, bankrupts.—Samuel Lippincott, one of the said bankrupts, having petitioned the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and all other persons interested, to appear before the said court, at the State House, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
mh28-law3wTu* W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OTTO HUSTER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned, Benjamin Russak, hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Otto Huster, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of April, A. D. 1876. BENJAMIN RUSSAK, Assignee.
ap18-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1876.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JAMES KITCHEN, of Orange, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee,
m18-law3wTu* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM.

Is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream. Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the country, and we exceed those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.
CHARLOTTE RUSSE, fresh and nice, daily.
72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.
DEPOTS, No. 305 4TH AV. and No. 1,264 BROADWAY.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM, NO. 12 BIBLE HOUSE.—$1 20 per gallon; less than three quarts, 40c. per quart; charlotte russes, 25c. per quart. Cream shipped any part of the country.

AUCTION SALES.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—MASTER COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK and others, plaintiffs, against THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY and others, defendants.—Concurrent decrees having been rendered in an action entitled as above in each of the following courts, to wit: the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas County, Ohio, the Circuit Court of Cass County, Indiana, and the Circuit Court of Vermillion County, Illinois, and concurrent orders of sale having been issued in each of said actions and directed to me as Special Master Commissioner; in pursuance of said decrees, and also by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain deed of trust filed as an exhibit in each of said actions; I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Toledo, Ohio, on SATURDAY, June tenth, 1876, at ten o'clock A. M. the real and personal property and franchises of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, comprising the railway of said company, extending from Toledo, Ohio, southwesterly to and through the State of Indiana and to East St. Louis, and to Hamilton on the Mississippi River, and to Naples and Camp Point in the State of Illinois, an aggregate length of six hundred and one miles, together with all sidings, connections and equipment of said railway, all lands and buildings pertaining thereto and all other real and personal property of said company, all equities, debts and demands belonging to the same, and also the right and franchise to be a corporation, as in said decree more fully set forth. Said property will be sold as an unit, and in its entirety, for account of the holders of bonds of said company secured by mortgage dated February first 1873, and subject to all encumbrances prior to said mortgage, and all other liabilities in said decree enumerated. The minimum price at which said property may be sold is one million dollars, payable in cash or in bonds of said issue, ratably, by credit endorsed thereon as in said decrees provided. Said sale will be without redemption, but will be made subject to confirmation by each of the courts above mentioned. Copies of said decrees may be had on application.—Dated at Toledo, Ohio, this 1st day of April, 1876.
J. D. COX, Special Master Commissioner.

WILLIAM J. SHERWOOD, Auctioneer.

BY LAMSON & SON,
Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers,
OFFICE, NO. 170 BROADWAY.

Extraordinary sale of high-cost, first-class furniture made to order by the best City makers.

Two elegant black walnut and gilt parlor suits in cherry and light-blue satins, with lambrequins to match. A very highly-embossed green-leather dining-room suit, with heavy lambrequins to match. Fine Moquet, Axminster, and Brussels carpets. Gas brackets and chandeliers, &c. Together with the entire furniture of 250 lots, costing upward of $30,000,

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, April 20, 1876,
at the private residence
No. 18 West 52d st.,
at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

Catalogues and permits to view the house to be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 170 Broadway.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSE, CARRIAGES, PHAETON, ROCKAWAY, WAGONS, &c., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 19, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at the Rogers Mansion House, on Broadway, corner George st., Morrisania, a general assortment of parlor, dining-room, and bedroom furniture, viz.: mahogany and black walnut dining tables, sideboards, library and parlor furniture, bedsteads, bureaus, lounges, chairs, rockers, carpets, oil-cloths, kitchen utensils, &c.; also carriage, coupé, rockaway, wagon, and other vehicles, garden implements, &c.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIER MIRRORS, PIANO FORTE, PAINTINGS, AND ENGRAVINGS, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at Auction on TUESDAY, April 18, at 11 A. M., at No. 15 East 49th st., black walnut parlor suits, extension tables, chairs, buffets, black walnut and other bedroom suits, lounges, arm and easy chairs, moquet, Brussels, and other carpets, curtains, cornices, linen shades, &c.; also, kitchen and laundry furniture, cooking utensils, &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.—WILL BE OFFERED AT private sale, below actual cost, the extensive assortment of all kinds of first-class rich and plain furniture, easels, work boxes, &c., which must be sold by May 1 to close out entire stock of the extensive furniture establishment No. 723 6th av., 41st and 42d sts., offering positive bargains that will not be met again this Spring.

AUCTION NOTICE.

W. R. Mitchell, Auctioneer; adjourned sale, in order to catalogue the balance of T. B. Bynner's stock of watches, diamonds, jewelry, and silver-plated ware; sale will commence WEDNESDAY, April 19, at 11 o'clock A. M., and continued throughout the week; goods now on exhibition; catalogues furnished Tuesday. No. 527 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRIET LAWRENCE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 314 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of March, 1876.
HENRY E. LAWRENCE,
THOMAS T. LAWRENCE,
Executors.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Proctors for Executors.
mh14-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANTONIO JOSE DE FAURE, sometimes called JOSE or JOSEPH DE FAURE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 48 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the ninth day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1876.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Administrator.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Proctors. mh28-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF S. D. Van Schaick, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McCOLLUM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her office, No. 41 Eldridge street in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of January, 1876. LYDIA ANN McCOLLUM,
ja25 law6mTu* Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ZIPPORAH LAZARUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 212 Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of November, 1875.
MOSES LAZARUS and JACOB H. LAZARUS,
Executors of ZIPPORAH LAZARUS, deceased.
n23-law6mTu*

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND County of New-York.—W. M. BANKS, as Receiver of the Security Savings Bank of the City of New-York, plaintiff, against HENRY McCABE and Thomas Gearty, as Executors of the last will and testament of Patrick Boylan, deceased; Kate E. Cassin, (otherwise called Catharine Cassin,) wife of James Cassin; and James Cassin, her husband; Francis Xavier Cassin, Alexander Halliday, Nicholas Pflaum, Terence Boylan, Patrick Boylan, Elizabeth Boylan, Catherine Boylan, and John Boylan, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants Terence Boylan, Patrick Boylan, Elizabeth Boylan, Catherine Boylan, and John Boylan.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1876.
ARNOUX, RITCH & WOODFORD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.
The above amended summons and amended complaint in the above entitled action were this day duly filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in said City.—Dated New-York, March 31, 1876.
ARNOUX, RITCH & WOODFORD,
ap11-law6wTu Plaintiff's Attorneys.

COUNTY COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—PETER BERGEN and JOHN P. MORRIS, Trustees under the last will and testament of Simon Bergen, deceased, plaintiffs, against STEPHEN P. TALLMAN and MARY A. TALLMAN, his wife, ANN E. CLAY and JOHN CLAY, her husband, ALVAH A. CLARK, AUGUSTINE REGER and PATRICK ORR, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County, State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 219 Montague street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 31, 1875.
JOHN P. MORRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 219 Montague st., Brooklyn.
To the defendants Ann E. Clay and John Clay: Take notice that the summons in this action, of which the foregoing is a copy, together with the complaint in this action, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County, State of New-York, on the 4th day of January, 1876.—Dated Brooklyn, March 13, 1876. JOHN P. MORRIS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
mh14-law6wTu No. 219 Montague st., Brooklyn.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Twelve Million Dollars.
Surplus, over One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
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NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
GERMAN SPOKEN.
A. T. CONKLIN, President.
H. C. FISHER, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

"FIDELITY."—FIDELITY AND HER HUSBAND, who were custodians of an up-town house last Summer, will please send their address to INQUIRER, Post Office Box No. 1,380.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—TWINS—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. W. E. Floyd, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Rignold, Mr. C. B. Bishop.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport. Matinée.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DER FREISCHUTZ—Mrs. I. Brown, Mrs. P. Bredell, Mr. A. Bischoff, and Arion and Liederkranz Societies.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—FERREOL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Kate Claxton.

PARK THEATRE.—BRASS—Miss Rose Wood, Miss Lesle, Mr. George F. Rowe, Mr. Lewis Morrison.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. E. A. Sothern.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—(Pantomime) —Mr. Robert Fraser.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

SCHAUS ART GALLERY.—"PENELOPE," Cabanel's new picture.

CHICKERING HALL.—READINGS from Tennyson's "Queen Mary" by Rev. H. L. E. Pratt.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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New-York City.

☞Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The letter of Mr. HENRY SEDLEY, which we publish to-day, may help the Bar Association to arrive at a clear understanding of the questions bearing upon Mr. O'CONOR's professional connection with the Forrest divorce suit. Mr. SEDLEY repels with very natural warmth the imputations on his character and motives so recklessly made in Mr. O'CONOR's statement. He convicts Mr. O'CONOR of inaccuracy, if not of disingenuousness, in several of his assertions, and recalls facts in regard to the business relations of Mr. O'CONOR with the attorney in the case—Mr. CHASE—which the former appears to have forgotten. Apart from its bearing on the purely personal aspects of this controversy, the letter strongly confirms the impression that the public which united in doing honor to Mrs. FORREST's advocate believed that he had served her without the slightest expectation of fee or reward. The public admiration for Mr. O'CONOR's course would certainly have been less but for that belief, and the reputation which the case brought to him has certainly been greatly diminished by the discovery that this belief was unfounded.

By a very large majority, the House has decided to produce the body of HALLET KILBOURN in answer to the writ of *habeas corpus*. The surprising thing about this is the utter defeat of the Judiciary Committee, one of the most important committees of the House. The recommendation of this body was that the writ be disregarded. A substitute, which was really a compromise, offered by TUCKER, of Virginia, was rejected. Then another substitute, which simply directs the Sergeant at Arms to obey the writ, offered by LYNDE, Democratic member from Wisconsin, was adopted by the large majority of 165 to 75. It is expected that KILBOURN will be remanded to the custody of the House when he has been once produced before Judge CARTTER's court, so that the limit of the jurisdiction of Congress will not be decided by this case. Aside from any legal bearings of the question, however, we must express surprise at the inability of the Democratic leaders to rally their men. A subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee, consisting of two Democrats, voted to refuse to regard the writ. The committee adopted this conclusion and reported it to the House, and that body has now set it aside in the most decided manner.

If the Count of BRAGANZA, in his hurried glances at the newspapers, stumbles upon the phrase "the question of the succession" in connection with the Presidency, he will probably inquire whether this Centennial year of the Republic has been chosen for the formal abandonment of the principles on which republicanism, the world over, is supposed to rest. Is it really intended, he will be likely to ask, that President GRANT shall assert, as a distinctive privilege of his office, the power of nominating his successor? "At this rate," our distinguished visitor may possibly jot down in his notebook—"at this rate of progress, the next Centennial will celebrate the establishment of monarchy in the United States." To prevent any misapprehension of this kind, the Count should be informed that the newspapers which one day rave frantically about "Cæsarism" as a contingent danger of President GRANT's administration, and another day recommend him to usurp despotic functions and to select his successor, represent merely the eccentricities of American journalism, and in no way reflect the intelligence or purposes of the American people. Moreover, in justice to President GRANT, we trust that the Count will credit him with more good sense, better ideas of duty, and a clearer perception of the limits which circumscribe the power of his office, and of the rights that belong inalienably to the people, than might be inferred from the nonsense printed about "the question of the succession."

Mr. CONKLING is much too shrewd a man to suppose that his chances at Cincinnati will be strengthened by pretensions to influence which no President can rightfully wield, and by a parade of strength wholly apart from the popular will. The persons who run hither and thither shouting that he is "the President's choice, and, therefore, must be nominated;" that he "is backed by the President, and, therefore, must be elected," are in reality his enemies. They are taking the most effectual steps to prejudice him in the National Convention and to render his election impossible. He must stand upon his own merits or not at all. The record which he has made for himself is that by which he will be judged, for patronage is impotent when it invades the prerogatives of the people. Mr. CONKLING has been in political life long enough to know that a man's most mischievous foes are arrogant, injudicious, and over-zealous friends.

"Independence" in journalism seems to consist mainly in freedom from any obligation to observe ordinary consistency or fidelity to truth. The Philadelphia *Times* is a very "independent" paper. One day it says:

> "Mr. BRISTOW is commencing to show out as something in the nature of a demagogue. In the first place, he has let his crooked whisky prosecutions die out, now that they are lost in the crowd of greater scandals, and are no longer efficient factors of political capital for himself. He has 'made his jack,' as Mr. SCHENCK might say, out of the crooked whisky prosecutions, and does not wish to risk what he has gained by any further steps in that direction. His honesty now consists in dry-nursing the reputation that he has already earned, and in letting the Whisky Ring take care of themselves."

Within a week it also says:

> "BRISTOW's work goes bravely on. A batch of crooked whisky men, including two ex-Gaugers, were sentenced at Jefferson City, Mo., on Saturday, and have gone to meet JOYCE. One of the officials got two years in the Penitentiary and a fine of two thousand dollars. It would be interesting to know how many of 'the crooked' have gone into involuntary retirement during the past year. Most of them were efficient Republican workers, and they will be sadly missed during the coming Presidential campaign."

After this remarkable feat, the *Times* cannot do better than to keep silent about Mr. BRISTOW for at least a month.

The Assembly ought to find something better to do than to tinker at the Excise law. Amendments like those introduced by Mr. WORTH, for the purpose of practically defeating prosecutions for violation of the law, are simply calculated to bring both odium and ridicule on the party responsible for them. After the vote upon them the other day, these are not likely to be heard of again, but some equally objectionable provisions have been inserted in the bill introduced by Mr. WATTS in regard to the powers of the Excise Commissioners in this City. That bill has been passed to a third reading, and contains a scale of license fees which is admirably fitted to promote the multiplication of low drinking saloons. Amid all the varieties of public sentiment in regard to the liquor business, there is a general agreement among respectable people that with a low scale of license fees public morality is certain to suffer from the increase of drinking places, where neither law nor public decency is respected. The proportion of dram shops to population in this City is already excessive, without new legislation for the purpose of bringing about free trade in intoxicating liquors.

If the decision of Chief Justice DALY in regard to the rights of the Elevated Railroad Company should prove to be good law, the rapid transit question will be plunged into worse confusion than ever. Judge DALY denies the constitutionality of the law of 1868, under which the rights of the original West Side and Yonkers Patent Railway Company were transferred to the predecessors of the present corporation. The law of 1875, which was passed in order to cure all possible defects in the company's charter, is also declared to be unconstitutional because of its omission to insert in the body of the act the preceding acts which it incorporated. The Judge does not go into the question of how far the rights of the company are affected by the remarkable functions intrusted to it, under the general law, by the Rapid Transit Commissioners. It is clear, however, from his decision that there is an end to the operations of the Elevated Railroad, either till their charter has been declared by the highest court to be a valid one, or till the Legislature gives them a new charter framed in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution.

THE THURMAN MOVEMENT.

There are many indications that the movement in favor of Mr. THURMAN as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency is gaining ground, and that it is being pushed with increased vigor, not only in the West, but in some of the Eastern and Southern States as well. It is too early to form an opinion of the probable ultimate result, but it is certain that no candidate yet mentioned for the Democratic nomination commands so much strength at the present moment as the veteran Ohio Senator. He himself is reported to have said that he regarded his prospects as better than those of any other prominent candidate, and that he would succeed in getting the nomination if the West and East did not get to quarreling in the convention, in which case a now unknown man might be taken up as a compromise. This view of the case accords nearly enough with the facts to make it likely that it is entertained by Mr. THURMAN. The great dread of that gentleman is a compromise candidate, and he has done his best to make the choice of such a one unnecessary by reducing his own course to as near the dead level of general inoffensiveness as was possible.

Of course, there is only one question which can seriously divide the Democracy into Eastern and Western factions. That is the question of the currency, on which Mr. THURMAN's position has been for a long time growing constantly more dubious. When the discussion of that subject was as yet substantially confined to Congress, and before the Ohio Democrats had become so pronounced in their devotion to paper money, Mr. THURMAN was counted among the foremost friends of resumption. His course in the financial debates of 1874 and 1875 was consistent and clearly defined, and he allowed very few of his associates in the Senate to surpass him in the vigor of his criticism of the various half-way measures which were then proposed. It can with justice be conceded that his opposition to the resumption bill of 1875 was not without force, from the standpoint of a radical hard-money man, and that was his standpoint at that time. Previous to the discussion of this measure, Mr. THURMAN's ridicule of the Merrimon bill, which the President vetoed, was merciless.

But when Senator THURMAN was called upon to go before the people in the canvass of his own State, after his party had distinctly declared in favor of repudiation, inflation, and Congressional control over the currency, he changed his attitude completely. He became suddenly convinced that the financial issue was not involved in the Ohio canvass. Gov. ALLEN was going about preaching the doctrine that a United States note was just as much money as gold coin, and Gen. SAM CARY, his associate on the ticket, was everywhere raising the cry of "more greenbacks." But the Senator who had fought all measures for "more greenbacks" as mischievous in tendency, unconstitutional, and fatal to national prosperity, advised his hearers that they might vote for ALLEN and CARY without reference to these gentlemen's professions as to finance. He knew as well as any one could know that their election must sweep the Democratic Party helplessly into the advocacy of inflation as a national issue in the Presidential campaign, but he was ready to run this terrible risk for the sake of a petty partisan advantage and his own popularity. He must have known that the defeat of ALLEN and CARY would be a more decisive gain for resumption than a thousand Senatorial speeches; but he did his best to prevent that defeat. It is difficult to believe that he did not foresee the possible victory of the inflationists in the Democratic Party, and equally difficult to suppose that he had any intention of sacrificing his own hopes of political advancement, if such a result should occur.

Happily for the country, the inflationists and repudiators were not successful in Ohio. The majority against them was very small; but it was sufficient to give them a severe check, which was followed by a much more severe one in Pennsylvania. This was in spite of Senator THURMAN. When Congress opened, it was seen that the inflationists were by no means overwhelmed, and that they were ready to assert their right to dictate the policy of the Democratic Party. Mr. THURMAN again betrayed his fear of the faction which, by every obligation of sincerity and consistency, he was bound to oppose to the end. He appeared on the field of conflict as the champion of the Payne Finance bill, which may be described as a surrender to the inflationists under the pretense of a resumption measure. It was due to Senator THURMAN alone that this measure was finally pushed through the caucus.

The Senator now thinks that he is to reap the reward of his patience in ill-doing. It is quite possible that he will do so. As a candidate, he would have less weakness than any other Democrat that can be named, considered solely with reference to his availability. He ought not to offend any faction, for he has striven hard not to do so. But that his nomination would advance the country one step toward the resumption which he once pretended to consider absolutely essential, cannot be expected.

REFORM OF BANK TAXATION.

In conformity with the announcement of the Clearing-house Bank Committee some weeks ago, a bill for the reform of bank taxation in this State was recently introduced in the Senate. There is some cause for regret at the delay which has occurred, but it seems to have been unavoidable. We trust it will not put in peril the success of the bill, which has been very carefully prepared by a committee of bank officers after consultation with eminent legal advisers. Subjoined is the text of the proposed new law:

> SECTION 1. No tax shall hereafter be assessed upon the capital of any bank or banking association organized under the authority of this State or of the United States, but the stockholders of such banks and banking associations shall be assessed and taxed on their shares of stock therein; said shares shall be included in the valuation of the personal property of such stockholder in the assessment of taxes at the place, town, or ward where such bank or banking association is located, and not elsewhere, whether such stockholders reside in such place, town, or ward or not, but not at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individuals in this State.
>
> Such shares shall not be valued otherwise than other real and personal estate, nor shall such shares be assessed at more than their par value, except that where any such bank or banking association shall be possessed of accumulated surplus profits to an amount exceeding fifty per centum upon its capital, the valuation of the shares of such bank or banking association may be increased by adding to the same the value of such excess.
>
> And in making such assessment there shall also be deducted from the value of such shares such sum as is in the same proportion to such value as is the assessed value of the real estate of the bank or banking association, and in which any portion of their capital is invested in which such shares are held, to the whole amount of the capital stock of the said bank or banking association.
>
> And provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be held or construed to exempt from taxation the real estate held or owned by any such bank or banking association, but the same shall be subject to State, county, municipal, and other taxation to the same extent and rate and in the same manner as other real estate is taxed.

There are several reasons why this bill ought to pass. The banks have a rightful claim to the relief which it gives from recent fiscal exactions. We have so fully indicated the tax grievances of which the banks complain that we need do no more in this place than to state a few additional facts. It will be remembered that the old Tax law of 1866 has received a new interpretation this year, and that our Tax Assessors, under this new reading, have imposed new burdens on the banks. The law of 1866 declares that the banks shall be assessed and taxed *on the value of* their shares. It also provides that if the capital used by any banks or bankers in their business is not divided up into shares of stock, each $100 of such capital for the purpose of taxation shall be held and regarded as one individual share in such banking business. Under this law the Assessors conclude that the *surplus* of our national and State banks is liable to taxation as well as their nominal capital. Accordingly, in the assessment this year, they have taken the reports of each bank as officially published, and on this basis they have assessed the shares of each institution. Every person who is possessed of accurate information on the banking business will see at once that the rigid rule applied by the Assessors, however legal, was faulty, and could give no trustworthy measure of the actual value of the shares as personal property. To illustrate the false results which the Assessors' rule produced, we have compiled a list of the quotations at which sales have been lately made of twenty-seven of our City bank stocks at the Stock Exchange. This list is too long for insertion here. We have space to-day for a few only of the anomalies disclosed. The first bank on our list has its shares assessed at 138¼, but at the board the shares sold a few days ago at 130; another bank, whose shares stand assessed at 129, sold at 97; another, assessed at 133, sold at 115; another, assessed at 146, sold at 114; another, assessed at 132½, sold at 120; another, assessed at 152, sold at 110; another, assessed at 120, sold at 79. Summing up our list of twenty-seven banks, we find them assessed on the average at 137, while the market price averages 115, as established by the actual transactions in open market at the Stock Exchange.

If there were no other anomaly in the working of the law as it stands at present, the facts we have just stated establish the claim of the banks for relief. The present crisis in our financial history suggests a multitude of other reasons why the banks of this City and State should be exempted as far as possible from the burden and embarrassment of all new and doubtful fiscal charges. On these institutions will fall a heavy responsibility and an exceptional pressure during the transition of our financial system to the specie basis. It is obviously the part of wise statesmanship to strengthen our banks, and not to weaken them. So far as legislative measures can be devised for the purpose, we ought to adopt such a policy in bank legislation as shall increase the guarantees for solvency and strength in our whole banking system. Two of these guarantees—that of an ample capital and of a large surplus—are directly assailed by the tax innovation which the bill before us is designed to remove. A laudable desire has been shown for many years by our City banks to fortify themselves with a larger surplus than the law requires. It will be a very mischievous event, full of menace for the future, if the accumulations of surplus amassed for a coming emergency should be swept away by injudicious taxation, and this when we are on the very eve of the emergency for which such preparations were designed. With equal wisdom might a nation disband the choice battalions of its army when it is just on the eve of going to war.

Another reason why the banks have a right to ask for this reform is, that they are already loaded with other taxes to their utmost capacity. What these taxes are we need not specify. They bring in a large revenue to the National Treasury, and partake of the nature of war taxation. In no other country is the banking interest burdened with specific taxation so heavy as has been of late sustained by the banking system of this country. To these fiscal charges peculiar burdens are just now added. We refer to the burdens incident to the depression of business, which weakens the banks and cripples some of their powers to earn dividends for their owners. Surely, the present moment of depression, when the banks are unable to earn fair profits, offers no justification for any attempt to impose new or doubtful fiscal charges.

Finally, the banks have a just claim to the relief they ask because their bill is conservative and opposed to innovation. What they wish is to prevent a mischievous change in the tax laws of the State of New-York. The bill, as given above, represents, we believe, the exact form of taxation which has been levied since 1866. No provisions have been introduced into the measure except with a view to prevent the new interpretation which has been set up, and which the old statute was not formerly understood to bear. In other words, what the banks want is that the State tax upon them should continue the same as it has always been levied since the law of 1866 was passed. Unlike most new laws to correct oppressive taxation, the bill before us proposes to let well alone, and only to prevent novelties and innovations.

We might add to what has been said a number of interesting considerations suggested by the fact that an express law of the United States forbids the taxation of the shares of national banks at a greater rate than other moneyed capital of the citizens of the States in which the banks are assessed. We have shown above that a large mass of banking property, whose market price averages 115, is assessed at 137. It is notorious that such a monstrous over-assessment is not applied to other moneyed capital in the State of New-York. The inference is obvious. We shall not be surprised if, in the event of a denial of relief at Albany, the banks should seek it in the courts.

JUSTICE TO HERR POPPENHUSEN.

Yesterday morning Flushing arose in that cheerful and charitable frame of mind which the exercises of Easter Sunday are adapted to produce. The day was bright and Spring-like; the grass was rapidly turning green, and the chickens were singing blithely in the back yard. Although Flushing could not forget that it was subject to a POPPENHUSEN—with all that the name implies—it so far yielded to the calming influence of the hour as to mentally concede the possibility that Herr POPPENHUSEN might yet repent and restore to the commuters the Sunday tickets of which he had arbitrarily bereft them. In this genial state of mind Flushing proceeded to the depot and prepared to sacrifice its daily propitiatory ticket on the railway altar of POPPENHUSEN. Its astonishment and indignation on reading a notice announcing that no less than thirty-four trains had been suddenly withdrawn, can hardly be imagined, much less expressed. Men who had expected to reach New-York by the 6 o'clock train, found that they must wait until 7 o'clock, and others who had placed their faith in the time-table which was in force on the previous Saturday, were compelled to wait an hour, two hours, and in some cases two hours and a half, before they could reach their places of business. As the day wore on, and successive hundreds of people discovered that their accustomed trains had been discontinued, the rage of Flushing waxed hotter and fiercer, and the comments made on the conduct of the four POPPENHUSENS, and their associated subspecies of POPPENHUSEN who, in their capacity as Directors, had withdrawn thirty-four trains on a Monday morning, without due warning to the public, were both forcible and plain.

Hard as is the fate of Flushing, it does not justify the imputation of deliberate malignity to Herr POPPENHUSEN. He may be human, and as such may have his faults; but he is entitled to be treated with justice, and charitable men should make every possible allowance for his personal peculiarities and the circumstances in which he is placed. There is no doubt that what Herr POPPENHUSEN regards as his head has lain with constant and increasing uneasiness ever since he placed upon it the heavy crown of the consolidated Long Island Railroads. To expect him to manage half a dozen railroads in a foreign land, and to make no mistakes in so doing, is to expect more than we have a right to demand. Those who remember the collision on the Southside Railroad in July last, in which Herr POPPENHUSEN, the President of the road, was present, and concerning which he subsequently testified at the Coroner's inquest, ought to comprehend that it is possible for him to make mistakes even when acting from unexceptionable motives.

But aside from his liability to err, the simple truth is that Herr POPPENHUSEN, acts with a slowness and caution eminently Teutonic. When an idea has fully penetrated his alleged head, he acts upon it with promptness and decision, but he is not a reckless person who jumps at a conclusion without due thought and deliberation. When, some two years since, OLIVER CHARLICK began to operate an opposition railroad to Flushing, Herr POPPENHUSEN studied the matter carefully for nearly a year before he felt warranted in deciding that an opposition road, carrying passengers at half the rates charged by himself, was actually in operation. As soon as he had thus decided, he reduced his fares with undeniable promptness. About two months since Herr POPPENHUSEN bought the opposition road, and bringing the whole energies of his remarkable mind to bear on the subject, discovered, after only six weeks' meditation, that commuters were entirely at his mercy, and that he could take away their Sunday tickets with impunity. That he did so is a matter of history, and, in this instance also, the act promptly followed his decision. Now there is no doubt that for the last two weeks he has been asking himself whether he could not reduce the number of his trains. He has finally made up his mind that it was a physical possibility to withdraw thirty-four trains, and accordingly he has done so. The instant he discovered that by locking up cars and locomotives in their respective sheds he would prevent them from running on the road and carrying passengers he acted upon that discovery. The bitterest hatred cannot deny to Herr POPPENHUSEN the possession of extraordinary decision of character when once his mind is made up.

Every naturalist who has thoroughly studied the habits of Herr POPPENHUSEN will concede that this view of his mental processes is substantially correct. Had he grappled a month or two since with the idea of giving notice to Flushing before he withdrew thirty-four daily trains, there is not a shadow of doubt that he would have fully mastered it prior to yesterday, and would have cheerfully given such notice. As it is, the matter has been brought to his attention too late. He will now give it due consideration, and by the first of June next he will possibly issue a proclamation stating that on Monday, the 17th of April, 1876, he will withdraw thirty-four trains. It will not be his fault that the notice seems somewhat late. No man and no Poppenhusen can change at will the constitution of his mind. It is Herr POPPENHUSEN's nature to be deliberate in the reception of ideas, and it is unjust to blame him because he is so constituted. Flushing should not be betrayed by anger into manifest injustice. It has only to read Herr POPPENHUSEN's testimony at the inquest above referred to in order to fully comprehend his peculiarities. And if, after reading that testimony, Flushing still feels anger instead of compassion toward Herr POPPENHUSEN, Flushing had better build a new railroad and emancipate itself from him.

THE CHICAGO CRISIS.

It is difficult to say what is the possible solution of the present political difficulty in Chicago. The weight of evidence seems to prove that certain officials have secured themselves in place by corrupt means. The courts have refused to interfere, and the citizens, or a large portion of them, demand that the officers shall resign or expect popular indignation in some practical form. Mayor COLVIN, for his part, answers that the demand made upon him is inspired by political and partisan opposition, and that the present troubles of the Municipal Government are largely owing to debts which were incurred under a previous administration. Therefore he declines to put himself in the attitude of a self-confessed criminal by accepting an invitation to vacate his office.

Chicago has been governed under a law of the Legislature which provided a special charter. About eighteen months since, there was an election to decide whether this special charter should be abandoned and the Municipal Government reorganized under the general incorporation law of the State. Reorganization, on account of a postponement of the usual time of election, would add six months to the terms of the present Mayor and Council. Naturally, these officials favored reorganization. Moreover, it was expected that the proposed change would be further taken advantage of by the Mayor and Aldermen to extend their official life, by using certain technicalities, a year and a half. It does not appear that either of the political parties in Chicago favored the scheme of reorganization, and the advocates of this project, if any existed, were almost unknown in the election districts. So far as obvious appearances went the election was sure to be "all one way." To the amazement of multitudes of people, the ballots showed a majority in favor of reorganization. There was every evidence that the boxes had been stuffed. There were instances in which the reorganization scheme had a larger majority in certain districts than the total vote could be, when honestly counted. That the boxes had been stuffed and figures added to the count was a matter of common notoriety. The Aldermen were served with an injunction forbidding them to canvass the returns. Pending a hearing on the injunction, they disobeyed it, and declared the vote in favor of reorganizing the City Government. The adoption of the general charter was accordingly accomplished.

The citizens refused to accept this situation and made up a case for the courts, showing that the Election law had not been complied with by the City Government. It was alleged that no clerks of election had been appointed; that no tally-lists had been kept in some wards, and that the ballots had not been numbered—all of which was contrary to law. The fact that two thousand illegal votes in favor of reorganization had been added to the count, over and above the number polled, was also put into the plea. When this case reached the Supreme Court, on a demurrer, an adverse decision was given. The court held that the Election law claimed to have been violated was not mandatory, but directory, in its provisions; a disregard of these directions could not vitiate an election. As for the allegation that two thousand fraudulent votes in favor of one side of the issue had been added to the count in a certain ward, it was held that this fact—if it were a fact—could not change the result. It was possible that an equal number of illegal votes in some other wards might have been used against the proposition involved. This last point in the decision is a singular one; if correctly given, its effect is to confirm an alleged fraud because it is in the bounds of possibility that it may have only counterbalanced a precisely similar fraud on another side.

A more flagrant case of tampering with the ballot-box is of later date. Early in April the three communes into which Chicago is divided had elections for town officers. It was announced and generally conceded that the Republicans had carried all three of these subdivisions. But no formal return was made in the South Division, which includes the substantial business portion of Chicago, for two days. On various pretexts the counting of the ballots was delayed, and when the result was finally declared, it was found that neither of the two parties, Democratic or Republican, had been successful. The favored candidates were the four men already in office, whose names had been excluded from the tickets of the two parties engaged, but were now found on the ballots of a third, or independent organization. This ticket was not known to have been in the field. It is even alleged that the ballots found in the boxes with the names of the successful candidates were not seen about the polls, but were old ballots left over from a previous election, and put into the boxes before opening the polls. These four officials have been invited to vacate their offices; a somewhat peremptory request to this effect was made at an immense mass-meeting, and a committee of twenty-five was appointed to enforce the demand.

The men who have thus intrenched themselves in power in Chicago are not the only ones who are asking the people of that city "What are you going to do about it?" Every friend of popular government is interested in the solution of the difficulty. It is a great calamity that men should be able to defy successfully the popular will. A perversion of the ballot is an outrageous offense, yet the courts seem unable to interfere, and the Legislature will not meet until next January. Must the citizens of Chicago, in the meantime, submit to the rule of men whose election is believed to have been utterly illegal, fraudulent, and which was the result of a conspiracy entered into for purposes of theft? Unless the men flee from the offices into which they have stolen their way, there seems to be no alternative. As usual in such municipal crises, people begin to mutter threats of a vigilance committee, and cite the example of San Francisco in 1856. But mob law is a return to the barbarism of the border. And no such crisis has been reached in Chicago as that of San Francisco, when the Vigilance Committee hanged CORA and CASEY in 1856. CORA killed a United States Marshal on the street. CASEY deliberately murdered an editor who had calmly stated in his newspaper that CASEY had been a Sing Sing convict, and had stuffed the ballot-box to elect himself a Supervisor. Both these men were put to death by the Vigilance Committee for murder. "Yankee SULLIVAN," one of CASEY's judges of election, committed suicide while in the hands of the Committee, after the execution of his fellow-conspirators. But, even if there were some parity of circumstance in these two widely-separated cases of municipal usurpation, the idea of resorting to mob law is the very last which ought to be entertained in a well-organized community. Chicago is not the only American city that has long groaned under the yoke of a rascally city government, and Chicago will find some other deliverance than by violence.

AN APPEAL FOR BOOKS AND PAPERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Notwithstanding the very generous response to our appeal of last Autumn for books, magazines, and weekly papers for the inmates of hospitals and other public institutions, our supply is beginning to fail, and we must once more beg the public to remember how much pleasure books which they no longer care to read will give to the sick and weary. Contributions of this kind will be most thankfully received at the office of the State Charities Aid Association, No. 52 East Twentieth street, and from thence distributed among those institutions where they are most needed. We take this opportunity of thanking most warmly the passengers who put their daily papers in the boxes at the ferries and railway depots, and assuring them that the papers are daily distributed at Bellevue and Charity Hospitals and the institutions on Ward's and Hart's Islands, where they are much valued by the inmates.

ELLEN SHAW BARLOW,
Chairman Committee on Books and Papers, State Charities Aid Association.

THE SEAL FISHERY.

ST. JOHNS, April 17.—The following-named steamers have arrived here from the seal fisheries: Leopard, with 7,000 seals; Bear, with 10,000 seals; Wolf, with 5,000 seals; Hawk, with 4,000 seals; Ranger, with 13,000 seals; Proteus, with 10,000 seals; Lion, with 20,000 seals, and Greenland, with 12,000 seals.

ALBANY.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

AN EXCISE BILL INTRODUCED—THE WHARVES OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—THE STATE ASSESSORS—THE BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD—A SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 17.—A large business in getting through general orders was done in the Assembly this evening, though the attendance was rather thin. Several New-York bills were up, but all were progressed except an Excise bill introduced by Mr. Watts. The bill gives the Excise Commissioners sole authority for ordering arrests for violations of the excise laws, and abolishes the requirement that the appointment of future Commissioners shall be subject to confirmation by the Board of Aldermen. As the bill originally stood, two grades of licenses were fixed, the first at $100, the second at $50. By amendment, these sums were reduced one-half. Mr. Graff protested against cutting down the fees in this way, but the bill was sent to third reading in that shape.

The Assembly got into a curious discussion about a bill which, as originally introduced, made the charges for all canal-boats lying at New-York and Brooklyn wharves seventy-five and fifty cents a day, the word day to mean twenty-four hours. In Subcommittee of the Whole a section was inserted, which only allowed a charge of fifty cents for vessels plying in the harbor, or rivers. This section provoked much comment, and the friends of the bill, who were primarily the canal men, tried to amend it so as to make it agreeable to the New-York men, but only succeeded in throwing the whole thing into confusion. The fact was there was no one in the House who knew anything about the City wharf business, and consequently the New-York members could do little more than express their doubts in a general way on the subject. The bill was recommitted to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and the City Wharf people who are interested had better come up, and that quickly, or they may suffer by default.

A bill making the number of State Assessors four, one from each judicial district, and providing that one shall be a resident of the City of New-York, was ordered to a third reading. It was introduced by Mr. Forster, and so easily did it go through the House that its introducer found no reason to say anything in its favor. There was no objection to the bill, though there may be some when it comes up for passage.

The Supply bill will be reported to-morrow morning. There will be no changes in it other than those already indicated.

Beyond the consideration of local bills in Committee of the Whole, very little business was transacted in the Senate this evening. Among the bills ordered to a third reading were the bill to increase the time for the collection of assessments in the City of New-York; the bill prohibiting clerks in Courts of Record from taking reference cases, and the bill in relation to the clerks, officers, and attendants of the Marine Court of the City of New-York. When this bill was last considered in Committee of the Whole, Senator Gerard proposed an amendment reducing the salaries of the Judges of the court. Senator Morrissey explained that the object sought to be attained by Mr. Gerard's amendment was covered in the Salaries bill, which had passed the Assembly. The bill to extend the time for the commencement and completion of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad was ordered to a third reading, as was also the bill permitting auction art sales after dark.

Senator Harris, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably the bill prohibiting the sale of the islands in Lake George; the bill authorizing the sale of the lands belonging to the Seaman's Retreat on Staten Island, and the bill giving to the United States the right to construct a canal connecting the North and East Rivers. Senator Booth's bill, directing the manner in which public moneys shall be disbursed, and the places where they shall be deposited, was made a special order for Wednesday.

A secret caucus of the Republican Senators was held to-night for the purpose of taking action on the nomination of Smith Weed, by the Governor, for Superintendent of the Insurance Department. Senator Moore presided. Four Republican Senators were absent, but had previously pledged themselves to be bound by the caucus. It was resolved not to confirm Mr. Weed, all the Senators present except Mr. Tobey voting for the motion. This conclusion will be entirely satisfactory to the Governor, who, it is well known, has such a dislike for Mr. Weed that he would not have nominated him if there was the slightest chance of his confirmation. The promise to nominate was given to secure the Clinton County delegation for Tilden at Utica. Mr. Weed, however, was not the only victim of the Governor's cunning. It has come out to-night that Mr. Tilden had for weeks back several aspirants for this same office "dangling by the gills," as a leading politician expressed it, each expecting that he would receive the coveted prize. Incidentally the caucus considered several other nominations, among them that of Judge Sturges, for the Canal Appraisership. There are now two members of the board. The Democrats hold that three are necessary to transact business, but a majority of the Canal Committee has decided otherwise. Judge Sturges will not be confirmed. Mr. Shepard, the Governor's nominee for State Assessor, in the place of Sterling G. Hadley, is in the same plight. Other minor nominations were also considered, and it was resolved that none of them were such as should be confirmed.

Senator Woodin, Chairman of the Committee on Apportionment, will report the Apportionment bill this week. Six Senators will be allotted to New-York and three to Kings County. Judge Hagboom's report from the Assembly committee will give New-York twenty-four Assemblymen and Kings County twelve.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Speaking of the Presidency, the West Point (Va.) *Star* says: "If we consider only fitness and ability, Jeff. Davis is our first choice; but then he can hardly be regarded as available just now."

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index* says that the South does not intend to press a choice in the National Democratic Convention, but her electoral vote is an essential element in any calculation of victory, and she will at least see that justice and policy shall determine the nomination.

The Louisville *Jeffersonian Democrat* thinks it is safe to assert that there is no disposition on the part of any considerable number of Democrats anywhere to put up with any nonsense in the approaching Presidential contest, and that the St. Louis Convention will nominate a square-out Democrat without any doubt.

In a letter to the Lynchburg *Virginian* Mr. James B. Sener, Chairman of the late Republican State Convention, writes: "What I was aiming to say, and supposed I did say, was this: that in the South and in Virginia the Democratic Party was as strong to-day as in 1860, but that the majority of to-day, might be the minority party of to-morrow, and that the future of the Republican Party in the South depended on its own good conduct."

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* says: "Mr. Pendleton cannot explain away his sin. It is useless to tell people that there was any honest way of earning $80,000 as a consideration for going to Washington and drawing twice that sum from the Treasury. He either uses his social position to procure money which the Government did not honestly owe, and thus earned his fee as some other persons earn black-mail, or if the debt was honestly owing and any body could have got it for the asking, he pocketed his exorbitant fee under false pretenses."

Nominating Mr. Voorhees for Governor an Indiana Democratic paper says: "The announcement of his name at the head of the ticket would at once set Democratic hearts to throbbing as they never did before, and Democratic hands to working as they never worked before. Aided by his brilliant eloquence, and by the justice of our cause, a victory would be gained in Indiana that would cheer the hosts of honest men throughout the land to strike double blows at the scourge of Grantism, and the Centennial year would be made to reflect the virtues of a hundred years ago."

Speaking of Mr. Tilden as a candidate for the Presidency, the Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appeal* says: "Measured as to popular strength he is not the strongest, but the very weakest of the quintet who have been mentioned in connection with the nomination. Estimated by political influence (a something indefinable which is always counted of late years as against the wish of the masses) he has neither the connections nor opportunities for combination which years of service in Congress and upon the field of high national politics have given to Bayard, Thurman, or Kerr. Viewed as to positive following, he is without the united support even of his own State, or, if that be allowed him, certainly has no pronounced body of adherents in any section of the country."

THE EMPEROR'S DEPARTURE

HIS HURRIED VISIT AT AN END.

HOW DOM PEDRO SPENT HIS LAST DAY IN NEW-YORK—THE SCHOOLS AND BELLEVUE HOSPITAL VISITED—ADDRESS OF WELCOME OF THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK—DOM PEDRO'S REPLY—OFF FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The Emperor of Brazil left New-York last evening for San Francisco, accompanied by his Chamberlain, Viscount of Bom-Retiro, Dr. Henning, his Private Secretary, Arthur Teixeira de Macedo, Assistant Treasurer of the Household, Senhor Paiva, and several of the Emperor's private attendants. During the day the Emperor was busy sight-seeing as on the previous day. He left the hotel at 7 o'clock in the morning, accompanied by Senhor Borges, the Brazilian Minister, and at the corner of Nineteenth street and Sixth avenue the Emperor's coach came into collision with an ice wagon, breaking off the rear spring of the carriage. The Emperor was uninjured, and, as soon as his coach had come to a halt, stepped out and calmly waited on the curb-stone until another carriage could be procured from the hotel stand. He then resumed his journey, and, driving to the proper ferry, crossed the North River and took a couple hours' drive over the red soil of New-Jersey, making a very thorough inspection of Hoboken and Hudson City. The Emperor's carriage followed the horse-car route from the ferry, and, driving upon the elevator that connects Hoboken with Hudson City was lifted from the former to the latter city. The Emperor was delighted with the elevator. He returned to his hotel at 9 o'clock and partook of a hurried breakfast. His hotel attendants say that he is given to hurried meals. He pays little attention to table etiquette, and altogether disregards the conventional order of courses. He eats what comes first to his hands. He says that he cannot afford to waste time over dinners and breakfasts. After breakfast the Emperor was waited upon by Gov. Tilden, Mayor Wickham, Ex-Gov. Morgan, Theodore Roosevelt, and William Wood, President of the Board of Education. In company with the two last named, the Emperor left the hotel again at 10 o'clock to visit some of the City schools, including the State Normal School. He was much interested in what he saw in the various schools, and said that it was his purpose to examine the school system of the United States, and particularly of New-York, as thoroughly as possible. Leaving the schools, the Emperor visited two of the City hospitals, St. Luke's and Bellevue. He found in them, as in the schools, much to admire, and was particularly pleased with the idea of the school for trained nurses, which was unfolded to him at considerable length. The Emperor returned to the hotel at 10 o'clock and gave the necessary orders for the preparation for his journey to San Francisco.

At about 3:15 o'clock the committee appointed to deliver an address of welcome on the part of the citizens of New-York entered the office of the hotel. The committee was comprised as follows: Ex-Gov. Dix, ex-Gov. Morgan, William Cullen Bryant, and Hon. Charles O'Conor. Gov. Dix was the master of ceremonies. He announced his errand to the hotel clerk, and was told to proceed at once to the Emperor's apartments. A card was sent to the Emperor by the reporters asking permission to be present when he received the committee. He readily granted permission, and the reporters were shown to room No. 38, where the address was to be delivered. The gentlemen of the committee removed their overcoats and ranged themselves in a straight line in waiting for the Emperor, who entered the room accompanied by Senhor Borges, Dr. Henning, and Private Secretary Macedo. After the ceremony of introduction, the Emperor's suite remained near the entrance, while the Emperor advanced to within a few feet of the committee, and placidly waited to hear the address. Gov. Dix was the spokesman, and read from manuscript as follows:

YOUR MAJESTY: We have been deputed by a committee, consisting of the Mayor of New-York and a numerous body of our fellow-citizens, to welcome you and your imperial consort to our shores, and to tender to you the hospitalities of our City. We are advised that you have expressed an aversion to any official reception: and we have no wish to intrude upon you with formalities which would be unacceptable. We regret to learn that it is your intention to depart this evening for California; but we trust that on your return you will allow the gentlemen whom we represent to conduct you to such of our public institutions as you may be pleased to visit, and especially those connected with education and with scientific and literary pursuits, to which we know that your Majesty, amid the graver cares of state, has devoted an assiduous and an enlightened attention. The difference in the form of the government of your vast Empire and that of our extended Republic, and in their characteristics of climate, has necessarily led to diversities in social, political, and material development. While, therefore, much which is diverse may fall under your observation, we think you will find under our popular institutions on the Hudson, the Potomac, and the Mississippi the same earnest purpose as that which your paternal Government has shown on the Amazon and the La Plata to promote the happiness and the best interests of the people. Though distant, we have not been inattentive observers of what your Majesty has accomplished in carrying out this beneficent purpose. And when to this concurrence with us in regard to the great objects of government we add the act of emancipation, which has given lustre to your reign, we feel assured that in tendering to you the expression of our sincere respect we speak the universal sentiment of our countrymen."

Having concluded reading the address, Gov. Dix folded the foolscap on which it was written, and handed it to the Emperor. The Emperor then made a reply, speaking in broken English. He then shook hands with each member of the committee and retired to his own apartment with Senhor Borges. The members of the committee were left by themselves, and soon after left the room and descended, unescorted, to the office of the hotel. The Emperor had retired to write out his speech for the representatives of the press. He sent it out by Senhor Borges. It was written by himself and bore his signature. Following is a verbatim copy of it:

GENTLEMEN: I regret not being accustomed to make speeches, and especially in a language I do not know very well. But I am able to say that the sentiments of my country toward yours are also mine, and I will avail myself of my visit to the United States to observe their prodigious progress, and if possible to render it useful to Brazil. In regard to what you say about my proceedings at home, I can state that I did my duty.
DOM PEDRO DE ALCANTARA.

At about 4 o'clock dinner was served. The remaining time before departure was employed in making arrangements for the comfort of the Empress during the absence of the Emperor and in receiving calls from various gentlemen. Among those who called during the day were Charles Werner, A. D. Lawrence Jewett, William Tilden Pelton, Dr. Nicolau Moreira, member of the Brazilian Commission at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition; Humphrey H. Swift, Gen. Van Vlick Lidgerwood, P. D. G. Paes Leme, member of the Brazilian Commission, and Alberto W. Ferreira D'Aguiar.

At 6 o'clock the Emperor and his traveling suite left the hotel, and drove to the Erie Railway Ferry, at the foot of West Twenty-third street. The Emperor wore his accustomed suit of black, substituting, however, for his silk hat a drab Kossuth, from the rear of which dangled a long drab string, which, as he entered the boat, he made fast to his button-hole. He wore a pair of American eye-glasses, purchased just before the start. With his wonted nonchalance he had forgotten to remove the tag, and as he went about the ferry-house, reading the signs, and rumaging among the literature of the news-stand, the little red tag dangled at the end of a half foot of pink twine. There was no crowd at the ferry-house, and the only demonstration was made by half a dozen newsboys and bootblacks, who opened their mouths as the Emperor boarded the boat. The Emperor seemed pleased with the attention, and turning about he gravely lifted his hat and bowed. On the boat the royal party was the great attraction, all the people in the boat crowding to the front cabin and staring rudely. The Emperor was not the least embarrassed, but chatted continually with his private secretary and Bom-Retiro. During the latter half of the ferry trip the party went out upon the open deck. While there, the Hudson River steamers went swiftly by, and the Emperor gazed at them while they were in sight. "Fine boats," he sententiously remarked. Reaching the ferry the party was met by an official of the road and escorted to a special car, the Metropolitan.

The Metropolitan is one of the new Pullman palace cars recently placed on the Erie Road, and is fitted with all the latest improvements. Besides having all the comforts of a sleeping car, it has a kitchen and pantry attached, so that the passengers can be supplied with everything they need on the journey without having to leave their quarters. Its appointments are thorough and perfect throughout in every respect. It is of the class known as the Pullman palace sleeping and hotel car, and is admirably suited for the purposes for which it is used. In ordinary trains this car is placed at the rear of the train, as there is no means of entrance through the kitchen, which occupies its whole breadth. In this instance, however, the car was placed so that the kitchen was at the forward end. This was done by the officials of the road in order to prevent any unnecessary passage through the car by others than those by whom it was occupied. In the rear of the kitchen, which is separated from the remainder of the car by a strong bulk-head, are the usual seats and sections, and in the rear are the smoking-room, wash-room, closet, &c. As the royal party reached the depot nearly an hour before the time for the departure of the train, a few persons only witnessed their arrival. Later, however, so soon as it became known that the Emperor was on the train, a considerable number of persons assembled on the platform, and eagerly watched the movements of the distinguished travelers.

Following is the route that will be taken by the royal party: Leave New-York (Jersey City) at 7:25 P. M. by Erie Railway, passing through Port Jervis at 10:45 P. M.; Binghamton and Oswego during the night, arriving at Elmira at 6:30 A. M., thence through Corning, Addison, Hornellsville, and Genespe to Salamanca. At the latter point the train will run on the track of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, stopping at Corry, Meadville, and arriving at Leavittsburg at 5:15 P. M. At Leavittsburg the trucks of the car will be changed so as to suit the four feet eight inch gauge beginning at that point, and at 7:15 o'clock this evening the train will reach Cleveland. Thence, via Shelby, Tiffin, and Defiance, (Erie and Chicago Line,) reaching Chicago on Wednesday morning at 8:40. At 10:30 A. M. they will leave Chicago, via Chicago and North-western Railway, crossing the Mississippi at Fulton at 4:15 P. M.; thence through Cedar Rapids, Marshall, and Boone, Iowa, arriving at Omaha at 10 A. M. on Thursday. They will then take the Union Pacific Railway two hours later, reaching Grand Island at 7 P. M., passing the North Platte at night, Sidney at 8 A. M. on Friday, Cheyenne at 1:20 P. M., Laramie at 5:20 P. M., Green River on Saturday morning at 7:30, and Ogden at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, arriving at Sacramento on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, and San Francisco at 5:35 P. M.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the Emperor will not stop a moment longer than is absolutely necessary at any point between New-York and San Francisco. At the latter-named city he will remain for five days, and will then return, stopping over one day at Salt Lake City, and at Denver for the same length of time. After leaving Denver it is probable that he will go to Chicago, and thence to Philadelphia, to be present at the opening of the Centennial, via St. Louis. He will have the same car and attendants during the whole trip.

The Empress, with the remainder of the suite, will remain in this City at the Fifth Avenue Hotel during the absence of her husband, and will join him at Philadelphia on his return, if her health will permit. To-night she will be present at the representation of "Der Freischutz" at the Academy of Music.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS ARGUING AGAINST THE BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE CREATION OF A SINKING FUND.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The House Judiciary Committee to-day heard Hon. William M. Evarts, of counsel for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in opposition to the Lawrence bill, which provides that the Pacific Railroad Companies shall make certain specified payments into the United States Treasury every year to create a sinking fund for the payment of all their subsidy bonds and interest, under penalty of being thrown into the hands of a Receiver in case of non-compliance with these requirements, and with other detailed provisions, concerning their transportation services for the Government. Mr. Evarts argued that this bill was an attempt, by act of Congress, to make a new contract with the company in violation of the Charter acts of 1862 and 1864, a thing which he contended was unconstitutional and could not be done. He stated, however, that the companies are willing to create sinking funds by the surrender of a large portion of their lands in connection with money payments, and called attention to the bill that was to be introduced by Representative McCrary, of Iowa, at the request of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the provisions of which are described in a letter from President Dillon, as follows:

In behalf of the Union Pacific Railroad Company I desire to state that being anxious to make some fair adjustment with the Government of its advances to this company, we are willing to make a settlement on the following basis: We will sell to the Government all the lands on the main line of the road west of the 104th meridian at the Government price of $2 50 per acre. The sum thus produced to be set apart to start a sinking fund to which we will add $1,000,000 cash, and such subsequent payments as shall with interest computed each six months be added to the principal and interest due to the Government at the date of the maturity of the last bonds is used to the company. This general plan of settlement is acceptable to our company, and if the bill framed in accordance therewith is viewed by the committee to which it may be referred with sufficient favor to warrant it, I shall be glad to be heard by the committee on the subject with a view to affording information and of arranging such details as might be necessary for the best interests alike of the Government and the company. Very respectfully,

SIDNEY DILLON, President.

The bill above alluded to was introduced by Mr. McCrary at a late hour this afternoon.

DISASTERS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

WRECK OF A TOW-BOAT—SEVERAL LIVES LOST—THE STEAMER LEGAL TENDER SUNK.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—A special to the *Republican* from Hannibal, referring to the wreck of the tow-boat Dictator, says the boat struck the bridge at 3:30 instead of 8 o'clock. She was going up the stream, and as she emerged from the upper end of the draw she was swung around by the current and struck the pier amidships, where she hung about three minutes, when she careened, parted in the middle and went down; but in doing so her barge was raised up and the shore span of the bridge, lifted from the pier, was thrown into the river. The following are the names of the lost: Patrick Carey, Richard Cause, and Frank Sheinemen, firemen; Charles Brown and ——— Seizer, deck hands; William Foster, second engineer; Henry Young, clerk, and the cook, cabin boy, and pumper on the barge, whose names are not known. The boat is a total loss, and even the whereabouts of the wreck cannot be found.

MEMPHIS, April 17.—The steamer Legal Tender, which left here on Saturday evening for Little Rock, struck a snag and sunk about forty miles below Pine Bluff last night. The latest reports state that she is settling and badly broken, and will probably prove a total loss. She was owned by Messrs. Harbin & Nowland, of this city, and was valued at $9,000. She was insured for $6,000, which was equally divided between the Old Dominion, of Richmond; the Farmers', Merchants' and Manufacturers', of Hamilton, Ohio, and the Globe, of Chicago. Her cargo was valued at about eight thousand dollars; was insured for $6,000, principally in local companies here, and the bulk of it was saved in a damaged condition.

MEMPHIS, April 17.—Advices from Bolivar County, Miss., state that the levee broke in front of Col. Wade's plantation on Friday evening about a mile below Buck Ridge Crevasse. The water rushed through with frightful velocity, and it was with difficulty that Mrs. Wade and her daughter were rescued, the whole of this alluvial region being submerged. The following plantations are already inundated: W. G. Meyers', Meyers & Pollock's, L. W. Wade's, J. G. Yerger's, Morgan Easton's, Greene Clay's, Field Miller's, and Major Edmund's. The water is pouring into Williams' Bayou and Seers' Creek, and will overflow many valuable places, including Col. Moore's and the Hedge place. The water is now running over Egypt Ridge, which never occurred before.

THE MISSISSIPPI IMPROVEMENTS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 17.—The *Republican* says the ship Pegassus, drawing eighteen feet eight inches, and the bark Alfo, drawing eighteen feet nine inches, went to sea through the South-west Pass Sunday without detention. A petition to the Secretary of War was being circulated to-day asking the removal of the Government dredge-boat to South Pass to aid in procuring twenty feet, so that Capt. Eads can obtain his first installment of pay from the Government. Mr. Eads claims that at high tide he has obtained fifteen feet six inches through the jetties to the Gulf. A counter petition is being circulated setting forth that to remove the dredge-boat from its present public labor to aid a private enterprise would embarrass the public service, and that the South-west Pass would fill up before the South Pass could be opened, and thus the commerce of New-Orleans would be bottled up

PROBABLE FATAL DISASTER.

PROVIDENCE, April 17.—A singular and probably fatal disaster occurred at the Providence gas works this afternoon. A steam boiler was yesterday blown off and disused, and this afternoon Charles F. Young and Joseph Austin were engaged in cleaning it. Austin first entered the boiler with a light, laboring some time. After he came out, Austin took the lamp and had nearly got through the man-hole into the boiler, when a terrible explosion occurred, which blew him out enveloped with flame and so badly injured that he probably cannot survive. Young was less severely burned, and will probably recover. The cause of the explosion is a mystery.

NAVY-YARD EXPENDITURES.

THE INVESTIGATIONS AT PHILADELPHIA—NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR HARTT'S IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Mr. Whitthorne's Subcommittee on Naval Expenditures have already finished their work. After examining the old navy-yard and the Pennsylvania Warehousing Company's store-house, the body busied themselves with the books of E. G. Cattell & Co., following it by an inspection of the books of the Bureau of Clothing and Equipment, to which the Cattells furnished supplies. Mr. Cattell testified that the statement of Matthews, before the committee, in Washington, struck him like a clap of thunder. Matthews sent for the witness to come and see him, which he did. Mr. Cattell then told how he had engineered contracts; but the committee found no fault with this, but thought a man who could do this was a sharp business man. Among the other witnesses were Messrs. Richard S. Lee, of this city, and Major Boyd, of Pennock & Co., the iron manufacturers, of Coatsville, Penn. He testified in relation to the contracts which his friend had secured from the Government. All their contracts came through Mr. Isaiah Hanscom, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs. The point which the committee endeavored to ascertain was as to the influences which prompted the bureau to take away a large portion of their contract and award it to Seyfert, McManus & Co., of Reading, Penn. Pennock & Co. paid one and three-fourths per cent. for old iron in the yard, and returned in its stead bar iron for eight cents per pound. Seyfert & Co. were awarded their contracts at the same figures. Naval Constructor Hartt's testimony relative to affairs at the Mare Island Yard was important. It seems that when he was at the yard a contract was made with the Risdon Iron Works of San Francisco to furnish machinery, &c., for the shops at the yards. After Officer Hartt was removed, Assistant Naval Constructor Mainey was placed in charge. He immediately ordered alterations of the belting and machinery, which cost about fifteen thousand dollars. The Risdon Company soon after failed, and among the share of the assets which were paid to Messrs. Berry and Place, of San Francisco, was this claim against the Government of $15,000. Mr. Berry went to Washington and saw Mr. Hartt. He allowed the claim as carried according to the specifications, and so informed Mr. Berry. The latter went to the Bureau of Construction and was there informed that if he would take $7,500, one-half the claim, it would be passed; otherwise it could not be put through. This he refused to do, and went back to California.

TROY METHODIST CONFERENCE.

THE SESSIONS OF SUNDAY—DEACON'S ORDERS ADMINISTERED—A MISSIONARY MASS-MEETING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, April 17, 1876.

Yesterday was the great day of the Conference feast. Love feast was held in the Hudson Street Church, commencing at 9 o'clock in the morning, Rev. Father Starks of the conference presiding. In the audience were many veterans of thirty, forty, and fifty years. standing. At 10:30 o'clock Rev. Dr. E. O. Haven, of Syracuse University, preached, Bishop Scott being too infirm to preach and attend to the strictly episcopal duties of the day. Chancellor Haven's text was from Matthew xvi., 26. The sermon was clear and logical, and was calculated to impress all thoughtful persons with the vast capabilities of the soul, its incomparable worth, and the necessity of securing its salvation while we may.

At the close of the sermon those who had been elected to Deacon's Orders were solemnly and impressively consecrated to their office by the venerable Bishop, assisted by the requisite number of ministers. At 2:30 o'clock Dr. H. C. Higgins, of Wisconsin, preached from Galatians iii., 11. The discourse was a defense of the doctrine of salvation through faith in Jesus Christ, and the inherent power of the Gospel to transform the individual, the community, the nation, the world. Dr. Kynett preached at the Ash Grove Church in the afternoon. At the close of the service fifteen candidates were ordained to the office and work of Elders in the church.

In the evening Tweddle's Hall was crowded, the occasion being a missionary mass-meeting. About two hundred ministers were seated on the platform, and there were not less than three thousand persons in the assembly. The opening services were conducted by Rev. N. B. Wood, Dr. Sanford Washburn presiding. The first speaker was Rev. J. F. Clymer, of Glens Falls. Bishop Harris was next introduced. The Bishop has recently made a trip round the world, and having visited all the mission stations of the Methodist Church, with many of other churches. This morning conference business will be resumed again. An adjournment will not likely be reached before Wednesday morning.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Navigation on the Delaware and Hudson Canal opened yesterday.

Hon. Malcom Cameron, of Ottawa, Ontario. is very ill, and not expected to recover.

The St. Lawrence River is free from ice for 100 miles from its mouth, and navigation is resumed.

An order was given in Montreal yesterday for the extradition of Dr. Wornes, who was found guilty of forgery.

The National Labor Convention met at Pittsburg yesterday. Delegates were present from 150 trades organizations.

John Shannanana, a laborer living on West Cedar street, Boston, cut his throat yesterday morning and set fire to his house. He will recover.

A boat containing three boys capsized on Coy's Pond, Beverly, Mass., on Saturday last, and two of them, named Morrill and Pierce, were drowned.

James Hogg, of Lewiston, Me., while out hunting yesterday, accidentally shot himself, the charge passing through his lungs. He cannot recover.

Twelve young ladies were invested with the veil of the Order of Sisters of Mercy yesterday at the Pro-Cathedral, in Providence, by Bishop Henderson.

The racehorse Golden Gate was sold to James Ainworth on the eve of his leaving San Francisco for New-York, and she will remain here to participate in the big race next Fall.

The tanners of Louisville held a conference last night at which it was resolved to exhibit their industries at the Centennial Exhibition. Steps for the immediate preparation and shipment of goods were taken.

The city collector of taxes in Boston has discovered a large number of estates the taxes on which were not paid by administrators, assignees, and others while in process of settlement, and he proposes to hold the latter personally responsible for payment.

A gang of burglars has been operating in Essex County, Mass., lately with considerable success. Since Friday night a large number of dwellings in Danvers, Peabody, Swampscott, and Wakefield have been robbed, in some instances much valuable property being taken.

The body of L. H. Chandler, who disappeared from his residence in Norfolk on the morning of the 6th inst., was found floating in the harbor near Fort Norfolk yesterday morning. He was dressed in a full suit of black clothes. His pockets were filled with stones. The remains were very much decomposed.

Col. Bridgland, United States Consul to Havre, will leave Memphis to-day for Washington to appear before Mr. Banning's committee to answer the charges against him in connection with the alleged irregularities while he was Supervisor of Internal Revenue in Texas, all of which he emphatically denies.

Herman Weiner, a German, was sentenced at Taunton, on Saturday, for swindling a number of manufacturing jewelers in Attleboro and other places. It is stated that a number of persons in Boston lend their names to indorse the character of purchasers as in this case, and receive a commission in return. An effort will be made to discover them.

A dispatch from Channel, Newfoundland, April 17, says the first ship of the season passed westward Sunday night. There is no ice there, but considerable is reported from Bird Rocks to Cape St. George.

The rapid thaws and rains which have prevailed at Alton, Ont., for some time have swollen the streams and caused much destruction to property on the River Credit. In a distance of two miles three mill dams were badly damaged and two entirely destroyed.

Fifteen tramps were discovered in an empty grain car of a westward bound train of the Erie Railroad at Lackawaxen, Penn., on Saturday afternoon last. One of them gave the information that they were on the way to the Grand Convention of the Tramp Society, and stated that over two hundred delegates had passed over the road the day and night previous.

"Old Joe Dewitt," of Owego, N. Y., well known as the veteran fireman of the Southern Tier, dropped dead yesterday morning while on his way to attend the funeral of a brother Mason.

Col. Thomas A. Scott was examined yesterday by the House Committee at Harrisburg investigating the alleged bribery in connection with the passage of the Boom bill. He testified that he had no knowledge whatever of any money being paid, either for the passage or the defeat of that measure.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Mlle. Anna de Belocca, a young artist who has appeared with success in most of the large cities of Europe, was last evening introduced to a local audience in "Il Barbiere." Mlle. de Belocca has a mezzo-soprano voice of rather limited compass, but of excellent quality, its timbre being warm and clear. Her singing gives evidence of instruction of the best kind, for her execution, although not brilliant, is facile and correct, and, if her performance does not exactly excite enthusiasm, it always pleases and not unfrequently delights by its ease and grace. In addition to her voice, Mlle. de Belocca has another precious gift, the gift of beauty. Her presence is very lovely, and its fascination grows the stronger from the total lack of affectation with which the artist moves about the stage, the unconsciousness of her power in this respect, as well as her unconsciousness of any effort in her song, exerting no slight influence upon the spectator. The impression of her tones and of her looks was not for an instant doubtful, and long before the representation terminated, the new comer was thoroughly in the good graces of the large assemblage gathered at the Academy of Music. Rossini's tuneful numbers—those, at least, written for *Rosina*—all went well, from "Una voce poco fa" to the last of the finales. Lyrically as well as dramatically, Mlle. de Belocca's *Rosina* is not indeed a sparkling personation, but rather a gentle and refined rendering of a character more piquant than sentimental, if the judgment of most songstresses can be depended upon. The applause which attended each of her efforts became uncommonly hearty in the "lesson-scene," when the prima donna interpreted Gounod's "Serenade," and the *brindisi* from "Lucretia Borgia." The latter composition was, in respect of surety and, so to speak, *maestria*, her best work during the evening, and although the abrupt skip from a long sustained trill on a high note at the close of the air, to the full and strong chest notes below, did not strike us as particularly grateful to the ear, its somewhat theatrical effect had immediate recognition, and a stormy encore followed. Mlle. de Belocca was summoned before the curtain at the end of the opera, and the tributes of flowers were unusually numerous. The *Almaviva*, last night, was Mr. Tom Karl, Signor Ferranti was *Figaro*, and Signori Reina and Barili and Miss Cooney were also in the cast. Mr. Max Maretzek directed, as heretofore. "Il Barbiere" will be repeated to-morrow night.

AID FOR ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

The Committee of Invitation have received from the Empress of Brazil her acceptance of their invitation to be present at the performance of "Der Freischutz," at the Academy to-night. Among other distinguished guests who also intend to be present, are the officers of the Brazilian man-of-war now in our harbor, Gen. Hancock and staff, Admiral Rowan, Gov. Tilden and staff, and Mayor Wickham. The proscenium boxes have been placed at the disposal of the guests of the evening, and have been profusely decorated. Satin programmes will be distributed through the boxes, and upon the entrance of the Empress, at 8 o'clock, the orchestra will play the Brazilian National Hymn. There is every indication, we are glad to hear, that an immense audience will assist.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Despite the general supposition that "Humpty Dumpty," without Mr. George L. Fox, would be like "Hamlet" without any Prince of Denmark, the reproduction of the pantomime last night must be accounted a complete success. The house was fairly packed by a most appreciative audience. For a first night, the performance was quite smooth. Mr. Robert Fraser, who acted the merry and unfortunate *Humpty*, from his long professional connection with Mr. Fox, has acquired the best points of the latter, and has added a quantity of new "business" of a decidedly clever and not at all vulgar character. He certainly does not suffer much by comparison with the unfortunate comedian who gained such wide celebrity through the character. In reference to the representation of last night, it may be said that the extravaganza has been entirely rewritten by Mr. John F. Poole, and that the scenery is superb. The transformation from a cave scene to a brilliant grotto was loudly applauded, and the last two scenes, a drop having on it a fac-simile of the Declaration of Independence, and the *finale* showing Columbia surrounded by the nations of the world, with Washington and his Continental soldiers, brought the piece to a happy conclusion. Among the "specialty business" introduced in the pantomime was a remarkably good rendering of "The Arion Drinking Chorus" and other part songs by a double quartet under the leadership of Mr. S. Holdsworth, the tenor of the Emerson Minstrels. Little Todd, a boy sixteen years old, performed some wonderful acrobatic feats, and a charming little girl named Baby McDonald, and known as "The Midget," sang a number of comic songs with great archness and success. William J. Mills, a "character artist," afforded much satisfaction by his lightning changes and songs. The ballet, under the leadership of Mlles. Beinni and Devere, is very elaborate. The *premieres* are both showy and accomplished dancers, and Mlle. Barretta, the *Columbine*, though a new-comer, dances with *aplomb* and precision. The piece is not expected to have the extraordinary run which it had in 1868, but it will occupy the boards of the Olympic far into the season, and doubtless meet with deserved success for several weeks.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Mr. Oliver Doud Byron commenced an engagement at this house last evening, appearing as *Capt. Jack Stirling*, in a new melodrama entitled "Rebel to the Core." The action of the play is carried on in the vicinity of this City in 1776, during the war of the Revolution, and the story illustrates the fortunes and "hair-breadth escapes" of a Captain of the British Army. who falls in love with a lady-prisoner, *Lillian Delancey*, whom he believes to be a rebel, and resigning his commission, deserts his command before it is accepted, and espouses the cause of American liberty. The cast embraces Miss Louise Sylvester, as *Lillian*; Mr. Harry Colton, as *Will Holland*, the patriot farmer, whose betrothed, *Alice Winthrop*, is portrayed by Miss Emily Maynard; Mr. A. H. Sheldon, as *Morgan McFlynn*, a stage Irishman, and Miss Nellie Sandford as *Tommie White*—all actors who are manifestly acceptable to the audience. There are several well-executed scenes, among which is to be named the destruction by fire of an old mill, and the subsequent fall of the burning walls, and the final scene, which represents a military engagement in the Winter season.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

An overflowing house greeted Mr. Sothern's first appearance at the Brooklyn Theatre last evening, when he came forth in his world renowned rôle of *Lord Dundreary* in the comedy of "Our American Cousin." The large audience which filled the theatre offered evidence that the public interest in *Lord Dundreary* has in no wise abated, and the performance showed that Mr. Sothern had lost none of his rare powers for provoking laughter or for maintaining an interest in the comedy. His unique and clever caricature of the imbecile English nobleman elicited applause again and again, while his wit and droll humor fairly convulsed the listeners with laughter. In the representation of the comedy Mr. Sothern was ably assisted by Mr. E. Lamb in the character of *Asa Trenchard*, the country cousin from Vermont; by Mr. H. B. Phillips as *Sir Edward Trenchard*; by Mrs. Farren as *Mrs. Mountchessington*, and by Miss Blanche Grey as *Lady Florence Trenchard*. Mr. Lamb kept the house in continuous merriment, and, next to Mr. Sothern, was decidedly the favorite. Mr. Phelps sustained the character of *Sir Edward Trenchard* with decided success, while Mr. Theodore Hamilton as *Abel Murcott* acted his part with much ability. Altogether it is safe to say that it is long since Brooklyn play-goers have had such a treat as they enjoyed last night, and the only regret expressed is that *Lord Dundreary* will only appear two additional nights—this evening and to-morrow.

EAGLE THEATRE.

Mr. Josh Hart's theatre was so crowded last night that there was hardly standing room, and all the passages were filled with camp stools. That it was the evening of Easter Monday was, no doubt, one cause of so extraordinarily large a house, but the chief attraction was very certainly the appearance of two new performers—Miss Minnie Palmer, and Mr. N. C. Goodwin, the mimic. The former has been favorably known for the past year as a very promising débutante in the legitimate walks of comedy, the latter has already a high reputation for wonderful powers of mimicry. The lady achieved a flattering amount of success on this occasion in an English farce called "The Little Rebel," and displayed much vivacity and archness, but the honors of the piece undoubtedly rested with Miss Jennie Hughes, who, though known hitherto only as a serio-comic singer, revealed the most genuine histrionic ability in a soubrette part. Mr. Goodwin made a most successful début in his scene of mimicry, and his personations of well-known actors in favorite rôles, deserved the unbounded plaudits which the public bestowed. One of the renderings, an imitation of a German comedian, was without any doubt superior to the original, and showed clearly that Mr. Goodwin need not by any means mimic others to be successful, having in himself a large fund of the *vis comica*. The audience was a bright and fashionable one, and included a great number of very elegantly dressed ladies, who seemed to appreciate the broad fun of the minstrelsy business much more heartily than the rather flat funny business of the English farce.

OBITUARY.

DR. ORESTES A. BROWNSON.

The death of this distinguished writer and controversialist is announced by telegraph from Detroit. Dr. Brownson last Fall, on account of failing health, suspended the *Quarterly Review* that so long had borne his name and the traces of his vigorous intellect, and went to Detroit to reside with his son, a lawyer of that city. In January last he had an attack of inflammation of the bowels, from which he partially recovered; but last Saturday he suffered a relapse, and, failing rapidly, died yesterday morning at 4 o'clock. He will be buried to-morrow in the Catholic Cemetery there.

Orestes Augustus Brownson was born near Stockbridge, Vt., Sept. 16, 1803, and was left to the care of distant relatives by the death of his parents at an early age. His guardians were aged people, of the rigid orthodoxy that at that period was a characteristic of New-England people, and being childless, the lad's position was one of complete isolation from companions of his own age. Visitors were rare, and amusements were prohibited. In this seclusion a hungering for books was felt by the boy until he dreamed of them. The library of the house contained the *Freedom of the Will* and *Original Sin*, of Jonathan Edwards, only, and these Orestes read over and over until he could repeat chapters from memory and, with the Assembly's Catechism, they formed the only literature with which his boyhood was familiar. He heard and read nothing but theology, and that not the most cheerful. He has related of himself that when he was only nine years old he attended a military muster, and thought he would relish it greatly from its novelty. He did not understand himself, however. He chanced to be near two aged clergymen who fell to discussing the doctrine of divine election and free will. He was absorbed at once and took part himself. The preachers were profoundly impressed by the reasoning of the little fellow—asked his name and belongings, and predicted that he was destined for the pulpit. He went home happy, although he had seen nothing of the muster, and resolved to become a minister. He was sent to the Ballston Academy, in this State, at the age of nineteen, but he was filled with doubts of the best creed to adopt, so morbid had his mind become in his isolation in brooding over the fearful question of his election. He joined the Presbyterian Church, however, but after his association with men of other beliefs he went to the opposite extreme and became a Universalist, and in 1825 he preached in various towns in his native State, writing for newspapers and periodicals on theological subjects. These latter attracted more attention than his sermons, being marked by vigor and ingenuity, but singular inconsistency. He seemed scarcely to know which side he was on, and his thoughts frequently led him in one article to the opposite side of the question he first espoused. About this period he formed the acquaintance of Robert Dale Owen, the reformer and socialist, became interested in theories of reform and the elevation of the laboring class, and to this end organized a working man's party, to influence legislation in their interest. The failure of this movement was discouraging, and, still unsettled in his theological views, he begun reading Channing's writings, and was thus led into Unitarianism, the study of the French and German philosophers, and from this to the conclusion that a new religious organization was needed. In 1836 he organized the "Society for Christian Union and Progress," of which he was Pastor until 1843, when he retired from the pulpit. During this period he published *New Views of Christianity, Society, and the Church*, remarkable chiefly as a protest against Protestantism, and established the Boston *Quarterly Review*; for which he was almost the sole writer for a period of five years. It was afterward merged in the *Democratic Review*, of this City. He also published a "religious novel" called *Charles Elwood; or, The Infidel Converted*, which the author suppressed after selling the first edition in this country, his views on the subject treated in the book having undergone another change. Five editions of it, however, were sold in England. The uncertainty with which he held any opinions seemed to have wearied him, and his theological inconsistencies having become almost notorious, he appears to have desired something outside of himself to make fast to in his driftings. From the extreme of religious radicalism he went to the opposite extreme of Catholicism and would in Europe have been classed among the Ultramontanes. To this communion he remained attached through the rest of life, becoming one of the famous writers of the day on the theology of that church, and in defense of its most extreme dogmatism. He published and edited *Brownson's Quarterly Review*, which was mainly devoted to defending the Roman Catholic Church, although also discussing political and literary subjects from Dr. Brownson's new point of view with acknowledged ability. The later publications of Dr. Brownson were *The Spirit Rapper*, published in 1854; *The Convert; or, Leaves from My Experience*, in 1857, and *The American Republic* published in 1865. His zeal and enthusiasm in advocating Roman Catholicism attracted the attention of Dr. John H. Newman, then interested in the new University in Dublin, and he was invited to accept a professorship. He chose, however, to continue his labors in his native country. The *American Cyclopedia* says of Dr. Brownson: "The method which he adopts in his philosophical system is the distinction between intention (direct perception) and reflection (indirect, or reflex knowledge.) The mind is unconsciously intuitive; it does not, in intention, know that it has intuition of this or that truth, because as soon as it knows, or is conscious of the intuition, it has reflex knowledge. Reflection can contain nothing which is not first in intuition. In order to reflect on that which we know intuitively, we must have some sensible sign by which the mind may apprehend or take hold of it. Such a sign is language, both in the ordinary and figurative senses of the word, which thus holds in the metaphysics of Mr. Brownson a place corresponding to that which tradition holds in his religious system. The knowledge of God, he maintains, is intuitive. The ideal element of every intellectual act is God creating creatures."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ON CLIFF STREET—LOSS, $16,000.

Shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the basement of the five-story brick building, No. 95 Cliff street, occupied by S. W. Green, printer. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the ignition of a quantity of benzine used for cleaning the printers' rollers. An alarm soon brought a section of the Fire Department to the scene, but the flames spread so rapidly as to threaten the destruction of the entire building. A second alarm was then sounded, and reinforcements promptly responded. After an hour's labor the firemen succeeded in subduing the flames, but not before considerable damage had been done. The loss of S. W. Green is estimated at $5,000. The first floor was occupied by M. M. Keltor & Co., machinists, whose loss is $3,000. The front portion of the second floor and the whole of the third floor, occupied by E. P. Kurtz, manufacturer of jewelers' tools, was damaged $3,000; the rear portion of the second floor, occupied by Taylor & Bassemere, metal spinners, was damaged $200; the fourth and fifth floors, occupied by Charles B. Forrest, engraver of colored prints, was damaged $100. The building is owned by Gray & Green, and was damaged to the amount of $5,000.

OTHER FIRES.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal's* Danville, Ky., special states that a destructive fire occurred there on Sunday night, which was caused by an incendiary. The fire commenced in Brewer's livery stable and extended to an adjoining stable and the hotel of A. K. Collins. All were soon burned down, as well as a brick dwelling, carriage repository, and wagon factory belonging to the estate of Thomas Hutchinson, deceased. The County Jail was also burned. All the prisoners managed to escape without injury. Sparks set fire to the Caldwell Institute half a mile distant, and soon destroyed it. The property destroyed was valued at $75,000; insured for about one-third.

The Cincinnati *Commercial's* special says a fire at Milford, Ind., on Sunday night, destroyed property to the value of $80,000. The insurance will not cover one-tenth of the loss. The principal sufferers are Welbourn's storerooms, Jonas Miller's shoe store, Mrs. Mullin's and Gilkinson's millinery, and Mr. William Brown's dwelling. The cause is believed to be incendiary.

There was a large demonstration in Hyde Park, London, yesterday, in favor of the liberation of the Tichborne claimant. It is estimated that from ten to twelve thousand persons were present.

A fire at Cambridge City, Ind., Sunday night, destroyed Diland's drug store, Morrey's grocery store, and Odd-fellows' and Conklin Halls. Loss estimated at $60,000; insured for $22,000.

The London, Ont., La Crosse Club will send a team to the Centennial Exhibition this Summer, where a match with an Indian twelve will be arranged.

The store of A. A. Keene & Co. at Clark's Island, Me., was burned Sunday, with all the contents. The loss is $15,000; insurance, $8,000.

D. Felsenthal & Co.'s dry-goods store and stock, at Camden, Ark., were burned yesterday. Loss, $15,000.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 18—1 A. M.—*For the Middle and Eastern Atlantic States, rising barometer, North-west winds, cooler, cloudy, or partly cloudy, weather.*

YOUNG AMERICA.

The Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Commercial* says: "Everybody knows little three-year-old Teddie Van Horn, of the Van Horn House. Yesterday one of the guests took Teddie out for a walk. They got as far as Seeman's, when the youngster asked for a banana, which was promptly procured and received by the youth with due acknowledgments, after which he looked up into the face of his benefactor and said, 'I'm a rooster. I've got no more use for you; I'm goin' home,' and home he went straightway."

The Richmond *Enquirer* desires to take the vote of the Virginia press on the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and the following are already reported: For Bayard, Richmond *Whig*, Charlottesville *Chronicle*; for Jeff. Davis, West Point *Star*; for Winfield S. Hancock, Richmond *Guide and News*; not ready to vote, Petersburg *Index-Appeal*.

Mr. Matthew Bird, No. 49 Nassau street, of long experience and acquaintance with mining affairs in the Pacific States, gives notice that he will undertake the purchase and sale on commission of California and Nevada mining stocks. His knowledge especially of the mines on the Comstock Lode, his frequent visits to those mines, and his extensive acquaintance in mining circles in San Francisco, give him superior facilities for conducting this business. Mr. Bird's high repute in New-York, where he has been long known as a successful business man, gives assurance that those dealing with him will be honorably dealt with. Mr. Bird is one of the Directors of the Shoe and Leather Bank in this City, the oldest in point of service in the board, having at various intervals served as acting President of that institution.—*Stockholder.*

NOTE THIS FACT.

The success and perfection of the "New Willcox & Gibbs Automatic Silent Sewing-machine" is attested by the fact that other sewing-machine companies unscrupulously borrow the language of its advertisements.—*Exchange.*

Unlimited Remedial Resources.

People sometimes suppose that Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines represent the entire extent of his resources for curing disease. This is an error. Experience proved that while the Golden Medical Discovery, Favorite Prescription, Pleasant Purgative Pellets, Compound Extract of Smart-Weed, and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, would, if faithfully used, cure a large variety of chronic complaints, there would be here and there a case which, from its severity, or from its complication with other disorders, would resist their action. These exceptional cases required a thorough examination into their symptoms, to ascertain the exact nature and extent of the disease or diseases under which the patient was laboring, and the use of specific remedies to meet and overcome the same. This led to the establishment of the World's Dispensary, at Buffalo, N. Y., with its Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, each of whom is skilled in the treatment of chronic disorders in general, and those belonging to his own special department in particular. To one is assigned diseases of the throat and lungs; to another, diseases of the kidneys and urogenital organs; to another, diseases of the digestive system; to another, diseases of the nervous system, and to another, diseases of the eye and ear. Thus the highest degree of perfection in medicine and surgery is attained. The establishment of this institution enables the Doctor to meet a long-felt want in the treatment of the more severe chronic affections. By a careful consideration of the symptoms as given in writing, he successfully treats thousands of cases at their homes. Others visit the Dispensary in person. The amplest resources for the treatment of lingering affections are thus placed at the disposal of every patient, and those on whom the proprietary medicines do not have the desired effect can procure a more thorough and efficient course by a personal application to the proprietor of the World's Dispensary.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; the arrival of the Emperor of Brazil; letters from our own correspondents in the South and West, and in foreign countries; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of agricultural matter; fodder crops; animal parasites; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Pain in the Side and Lungs.

WEST WINFIELD, N. Y., Dec. 10.

GENTLEMEN: Having received great benefit from the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, I cheerfully give you a statement of my case, hoping it may influence some unfortunate sufferer to give your remedy a trial. During the winter of 1858 I was very much out of health, afflicted with a severe cough, pain in the side and lungs, and a general depression of health, to such an extent as greatly to alarm myself and my friends as to the result. During this time I tried several highly-recommended remedies with little or no good result, and had concluded to try the effect of a Southern climate upon my health; but before carrying this resolution into effect I was induced, by the urgent solicitation of your agent, Mr. Huntley, to give the Balsam a trial. I did so, and to my great joy found immediate and permanent relief by the use of only one bottle, and I am now in as good health as ever. I believe your Balsam one of the best remedies for coughs, colds, and all lung diseases now in use, and conscientiously recommend it as such. Yours truly,

PETER SHAW.

50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Trees and Shrubs.

At Flushing, Long Island. For catalogues, address at Box No. 99, R. B. PARSONS & CO.

Everdell's, 302 Broadway.—Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Papers. Low Prices.

Milk of Magnesia in itself has no distinctive odor, but when used it leaves a natural, healthy odor on the breath that is sweeter than violets.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets
Are used at the West Point Academy.

DIED.

BENKARD.—On the 14th inst., MARY, daughter of the late James Benkard.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th st., Tuesday, April 18, at 10 A. M.

BENJAMIN.—On Saturday morning, April 15, MARGARET L., relict of the late E. Park Benjamin, and daughter of John Crooke, of Poughkeepsie.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Clement's Church, on Tuesday morning, April 18, at 9:30 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

BRYANT.—On Sunday, April 16, Dr. G. N. W. BRYANT, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Calvary Chapel, East 23d st., near 3d av., on Wednesday, April 19, at 12 o'clock.

CURTIS.—At Plainfield, N. J., April 15, of paralysis, STILES CURTIS, in the 68th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, April 18, at 12 M., from his late residence, corner Central av. and 4th st., without further notice. Train leaves foot of Liberty st. 10:15 A. M.

DEAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 16, HENRY DEAN, in the 85th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 122 St. Felix st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 20, at 2 P. M.

DUNN.—On Sunday evening, April 16, of pneumonia, HARRY N., son of Lewis A. and Susan W. Dunn, in the 8th year of his age.

Funeral services at the house, No. 1,174 Chestnut st., Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday, April 18, at 12:45, and at Seventh Day Baptist Church, Plainfield, N. J., at 2:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

FONDA.—At Albany, N. Y., Sunday, April 16, ANNABELLA EDGAR FONDA, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Alexander G. Fonda, of Schenectady, and sister of Mrs. Wm. B. Clerk, of New-York.

FRY.—Suddenly, at Red Bank, N. J., on Sunday, of croup, EDWARD MORTIMER, son of Charles R. and Anna E. Fry, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Funeral from No. 80 1st st., New-York City, to-day, at 2 P. M.

LAIRD.—On Monday, April 17, ANN, widow of the late Martin Laird, aged 78 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, John Laird, No. 18 Commerce st., on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock.

NASH.—At Morrisania, April 15, 1876, ELIZABETH HUTCHINGS NASH, wife of Francis H. Nash, aged 66 years.

The friends, relatives, and teachers of the public schools of New-York are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Church, Morrisania, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 2 P. M. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 1:05 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting.

PASTOR.—On Sunday morning, April 16, of consumption, FERNANDO PASTOR, aged 33 years, 8 months.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 115 West 17th st., on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends, members of New-York Lodge, No. 330, F. A. M., and of New-York Lodge No. 1 Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and members of Grand Lodge B. P. O. E. are respectfully invited to attend.

PURDY.—At Oswego, N. Y., on the morning of April 11, 1876, MATTIE A., wife of J. M. Purdy, aged 31 years.

Remains taken to Honeoye Falls, N. Y., for interment.

STEVENSON.—Suddenly, on Monday morning, the 17th inst., ISABELLA HAY, wife of Finian Stevenson.

Funeral on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, foot of West 88th st., to which the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

WRIGHT.—At his residence, No. 504 West 23d st., on Monday evening, April 17, HENRY WRIGHT, aged 63 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

NOON SERVICE from 12 to 1 o'clock on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Monday, no service at 4 o'clock. SPECIAL PRAISE MEETING at 8 o'clock in the evening, led by Mr. Sankey. All the USHERS, CHRISTIAN WORKERS, and members of the CHOIR are specially invited. Mr. Moody will meet the young converts at Association Hall at 8 o'clock.

By special request of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION Mr. Moody will repeat his lecture on DANIEL on TUESDAY at 4 O'CLOCK. TICKETS to be obtained at office for those who have not BEFORE HEARD IT.

MR. MOODY will preach on TUESDAY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK, and on WEDNESDAY AT 4 O'CLOCK.

FAREWELL MEETING WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, AT 8 O'CLOCK. The services will be specially for YOUNG CONVERTS. ADMISSION only by ticket obtained on personal application at Fourth avenue hall, entrance by door F on 26th st.

ART SALE!

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING,

At the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway. Also, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING.

The private collection of fine modern paintings belonging to William Menzies, Esq., of this City. Also, a fine private collection, sold by order of John D. Townsend, Esq., Attorney.

Two private collections of paintings which, in almost every instance, represent good names and fine work from the best periods of their authors.—*Evening Post.*

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING will be sold the fine examples by Cropsey, Witherspoon, J. G. Brown, Gignoux, Mount, Guy, Hubbard, G. H. Hall, Shattuck, S. R. Gifford, Bispham, Ranney, Cole, Gendron, E. Moran, C. Mayer, T. A. Richards, Thos. Hicks, &c., &c.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, April 22, will close at this Office on TUESDAY, at 10 A. M., for Europe per steamer Idaho, via Queenstown, and at 10 A. M. for France direct, per steamer Amerique, via Havre; on WEDNESDAY, at 10 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Bothnia, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, steamer Gellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on SATURDAY, at 11:30 A. M., for the Continent of Europe, per steamer Main, via Southampton and Bremen; and at 12 M., for Great Britain, Ireland, and France, per steamer Celtic, via Queenstown; and at 12 M., for Scotland direct, must be specially addressed, per steamer Bolivia, via Glasgow. The mails for China, &c., will leave San Francisco, May 1; the direct mails for Porto Rico, Brazil, &c., will leave New-York, May 15; the mails for the West Indies, via Havana, will leave New-York, April 27.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, catarrh, calculus, gravel, gout, rheumatism, dyspepsia, diseases of the heart, blood, liver, kidneys, bladder, prostate gland, premature debility, chronic and female diseases hitherto incurable. Pamphlets explaining their successful treatment by ASAHEL, MADE OF GOD, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, author and proprietor, free. Depot and reception rooms 200 Broadway, New-York. Reduced to 25 cents a gallon per barrel.

BIBLE READINGS FOR LADIES.

In the Chapel of the Church of the Holy Trinity, 43d st., near the Grand Central Depot.

Miss LOGAN and Miss BEARD, of England, will address the ladies of the City in the Chapel, No. 46 East 43d st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M. All ladies are invited.

BLAIR'S PILLS.—THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for gout and rheumatism. Sure, safe, effectual. PROUT & HARSANT, Proprietors, London. H. PLANTEN & SON, No. 224 William st., New-York, Agents. Box, 34 pills, $1 25, by mail. Sold by druggists.

GRANITE MONUMENTS AND HEADSTONES, plain and polished. Also, granite posts of any design, for inclosing cemetery plots, at greatly reduced prices. Address J. GARITY,
No. 92 Meeker av., Brooklyn, E. D.

HIPPODROME,

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 20.

See Amusement Column.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 183 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling estates, conveyancing, and City and country collection.

BRAINERD, ARMSTRONG & CO., MANUFACTURERS of sewing silk, machine twist, button-hole twist, and embroidery silks, No. 469 Broadway, New-York; No. 301 Market st., Philadelphia.

TREES AND PLANTS.

S. B. PARSONS & SONS'
KISSENA NURSERIES, FLUSHING, N. Y.

STUTTERING.—U. S. STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (DR. WHITE,) 417 4th av., N. Y. Best references. No pay until perfectly cured. Call or send for circular.

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HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED.

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12. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP. A Reminiscence of Macaulay—Unveiling Keats' Medallion—Gino Capponi—A Dinner with Rossi—"Founder's Day" at Raine's Hospital.—NOTES.
13. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

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READY THIS DAY:

MEDITATIONS ON THE ESSENCE OF CHRISTIANITY. By R. LAIRD COLLIER, D. D. Contents—Introduction; The Only God; The Real Christ; The Known Spirit; The Right Religion; The Sure Hell; The True Heaven. One handsome 12mo volume. Price $1 25.

PARAGRAPH HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. By EDWARD ABBOTT. With Maps and Illustrations. Price 50 cents.

This little volume is the second in the series of Abbott's Paragraph Histories, the first being the "History of the United States." The Appendix contains among other interesting items, a list of the more important works relating to the Revolution, and an index adds to the value of the book, which is an actual need in these Centennial days.

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By far the most attractive and readable high-toned monthly magazine ever issued. Sold everywhere, and sent free by mail, on receipt of 50 cents, by

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Madison square, New-York.

"OBSERVATIONS ON NASAL CATARRH AND CATARRHAL DEAFNESS."—New edition of this pamphlet mailed for 10c. Dr. WILLIAMSON, No. 22 East 20th st.

POLITICAL.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the City of New-York will be held at Republican Hall, 23d st., near Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock.

By order of JACOB M. PATTERSON, JR., President.
WILLARD BULLARD, } Secretaries.
CHARLES H. DUELL, }

The meeting of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE will be held at 7:30. JOEL W. MASON, Chairman.
WILLARD BULLARD, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, IN GOOD health, would like a situation as companion to an invalid lady; is a good traveler, understands housekeeping; could make herself useful as an amanuensis, in reading, and in various ways where practical talent and common sense are needed. Address Sincerity, Station D, City.

AT MORISON'S,
Oldest and most reliable office,
corner 11th st. and 6th av.
Best class of servants waiting for situations.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., near 38th st., (formerly with Bedell,) will be found a number of very desirable servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 307 4TH AV.—ALL wanting help, and help wanting situations, call immediately; English, French, German, Irish, &c.; cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, houseworkers; those lately landed; City or country.

A WELSH FAMILY OF THREE WISH TO take care of a house for the Summer; good reference given. Address D. D. THOMAS, Sexton of Welsh Presbyterian Church, No. 352 East 13th st.

A NUMBER OF COMPETENT GERMAN servants for all capacities at Mrs. LOWE'S Bureau for German Servants, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU.—For families, hotels, &c., wanting good servants, male or female; City or country; also good colored help. No. 138 6th av.

COMPANION OR HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A middle-aged widow of quiet and domestic habits; well-educated in French and music; excellent nurse in sickness; willing to assist with children's studies; can cut and fit dresses, &c. Call at No. 137 East 44th st., Madame L.

COMPANION, &c.—BY AN EDUCATED AND REfined young lady as lady's companion and assistant, or any respectable position not menial. Address E. S. M., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COMPANION.—BY A FRENCH PERSON TO WAIT on a lady, or take care of grown children; no objection to travel. Address A. B., Box No. 254 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHARWOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day, week, or month, for house-cleaning or any respectable work. Apply at No. 145 East 32d st., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, TO Assist in Washing and Ironing.—By a very respectable and well-recommended young woman; competent in either capacity; very good chamber-maid and waitress; clean and take care silver; very good washer and ironer; willing, obliging, active, sober, and honest; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German Protestant young girl; is a competent chamber-maid and experienced waitress; understands the cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; speaks English; City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's Bureau for German Servants, 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman whom we know and can recommend; is thoroughly experienced as chamber-maid and an excellent waitress; understands cleaning silver, and can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and obliging, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glass-ware, &c.; has long City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS—NURSE or Chamber-maid.—By two American girls; one as chamber-maid and waitress; the other as nurse or chamber-maid and sewing; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 500 East 18th st., corner Avenue A.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable American girl as first-class chamber-maid or waitress; good references from last employer; wages $16. Call at the Church of Our Saviour, 3d av., between 38th and 39th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as competent chamber-maid or waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver and making up salads; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 200 East 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl (Protestant) as chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-work and assist with the washing; City or country; two years' reference. Call or address No. 100 West 46th st., ring the bell with the name.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Swedish girl; best City references as a competent sewer by hand or machine; a first-class chamber-maid; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE OR WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl, who can make herself generally useful; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 568 7th av., between 40th and 41st sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; five years' City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 217 West 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and assist with washing; eight years' reference. Call at No. 245 West 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and assist in washing and ironing. Apply to Mrs. John D. Wright, No. 29 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to assist with washing; good City reference from her last place. Call at 587 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant girl as first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; good operator; best reference from last place. Call between 10 and 4 at No. 24 West 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG Scotch girl as chamber-maid or parlor-maid; thoroughly understands her business; can be seen at present employer's. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German Protestant girl as regular chamber-maid or parlor maid; best City references. Address, for two days, Advertiser, No. 225 East 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid; five years' good reference. No objection to City or country; latter preferred. Call at No. 133 West 28th st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class chamber-maid; no objection to do the fine laces if required; good reference. Call at No. 313 East 48th st., near 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class chamber-maid in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 254 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.; ring the bell three times.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a small family, or would assist with children; six years' reference. Call at No. 252 West 47th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young Protestant girl; no objection to one grown child; first-class City reference. Call at No. 742 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A Protestant English chamber-maid and waitress, or as nurse; City or country. Can be seen till 5 o'clock at No. 470 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; City or country; good reference. Call at 248 West 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—THE best reference can be given. Call or address No. 402 1st av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class chamber-maid in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at 418 East 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO light chamber-work and to take care of children. Call at No. 445 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 541 West 47th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 308 East 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist in washing. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid; no objection to the country. Call at No. 249 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid; has the best City references. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 3 West 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl in a small private family as first-class chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; four years' reference from last employer. Can be seen at No. 372 7th av.; ring bell once.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference from last place. Call or address No. 135 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl from the North of Ireland as chamber-maid and waitress. Call for two days at No. 252 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR to do Plain Sewing.—By a Protestant girl; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 327 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and take care of children; City reference. Call at No. 58 West 15th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c.; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's Bureau for German Servants, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches thoroughly, and has excellent reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's Bureau for German Servants, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong and neat young woman as a good family cook; makes nice soups, roasts, preserves, desserts, &c.; also, good bread and biscuit, and is a superior laundress; reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Scotch girl, in a small, private family; is a good plain cook; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 1,430 2d av., near 75th st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, and tidy young woman, thoroughly experienced in the culinary department; makes nice bread and biscuit, &c., and is an experienced laundress; can furnish unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st. and Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, &c.; also pastry, creams, ices, and understands French, English, and American cooking; can furnish undoubted City reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK AND COARSE WASHING.—BY A REspectable woman; eight years' reference; lady can be seen; is a first-class family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, jellies, preserves, desserts, pastry, creams, ices, &c. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS PROfessed cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good pastry cook and baker; has one and five years' City reference from her last places; City or country. Apply at Pelton's, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL, (PROTestant;) very respectable and well recommended; very excellent family cook; meats, game, pastry, &c.; makes nice soups; an excellent baker; very neat and clean about her kitchen; honest and obliging; country or City. Call at No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very respectable and well-recommended young woman; very good family cook; very good washer and ironer; good bread and biscuit baker; sober, honest, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two Protestant girls; good cook and laundress, and good chamber-maid and waitress; will do, if desired, the whole work of a family without grumbling; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—BY two Scotch girls, relatives; one as first-class family cook and laundress; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will go to the country, if desired, and will do a family's work throughout satisfactorily. Call at No. 205 6th av., near 14th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT young Welsh woman, with good reference; is a first class cook and laundress; is not particular as to size of family; wants a steady place; no company; City or country; willing to do house-work. Call at No. 366 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business; all kinds of family cooking; six years' references. Call at No. 250 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs., Room No. 14.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable girls, one to cook, wash, and iron, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; City or country; over four years' reference. Call at No. 242 East 28th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO girls, (sisters;) one as first-class cook; the other as chamber-maid alone, or chamber-maid and fine washing; City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 113 West 46th st., near 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; boning, larding, &c.; has excellent City references from last employer. Address No. 462 3d av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook, and to do the coarse washing; four years last place; best City reference can be given. Address K., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands French cooking; no objection to go in the country for the Summer with a family; best of references. Address Cook, Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; four years in one place; is a good pastry maker; makes all kinds desserts, jellies, creams, &c.; is neat, and highly recommended. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor, Jacquin's Bureau.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, reliable young woman who is a good cook; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is also an excellent laundress; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY REAL COMPETENT AND PLEASING woman; an excellent soup, meat, and fowl cook; can make jellies, cakes, and a variety of desserts; has City recommendations. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; would assist with the coarse washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., one flight, back.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO sisters; one as a first-class cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; six years' reference from the last place. Call for two days at No. 363 1st av., near 21st st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as good, plain cook; will do coarse washing and ironing; willing and obliging; can be well recommended. Call at No. 450 7th av., top floor.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN to do plain cooking in a small family; with a child or without a child. Address for two days Mrs. Both, No. 30 Norfolk st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook, where an assistant is kept; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 262 West 35th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO sisters; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both will assist in the washing and ironing; good City references. Call at No. 1,333 3d av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; WILLING TO assist with washing and ironing; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 647 2d av.; please ring fourth bell.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; IS A FIRST-class cook and excellent baker; understands the care of milk and butter; good reference; country preferred. Call at No. 249 West 27th st., one flight, back.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK OF SOUPS, meats, game in all styles, boning and larding, jellies, pastry, desserts of various kinds. Can be seen two days at No. 245 East 32d st., near 2d av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; best City reference. Call at No. 490 6th av., Room No. 9.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young Scotch girl as plain cook, washer, and ironer, or house-work in small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 223 East 29th st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; can do family baking and pastries; City or country; seven years in last place. Call at No. 228 West 16th st., rear.

COOK, &c.—VERY EXPERIENCED FAMILY COOK; by a quiet, reliable woman; excellent City reference; will help in the laundry. Call at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS EXperienced cook; good City reference from last place; City or country for Summer. Call at No. 313 East 48th st., near 2d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; no objection to the country for the Summer; City references. Call at No. 558 3d av., fancy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; can produce best City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 302 West 40th st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; is an excellent baker and understands all kinds of desserts; best City reference. Call at No. 241 East 28th st., top floor, back room.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young girl as good cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at 327 East 35th st.

COOK.—BY A GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A boarding-house or restaurant. Call at No. 218 East 76th st.; ring first bell.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; is competent and reliable; best City reference. Call at No. 141 West 39th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman; City or country; best of City reference. Call at No. 139 West 25th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 213 East 28th st., one flight up.

COOK.—BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 418 East 19th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT FIRST-CLASS cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 206 West 27th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook; no objection to assist with washing and ironing. Call at No. 67 West 51st st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN GIRL; BEST of reference from last place. Call between 10 and 4 at No. 24 West 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 469 6th av., third floor, front.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent woman as cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to the country or any part of Connecticut; good City references given. Call at No. 107 West 49th st., second floor.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTAble young women, one as first-class cook and the other as first-class laundress; best City reference. Inquire at No. 490 6th av., room No. 16.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook; good City reference. Call at No. 330 East 11th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wishes a few more engagements for the season; can clean and repair silks equal to new; best City reference; terms moderate. Call all the week at No. 268 West 36th st.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY A COMPETENT dress-maker and seamstress, to go out by the day, week, or month, or would take a situation. Apply at No. 252 West 30th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker, a few more engagements by the day; best of City reference. Address C. R., Box 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER by the day, or would take work to her home; can cut, fit, and trim; monthly fashions; best reference. Call at No. 212 West 37th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER, fitter, and stylish trimmer, desires a few new customers by day or week; basques, polonaise, &c., cut and basted at home, No. 425 6th av., near 26th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker who has been in some of the leading dress-making establishments in New-York, wishes a few customers at home; a perfect fit guaranteed. Call or address No. 21 Clinton place, between Broadway and University place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

DOMESTIC HELP,

Male and female, of all nationalities, at

ODELL'S,

No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY WITH A THOROUGHLY practical knowledge of the domestic economy of a household; desirous of obtaining a position where she could discharge the duties as housekeeper or companion; could take the charge of an invalid or travel with a party needing a responsible companion; City references unexceptionable. Address, for one week, C. H., Box 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—IN A RESPECTABLE FAMily; best City references; desires to keep the house of a family going to the country or to Europe. Address A. S., Box No. 4,394, or call in the afternoon at No. 400 4th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS housekeeper in a widower's family; a good seamstress; is very kind to children; best reference. Call at No. 578 10th av. and 42d st.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c., NO. 715 5TH AVE.—By a New-England lady as housekeeper, companion, or any position of trust; City or country. Call on or address Housekeeper.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A WIDOW LADY, AS housekeeper, or would keep house for a family going in the country; City references. Call on or address Mrs. A. Brown, No. 102 2d av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED CANAdian woman as housekeeper. Apply at No. 333 East 36th st., for a few days; will not answer notes.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A PRACTICAL, ENergetic house-keeper, a position in a first-class hotel or family; will make and take charge of children's wardrobes; highest reference. Address for one week, L. M., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN lady speaking English, as housekeeper in a clubhouse or first-class private family; has had City experience in the former; best references given. Address A. H., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, and Ironer.—By a German Protestant young woman; understands English and American cooking perfectly; makes bread; willing and obliging; has best reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's Bureau for German Servants, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young woman; would like a place in City or country; is a plain cook and good laundress; willing to make herself generally useful; can furnish good reference. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO DO general house-work; is a plain family cook and a good washer and ironer; is also willing to make herself generally useful; can furnish good reference; City or country. Call at No. 205 6th av., near 14th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL to do light house-work or nurse. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 423 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—By a neat German girl to do general house-work; can do good plain cooking, and good washing and ironing; also, a first-class chamber-maid and waitress; both have best references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 247 3d av., near 20th st.; over the bakery.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Swiss Protestant as maid and seamstress; excellent dress-maker, and first-class hair-dresser; City reference. Address A. R., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as ladies' maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker, and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG WELSH PROTESTant girl as lady's maid or nurse; first-class references. Can be seen at Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency, No. 423 4th av., corner 29th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as lady's maid and seamstress; can work the sewing machine; best reference. Call at No. 578 10th av. and 42d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS LADY'S maid; is a first-class hair-dresser and can do plain sewing. Call at No. 15 East 12th st., rear.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH person; no objection to take charge of growing children; three years' reference from her last place. Address M. D., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A NORTH GERMAN GIRL as lady's maid; is a good hair-dresser and seamstress; would not object to take care of one or two grown up children; no objection to travel in Europe. Call or address No. 1,411 Broadway, second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, ENGLISH Protestant, as first-class family laundress; understands French fluting, puffs, polishes, and can do up all kinds of ladies' and children's fineries, and has reference that will bear the strictest investigation from last employer. Apply at Odell & Co.'s Agency, No. 109 West 34th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a respectable woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st. and Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; has unexceptionable testimonials; is thorough in her work; can do clear washing, starching, French fluting, polishing; will not object to do a part of the chamber-work. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; highly recommended, with three years' reference; no objection to go in the country in Summer. Seen at her present employer's, No. 57 West 46th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress; is thoroughly experienced in all branches; has the best references; is strong, active, and amiable. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent woman who is a good family laundress; can puff, polish, flute, and do up fine garments in superior style; has good City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family; three years' reference; will assist with chamber-work. Call at No. 227 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS laundress in a private family; best City reference from her last employer. Call for two days at No. 324 West 21st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as head laundress in a hotel; has five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 326 East 26th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress; understands French fluting or chamber-work; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 363 1st av., third floor.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young woman, a Protestant, as laundress and chamber-maid; City reference. Call or address No. 3 East 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a country family; has good references. Seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, IN A private family, as laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 140 West 31st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress; is both willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 159 East 74th st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A LAUNDRESS, AND TO assist with chamber-work; has excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 781 6th av., in the store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT AS A COMpetent laundress, and would assist with chamber-work; good City reference. Call at 319 East 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE family; thoroughly competent. Call or address, for two days, A. L., No. 20 Varick st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH Protestant woman as laundress in a private family. Call or address No. 31½ Carmine st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a laundress and chamber-maid; good City reference. Call or address No. 434 7th av., near 34th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as laundress and to assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 149 West 39th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE, TRUSTworthy young woman as first-class laundress in a private family, or to go to Newport or Saratoga; she will be found both willing and obliging, and has seven years' best City reference. Can be seen at No. 29 Joralemon st., Brooklyn.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; no objection to the country; good City references. Call at No. 310 East 34th st., second floor, back.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as maid and seamstress, or would see to grown children; would make herself useful to a lady; has ten years' best City reference. Call for two days at No. 346 East 13th st., first floor, front.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—ONE WHO IS A good operator; would like to do chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 338 West 25th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant young woman; two years' reference from present employer, to take care of one or more small or grown children; is thoroughly experienced, and an excellent seamstress. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st. and Broadway; inquire for P.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse to growing children; is willing to make herself generally useful; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., one flight, back.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMan as nurse, capable of taking entire charge of baby from its birth, or one or two small children; best City reference. Call from 10 to 4 at No. 716 Lexington av., former employer's.

NURSE.—BY A VERY COMPETENT WOMAN IN private family as nurse and seamstress to one or two growing children; has four and eight years' reference from last employment; can take the entire charge of a nursery. Call at No. 130 West 20th st.

NURSE, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two Swedish girls in a private family, one as nurse and seamstress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; together or separate. Call or address for two days, Swede, No. 26 East 40th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; will travel; best City reference. Call at No. 715 6th av., in fancy store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a very experienced nurse and first-class seamstress; has best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's Bureau for German Servants, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO mind growing children, and assist with light chamber-work and waiting in a small private family; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 332 East 54th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTESS OR WAIT ON A Lady and Growing Children.—By a capable person; is an expert operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; can arrange hair; best of City reference. Call at No. 140 West 31st st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid and seamstress; best City reference; Postal Cards not answered. Call at 137 West 25th st.; ring first bell.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A WELL-EDUcated Protestant German girl as nursery governess to children not under three years old; City references. Call at No. 325 West 32d st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A FRENCH girl as nursery governess or maid; no objection to travel in Europe; can be well recommended. Call at No. 1 East 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY A GOOD PLACE FOR A competent infant's nurse; can give the most satisfactory City references from her employers. Call at No. 275 Madison av., from 10 till 4 o'clock.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL seventeen years old; is kind and attentive to children; highly recommended from her last place. Call at No. 1,012 6th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT TO TAKE care of children and do chamber-work; would do plain sewing if required; City reference. Apply from 9 to 4 o'clock, at No. 300 East 49th st.

NURSE.—BY A GIRL AS NURSE AND TO DO PLAIN sewing; would like the country for the Summer; best City reference. Ring third bell at No. 217 East 74th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A CHILD to take care of at her own house; no other children; mother's care guaranteed; good reference. Call at No. 322 East 26th st., Room No. 10.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS—OR WOULD wait on a lady and sew; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., first floor, back room.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse, to go with a family to Europe; best City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR LIGHT Chamber-work.—By a competent person; works on sewing-machines; City reference. Can be seen two days at No. 238 East 55th st.

NURSE.—BY A GIRL WILLING TO CARE GROWing children; is a good seamstress; good City reference. Address W. M., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable Protestant young girl as nurse and chamber-maid; can furnish best City reference. Call or address No. 349 9th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; ONE who can take the entire charge of young children; reference from last employer; no objection to traveling. Call for two days at No. 44 West 9th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS CHILD'S MAID; can dress hair and do plain sewing. Call at No. 15 East 12th st., top floor, rear.

NURSE, &c.—IN A RESPECTABLE FAMILY AS competent nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid; twelve years' reference. Call at No. 212 West 33d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL AS nurse or chamber-maid; good reference. Call at No. 307 West 20th st., top floor.

NURSE AND TO ASSIST IN CHAMBER-WORK; has two years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 107 West 26th st., near 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse; understands the care of a babe from its birth; is willing and obliging; fond of children; wages not so much an object as a good home; the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 213 East 25th st., near 3d av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL as nurse and plain seamstress, or to wait on two young ladies and make herself generally useful; those going to Philadelphia for the Summer preferred; very best City reference. Address A. P. K., 63 West 51st st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE TO TAKE care of an invalid lady or elderly person; is intelligent and cheerful; or would go as companion; no objection to go to the country or travel; best of references given. Call or address for three days M. J. C., No. 78 2d st., South Brooklyn.

OPERATOR.—BY A COMPETENT OPERATOR ON the Wheeler & Wilson machine; would like to make a few more engagements by the day; thoroughly understands making all kinds of children's clothes, and all kinds of fine work by machine. Address Operator, Box 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

SERVANTS WELL RECOMMENDED
AT REDUCED WAGES
Now wanting employment in City or country at CARPENTER'S, No. 108 6th av., late of 11th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS seamstress and lady's maid; can cut and fit for ladies and children; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would take care of grown child; best City reference. Seen until suited at No. 704 3d av., near 44th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A BRIGHT GIRL AS SEAMstress and nurse; can cut children's clothes, do altering and trimming; is a good white sewer, also a good nurse to growing children; has the highest testimonials. Call at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., up stairs.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A COMPEtent person as seamstress and nurse to growing children; cuts and fits children's clothes neatly; operates on Wilcox & Gibbs' new machine; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 116 West 17th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS seamstress; can cut and fit, and wait on young misses; dresses hair; is an excellent operator; can give a good many years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 109 7th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—CAN CUT AND FIT AND OPERate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; a permanent place desired; will assist with light work if required; City reference. Call at No. 6 North Washington square, present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress in a private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, cut and fit children's clothes; would be willing to assist with grown children or wait on a lady. Apply at No. 2 West 29th st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN as seamstress; understands making over and finishing dresses, and Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS, WHO IS A thorough dress-maker, work in families; first-class reference; terms low. Call at No. 1,403 Broadway, near 41st st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan as seamstress; will assist with chamber-work; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call at 120 7th av., near 17th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; would take care of growing children, if necessary; best City reference. Call at No. 573 2d av., fancy store.

SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants sewing by the day or week; has a Wheeler & Wilson machine of her own. Call on or address Seamstress, No. 330 East 22d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—IN PRIVATE FAMILY; GOOD reference given. Can be seen for the week at No. 141 West 39th st.

TAILORESS.—BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE, work solicited in families. Address Boys' Clothes, No. 219 West 30th st.

WAITRESS OR PARLOR-MAID AND waitress.—Highly respectable, and fully competent to fill both situations in the very best manner; can clean and take care of silver in the best manner; gets up nice salads; is capable to take a man's situation; country or City; has the very best City references; lady to be seen; very neat, kind, obliging, sober, honest, &c. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A neat, tidy, willing, and obliging young woman; thoroughly experienced as waitress; gets up salads; can wait on dinner parties and is an excellent chamber-maid; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress in a private family; gets up all kinds of salads, waits on dinner parties, cleans silver, and can take a man's place; has superior City reference. Apply at Odell & Co.'s, No. 109 West 34th st. and Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salads perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has best City reference; City or country. Apply at Pelton's No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED Protestant young woman as waitress who understands her business thoroughly; can take a man's place; no objection to City or country; City testimonials. Can be seen for two days at 1,233 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITress in a small private family, or would take care of grown children; has City reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman as waitress or waitress and chamber-maid. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 80 West 11th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS waitress; good City reference; no objection to country for Summer. Call at present employer's, No. 269 5th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS waitress in a private family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, 41 West 25th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS and chamber-maid; has two and a half years' City reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 108 East 37th st.

WAIT ON A LADY.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMan, to wait on an elderly lady; operates; is a good plain seamstress. Can be seen at 828 7th av.

WET-NURSE.—AS WET-NURSE, WITH FRESH breast of milk; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 157 West 41st st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT widow woman, a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing by the month or dozen; all kinds of fine muslins done; fluting by machine; terms moderate; the best of reference. Mrs. Moore, No. 310 West 44th st., second floor.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES some washing to take to her own residence; understands pulling and fluting after the best style; will take plain clothes at 50 cents per dozen; best references. Apply at No. 585 3d av.; ring second bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes to get gentlemen's or ladies' washing; can do fine washing and fluting; good reference; would go out by the day house-cleaning. Call at No. 1,009 6th av., corner 56th st., candy store.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, a gentleman's washing, or to go out by the day; best of City reference. Apply at No. 157 West 51st st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, to go out by the day, or would take washing home at moderate prices; City reference from present employer's. Call or address No. 247 East 37th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, a few gentlemen's and families' washing; from 50 to 75 cents per dozen; fine fluting; suits done up. Call at No. 147 West 26th st., first floor.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS SOlicits washing at her own house, or will go out by the day; fluting and fine washing done. Call at No. 147 East 32d st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, some family washing at her own residence, or would go out by the day; is a good house-cleaner; good references. Call at No. 238 East 55th st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; fluting, lace curtains, dresses, and finery; also, families' washing; reasonable terms; unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 329 West 26th st., first floor.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN; GENTLEMEN'S OR family washing, or would go out by the day; best City reference. Call at 844 Greenwich st., top floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; family washing, or ladies' or gentlemen's; good reference given; Call at No. 241 East 28th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take in washing; a good shirt ironer; good reference. Call at No. 308 West 44th st.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out washing by the day, or to take it home and do by the dozen or week. Inquire of Mrs. Dolan, No. 143 West 49th st., in store.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A RESPECTable colored lady by the week or dozen; terms reasonable; good reference. Call or address Mrs. Lomax, No. 129 West 26th st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

DRUGGIST.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A DRUG store to learn the business; reference from good physicians. Address A. H., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MALES.

AT MORISON'S
Oldest, largest, and most reliable office,
corner 11th st. and 6th av.,
best class of coachmen, farm-hands, gardeners, porters, &c., waiting for situations at reduced wages.

A YOUNG MAN RAISED IN PARIS, France, who has been a short time in this country, having no relatives living, wishes some family of means to take him as a companion; has a good education and distinguished manners. Address D. E., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER; THOROUGHLY understands the duties in the dining-room; takes charge of the silver, and is a good carver; highest testimonials as to capacity and character. Call at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

BUTLER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business and can be well recommended; will be disengaged in a few days. Address H. H., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BODY SERVANT.—YOUNG COLORED MAN, just arrived in this City, as body servant to travel with a gentleman; he thoroughly understands his business; wages no object. Call or address N. E. Y., 216 West 29th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Room 13.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, single; thoroughly understands his business; has lived with first-class families in this country and the old; two years' best City reference from last place; any one wishing a first-class man in every way, address T. K., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—COOK.—By a Scotch Protestant man and wife, aged 29 years; no children; man is a good coachman and groom, also experienced out-door gardener, green-house; wife is a competent cook; pastry, jellies, meats, bread, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN OF PRACTICAL EXperience; has recommendations from first-class families in Europe and this city; is a thorough horseman and careful driver; trustworthy in every respect; can be seen at present employer's private stable. Address William, No. 153 East 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; UNderstands his business in every respect; civil, quiet, and attentive; excellent City references, and can be highly recommended for strict sobriety, honesty, and good conduct; no objection to the country. Address J., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; good, careful driver; City or country; willing to make himself generally useful; can milk if required; City references. Address F. L., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY-competent man; fully understands the care and management of horses, carriages, harness, &c.; is a first-class driver and a good gardener; willing to be generally useful, and is highly recommended. Address M. A., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SOBER, honest, and faithful Protestant man, single; understands the proper care of horses, harness, carriages; is a good groom and careful driver; understands gardening; City or country; City reference. Address E., Box No. 232 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business in both branches; three years' City references from last employer; willing and obliging in every respect. Address A. B., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a good groom and a careful driver; no objections to the country; seven years' best City reference from one gentleman. Can be seen, or address M. D., No. 331 West 41st st.

COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—By a competent, single man; understands the care and management of horses and carriages thoroughly; is a good vegetable gardener; trustworthy and reliable; good City and country references. Address Coachman, No. 56 Warren st.

COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—By a single man, (Scotch;) thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; is also a good vegetable gardener; can milk, and will make himself generally useful; best of City reference. Address W. B., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY competent in the care and treatment of horses and carriages; strictly sober; careful, accustomed City driver; would make himself generally useful; City or country; understands gardening; City references. Address A. S., Box No. 232 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant man; honest, sober, and obliging; is a good, careful driver; understands the care of horses and carriages; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Call for two days on J. M., No. 119 West 37th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM OR GENERAL Man.—By a young man; City or country; undoubted references for capability, sobriety, and industry; wages moderate in a steady place. Address M. B., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; FIRST-class City driver; competent in all branches of his business; sober, honest, willing, and obliging; no objection to any part of the country. Apply for reference to S. W. Coe, No. 64 Leonard st., or address W. H. K., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG married man as coachman and groom; sober, steady, honest man; understands steam-furnace, steam-pump, and gas-machine; no objection to the country; ten years' best of reference. Address H. N., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—NATIVE OF ENGLAND; THOROUGHLY understands his business in every respect; several years' experience in City; is strictly honest, sober, and trustworthy, as former employers will certify; excellent City reference as a careful driver. Address T. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GROOM, OR GARDENER.—By a young man, Protestant; thoroughly understands keeping private horses, carriages, harness, and gardening lawn in perfect order; also of cows, fowls, and furnace; low wages. If you want a careful man call at No. 256 West 47th st., shoe store.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; A PROTestant; highly recommended by his present employer; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; six and one-half years in his last place. Can be seen at his present employer's private stable, No. 6 West 30th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble young man; can milk, care lawns, and would do plain gardening; understands the proper treatment of horses and carriages; best reference. Address J., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN AS coachman in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; has three years' reference from present employer. Call or address H. W. Mason, New-York Hotel.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent man; thoroughly understands his business; strictly temperate; will be highly recommended in every particular. Apply at former employer's private residence, No. 39 West 34th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO INCUMbrance; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; wife as first-class laundress; no objection to go in the country. Address T. B., No. 26 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can confidently recommend; thoroughly understands his business; neat, respectful, willing, and obliging; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy. Address G. V., 141 West 50th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH OR without employment for wife, who is a good plain cook or chamber-maid and waitress; country preferred; first-class references for each. Address for one week, D. Y., Box No. 232 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; no incumbrance; has several years' first-class City and country reference; no objection to the country; is a first-class groom. Call or address for two days W. B. Brewster & Co., 5th av. and 21st st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class driver and excellent groom; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best references from both City and country. Call on or address Coachman, No. 6 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; will make himself generally useful; country preferred; good references. Call or address W. B., No. 38 West 26th st., from 9 to 12 A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN, PLAIN GARDENER, &c.—By a young single man who can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do plain gardening, farm-work, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man as coachman and groom, and plain gardener; will make himself generally useful in all kinds of work if time permits; good reference from his last place. Address W. K., Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; MARRIED; has nine years' first-class City reference; will be highly recommended by his late employer. Can be seen for two days, or address N. H., at J. B. Brewster's carriage factory, East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS HORSEMAN, who thoroughly understands the care of first-class horses and carriages; is disengaged only on account of employer going to Europe; has the best of City references. Call or address M. B., No. 3 East 39th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man as first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has six years' first-class City reference; is strictly temperate. Call on or address P. H., No. 9 West 44th st., private stable.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN as groom or coachman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; excellent reference from late employer. Call on or address P. F., No. 10 West 44th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his duties, and can milk if required; three years' City reference. Address M., No. 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—BY an industrious man; is an excellent driver, and thoroughly understands his business; good references. Address E. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT single man; is willing to help in a garden and be generally useful; has some of the best City references. Address C. M., Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; has good reference; City or country; home more an object than great wages. Address M. E., No. 43 East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO FAMILY; perfectly understands his business; City or country; first-class City reference. Address M. A., No. 11 East 27th st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL Man.—City or country; willing and obliging; first-class City and country reference. Address J. J., Box No. 232 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands his business; has first-class references; is willing and able to work. Address T. T., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble young man; single and a Protestant; has the best City reference. Call or address Coachman, No. 106 West 22d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman and groom; can milk, and will make himself useful on a gentleman's place. Address M. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN couple without children; man as coachman, gardener, or useful man; wife as cook, washer, and ironer; good references. Address W. C. Blass, 159 East 4th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Englishman as coachman and groom; best City references. Apply at or address C. B., No. 111 West 51st st., private stable, for two days.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man as coachman and gardener; has three years' reference from last employer. Call or address P. Walsh, No. 348 East 23d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WITH FIVE years' reference from his last place; is willing and obliging. Address W. R., No. 114 West 27th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN; NO objection to the country; best references. Call on or address R. H., No. 48 West 18th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, AMERIcan; no objection to any part of the country; best of references. Address R. F. J., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A STEADY, SOBER MAN; first-class coachman; can give the best of reference. Address T. M., No. 28 East 19th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A LADY FOR AN EXPERIenced coachman; twelve years' reference. Call for two days at No. 34 East 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS first-class coachman; good City reference. Address H. F., No. 644 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business; is strictly honest and sober; four years' reference from last employers. Address X. Y. Z., Campbell's harness store, No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH coachman, married, one child; thoroughly understands his business; best City references; City or country. Address J. W., No. 130 West 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A REspectable man and wife; man as coachman and groom; will make himself generally useful; wife as cook and laundress; have good City reference; no objections to the country. Address J. M., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, PROTESTant; no family; City or country; six years' first-class reference; wife a good plain cook. Address C. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; IS ENGlish; one child; thoroughly understands his business; best City references; City or country. Address W. J., No. 4 West 36th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN AS coachman or useful man; City reference. Call at No. 221 East 53d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; best City references. Call or address No. 1 West 36th st., private stable.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man, aged thirty-two years, who is a practical farmer in all parts; also understands flower and vegetable and market gardening, green-house and graperies, hot beds, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

FARMER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AS PRACTICAL farmer; understands all kinds of stock and horses, reaping and mowing; wife a good butter maker; no incumbrance; good reference. Address J. M., Scotch Farmer, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

FARMER.—BY A SWEDE, SINGLE, AND WELL recommended as a competent farmer; can drive, plow, with horses or oxen, milk, and do general work. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.; over Russian Baths.

FARM HAND.—BY A SMART MAN; CAN MILK, and will make himself generally useful on a gentleman's farm; understands the care of horses and the using and plowing of them. Address O. P., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

FARMER.—BY A YOUNG MAN TO WORK ON A farm; would make himself useful; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' New Agency, No. 423 4th av., removed from 27th st.

FARMER.—BY A FARM-HAND; CAN GARDEN and take care of horses, and make himself generally useful; good reference. Address P. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

FOOTMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SWEDE, SINgle, sober, and well recommended; is a good and careful driver, a neat footman; will be useful; wages small. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, without family; understands his business in all its branches, (horses and carriages if required;) wife understands all kinds of house-work, butter, and poultry; best reference from last and former employers; strictly temperate, civil, and obliging; four years in last place. Address B., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE PRACTICAL WORKman; one who thoroughly understands his business; green-houses, graperies, flowers, fruits, and vegetables, the laying out of grounds, or the general improvements of a gentleman's place; best references. Address J. K., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED PROTESTANT; thoroughly understands gardening in every branch, both forcing and outside culture of grapery, peaches, flowers, and vegetables; would take entire charge of gentleman's place. Address E. M., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY AN English Protestant, (married, one child;) thoroughly understands both flowers and vegetable gardening. Address E. D., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—UNDERSTANDS GREEN-HOUSES, graperies, vegetables, laying out new grounds; farm; care of stock and charge of gentleman's place; wife, one child; City reference from present employer. Address Gardener, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN AS gardener; thoroughly understands the care of green-house and the growing of fruit and vegetables; with first-class references. Address or call on Charles Doren, florist, No. 24 East 49th st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, MARried; understands the care of greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, vegetables, &c.; has eight years' reference from last employer. Address H., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS VEGETABLE gardener; understands the care and treatment of horses and cows; is a good milker; willing and obliging; five years' reference. Address J. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER, married; understands the cultivation of fruits, flowers, vegetables, green-houses, hot and cold graperies; highest testimonials. Address J. C., at Chas. A. Dard's, north-east corner of 44th st. and Madison av.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT, SINGLE man, to work a small vegetable garden, or as coachman and groom; can milk; has some of the best references. Address C. M., Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, WHO thoroughly understands green-houses, graperies, fruits, flowers, and vegetables; best City references. Address, for one week, K. J., No. 15 John st., seed-store.

GARDENER.—ON A GENTLEMAN'S PLACE; IS married, only one child, and understands green-house, grapery, vegetables, &c., thoroughly. Address B. Bohm, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE SCOTCHMAN; UNderstands the care of horses. Address W., New-England Hotel, Bowery, New-York.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN without family; understands his business in all its branches, (horses and carriages if required;) wife understands all kinds of housework, butter and poultry; best reference from last and former employers; strictly temperate, civil, and obliging; four years in last place. Address B., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH GARdener; competent in all branches; single; twenty years' experience in this country. Address A. S., gardener, No. 22 South 5th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

JANITOR.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS janitor or take care of a house for the Summer; the best of reference given. Address G. Monker, No. 147 West 26th st.

NURSE.—AS GENTLEMAN'S NURSE, OR TO travel with an invalid gentleman; best medical references. Address No. 331 East 16th st.

SERVANT AND COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTable man, aged twenty-three years, lately landed; was a general servant at home; can tend door and clean silver, wait at table, clean furniture, care and drive horses, &c.; good recommendations; moderate wages. Call at Carpenter's, 108 6th av., near 9th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTestant man to make himself useful at any kind of work; has been an engineer; would go in the country. Call at No. 423 4th av., Mrs. Reynolds' New Protestant Agency.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN THE country; understands the care of horses and cows; drive carriage or work in the garden if required; best reference from last employer. Address P. T., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

VALET AND NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; best City references given as to competency. Address W. J. B., No. 780 Madison av.

WAITER OR BUTLER.—BY A PROTESTANT (Scotch) young man; will be disengaged in a week; present employer can be seen; no objection to the country; first-class references. Address Alexander, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties; can be well recommended by his present employer; has good City and country references. Address A. B., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A (SINGLE) FRENCHMAN AS competent table waiter; well recommended as neat, sober, industrious, and willing; wages moderate; City or country. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; can be seen at present employer's. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A single man of long experience, who thoroughly understands his business, and can furnish best of City references. Address M. L., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER, ENGLISH OR SCOTCH, a competent, industrious man, who, with one assistant, can take entire charge of a gentleman's place, where there is but little glass; must be a married man, without children; cottage to live in. Address M., Box 113 *Times* Office, stating references and wages.

AGENTS WANTED IN TOWN AND COUNTRY to sell our pure teas to families, hotels, and large consumers; best terms, and largest stock in the country. Apply to the Wells Tea Company, No. 201 Fulton st., between Church and Greenwich sts., New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS WAITress and chamber-maid to go to the country; must be well recommended. Apply at No. 53 East 21st st., to-day and to-morrow, between 3 and 5 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY IN THE CITY, a first-class Protestant laundress, with City references; French preferred; wages from $20 to $30 a month. The lady can be seen by applying at Mrs. Sanders' office, No. 49 3d av.

ATTENTION GIRLS.—EXPERIENCED SERvants, also girls lately landed, wanted for best situations at CARPENTER'S, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.; good places ready.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND SEAMstress; must have good reference. Apply at No. 22 East 30th st., Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, before 11:30.

WANTED—A THOROUGH WAITRESS (PROTESTant) for private family; best City reference required. Apply before 10 A. M., at BEDELL'S, No. 342 4th av., where employer can be seen.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SEAMstress; must understand hair-dressing and chamber-work; best references required. Call for two days, between 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., at 41 West 34th st.

WANTED—A PARTY TO SOLICIT ORDERS; Free-mason preferred; liberal inducements to a man of the right stamp. Address Post Office Box 106 Station A, City.

WANTED—COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER. Apply for two days, before 1 o'clock, at No. 291 Madison av. City reference required.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, WELL recommended. Apply at Jacquin's French Agency, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WANTED—YOUNG PROTESTANT MAN AS SECond man; must have good reference; prefer English. No. 423 4th av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS INFANT'S nurse; must have good City references. Apply between 10 and 1 o'clock at No. 4 West 51st st.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J., opens its Spring term April 10; a few vacancies for boarding pupils, who may remain during the Summer months if desired.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE will be open for Summer boarders June 19. For particulars as to terms and rooms address ALONZO FLACK & BROTHER, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

A GOOD HOME AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION for a few boys. Apply to GEORGE FILLOW, at Wilton, Conn., or to H. K. & F. B. THURBER & CO., West Broadway, New-York.

MRS. HARWOOD'S SELECT FAMILY Boarding-school for young ladies at Red Bank-on-the-Shrewsbury; English, Latin, French, German, music and drawing; City references.

STUTTERING EFFECTUALLY REMOVED. Confidence guaranteed; abundant reference. Address, for circular, AMERICAN VOCAL INSTITUTE, No. 103 Waverley place.

BOARDING SCHOOL—JOINING THE GREAT Neck M. E. Church, $50 per quarter. P. W. EDGETT, Manhassett Post Office, Long Island.

$175 A YEAR.—BOARD AND TUITION; BOYS under 14. Address ALL RIGHT, *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST."—A RELIABLE EDucational Agency of twenty years successful experience in representing Teachers of known ability to families and schools of every grade. Bulletin of candidates for Autumn session now in preparation. Explanatory circulars for stamp. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond st., New-York.

A GENTLEMAN, FORMERLY INSTRUCTOR in Harvard, desires additional afternoon pupils. Address HARVARD, No. 115 East [illegible] st.

MRS. MITCHELL supplies schools and families with teachers, tutors, or governesses, visiting or resident. Teachers' Bureau, 67 W. 35th st. Hours, 12 to 4.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAXES, May 1, 1876, to April 30, 1877.—The Revised Statues of the United Sates, sections Nos. 3,232, 3,237, 3,238, 3,239, require every person engaged in any business avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a special tax, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year, beginning May 1, 1876, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1876. The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz.:

Rectifiers	$200
Dealers, retail liquor	25
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500
And on sales of over $1,000, 50 cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5
Manufacturers of stills	50
And for each still manufactured	20
And for each worm manufactured	20
Manufacturers of tobacco	10
Manufacturers of cigars	10
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, (more than two horses or other animals)	50
Peddlers of tobacco, second class, (two horses or other animals)	25
Peddlers of tobacco, third class, (one horse or other animal)	15
Pedlers of tobacco, fourth class, (on foot or public conveyance)	10
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms in the 3d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 15th, and 16th Wards, liable to pay any of the special taxes named above must apply to MAX WEBER, Collector of Internal Revenue at No. 395 Canal st., and pay for and procure the special tax stamp or stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1876, and without further notice.

D. D. PRATT,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1876.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 438, issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in exchange for six Southern Minnesota Railroad eight per cent. construction bonds of $1,000 each, in the names of James L. Amory, Charles Amory, and E. Buck, Trustees, for Margaret Greene, dated July 27, 1874. Also, certificate No. 439, issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in exchange for six Southern Minnesota Railroad eight per cent. construction bonds of $1,000 each, in the names of James L. Amory, Charles Amory, and E. Buck, Trustees for Mary Amory Greene, dated July 27, 1874. All parties are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped, and application made for new certificates.
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1876.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMPORters of fine Millinery, successors to Mme. A. Michel, 423 6th av., near 26th st.; 200 models, best makers. New openings Monday and Tuesday of the finest goods.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HIPPODROME.

There will be a farewell meeting for non-church goers and those who have not entered on a Christian life. TUESDAY, April 18, at 8 o'clock P. M. Admission by ticket only, to be obtained on personal application at 4th av. hall all day and in the evening. Entrance by door F on 26th st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

BOTHNIA...WED., April 19 | *RUSSIA......WED., May 3
ABYSSINIA..Wed., April 26 | SCYTHIA......WED., May 10

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BOTHNIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 19th April, 1876.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

CELTIC............SATURDAY, April 22, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.........SATURDAY, April 29, at 9:30 A. M.
BALTIC.............SATURDAY, May 6, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.........SATURDAY, May 20, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO..................April 18, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA................April 25, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN.............May 2, at 1 P. M.
WYOMING...............May 16, at 11 A. M.

RATES FOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to stateroom. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ALPS.......................April 12.
ETNA.......................April 26.

FOR KINGSTON AND SOUTH HAYTI:

ATLAS.....................April 20.
CLARIBEL..................May 11.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, as follows:

AMERIQUE, Pouzolz......Tuesday, April 18, at 1 P. M.
ST. LAURENT, Lachesnez..Tuesday, April 25, at 4 P. M.
FRANCE, Trudelle........Tuesday, May 2, P. M.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including wine, bedding, and utensils without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.........Thursday, April 20
STATE OF VIRGINIA..................Thursday, May 4
STATE OF INDIANA...................Thursday, May 18

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

BOLIVIA..............SATURDAY, April 22, at 3 P. M.
ALSATIA..............SATURDAY, April 29, at 10 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency. Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28. Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE. Piers Nos. 44 and 47 N. River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE...........WEDNESDAY, April 26, 7:30 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England...April 22, 3 P. M. | Egypt, May 13, 8:30 A. M.
Italy....April 29, 9:30 A. M. | The Queen..May 27, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage passage, $26, currency. Drafts issued from £1 upward at current rates. Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE—MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Thursday, April 20, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER......Thursday, May 4, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND...Saturday, May 13, at 8:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN......Saturday, May 27, at 8:30 A. M.

from Pier No. 45 North River.

CABIN PASSAGE.................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE............................$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships,

Sailing regularly every month from WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,

Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO.

JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons.............Monday, May 15
J. B. WALKER.............................Thursday, June 15

Passenger accommodations first-class.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to
J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MAIN........Sat., April 22 | MOSEL..........Sat., May 6
WESER.......Sat., April 29 | DONAU..........Sat., May 13

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.......................................$100 gold
Second cabin.......................................60 gold
Steerage..30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM............WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 19
CHARLESTON..............SATURDAY.......APRIL 22

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

THREE STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, TUESDAY, April 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. DAGGETT, THURSDAY, April 20, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESSMAN, TUESDAY, April 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK..............Thursday, April 20
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.................Thursday, May 4

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MEXICO...................Tuesday, May 2

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans May 7 and May 28 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

WILMINGTON.........................TUESDAY, April 18
COLUMBUS.............................THURSDAY, April 27

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green. McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

STEAMER FOR LONDON.

AUSTRALIA SAILS SATURDAY, April 22.
CABIN, $65. STEERAGE, $28.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents,
No. 7 Bowling green.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

OHIO...........April 6 | INDIANA..............April 27
PENNSYLVANIA..April 13 | ILLINOIS...............May 4
*LORD CLIVE......April 20 | *CITY of BRISTOL...May 11

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

PANAMA TRANSIT

STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR CALIFORNIA AND PACIFIC PORTS, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam ship CRESCENT CITY, Curtis, will sail SATURDAY, April 22, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, for Aspinwall, connecting, via Panama Railroad, at Panama, with first-class steam-ships for ports as above.

Bills of lading for this steamer will be signed at No. 93 West st., opposite the pier.

For freight or passage apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
NO. 6 BOWLING GREEN.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

S. S. COLON..............TUESDAY, May 2, 12 noon

Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

GREAT REPUBLIC..............................May 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.

On the 10th, 20th, and 30th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

* Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division, also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS. Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15 A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

For Dunnellen, 6:15 A. M.; 3:30, 5:00, 6:30, 12:00 P. M.

For Somerville, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, 9:30 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Street Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven at 9:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. For Corry and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all ticket offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M., and 9:20 P. M. daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 16, 1876.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadows, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Shamokin, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After April 17, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:50 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Spring Arrangement of through trains, March, 1876. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st., see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays. Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS favorite steamboats Sleepy Hollow, now called the Long Branch, and Metamora, Eagleswood, Alpine, Dudley's, Spring Hill, Myers' and Iona Island groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts.

MARBLE MANTELS,

GRATES AND FENDERS.—THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of grates and fenders ever offered in this market, finished in every style, low and half low down; grates with dumping attachment a specialty; a large variety of gas-logs, fancy nickel-plated andirons, &c.; liberal discount to the trade. CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO., No. 368 Canal st., New-York.

MANTELS—MARBLE, SLATE, AND HARD wood; unique designs, iron cresting, fence, stable fixtures, grates, weather-vanes, &c.
W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS, No. 73 Und..., N.Y.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO,

BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE
DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

5,100	5,783	4,814	3,920	5,447
4,593	4,496	5,573	5,132	5,098
4,104	3,731	5,662	5,654	5,349
4,963	3,712	6,184	4,234	5,164
4,662	5,560	5,116	5,557	5,039

being one per cent. of 2,500 bonds outstanding, were this day designated in our presence to be redeemed, together with the accrued interest thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. in London, on the first day of June, 1876, at which time interest on said above-designated bonds will cease.—Dated March 16, 1876.

HENRY F. VAIL,
CHARLES EDWARD TRACY, } Trustees.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[Seal.] Attest, DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE C., C., C. AND I. RAILWAY CO.,
CLEVELAND, March 17, 1876.

The holders of the bonds designated as above are hereby notified that the same will be paid at the places named, on the 1st day of June next, from which time interest thereon will cease.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL,
Treasurer C., C., C. and I. Railway Co.

CALIFORNIA & NEVADA

MINING STOCKS

A SPECIALITY.

The subscriber will give his special attention to the purchase and sale, on commission, of the above stocks for cash. His frequent visits to and familiarity with the mines of the "Comstock" lode, and his extensive acquaintance in mining circles in San Francisco, afford him advantages of a superior and valuable character.

MATTHEW BIRD,
NO. 49 NASSAU STREET.

REFERENCES—President and Directors Shoe and Leather Bank: James B. Colgate & Co.

SEVEN PER CENT. BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, April 11, 1876.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, 22d inst., for the purchase of the whole or any part of

$250,000

Seven per cent. "BROOKLYN CITY BONDS for the completion of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge," (coupon or registered,) payable in 1906, 1907, and 1908.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for bonds," and state the price offered in addition to accrued interest from Jan. 1.

The right is reserved to reject such bids as may not be considered for the interest of the city.
S. S. POWELL, Controller.

DETROIT CITY WATER BONDS.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS,
DETROIT, April 13, 1876.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, May 1, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, for One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Bonds of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit, to be delivered and paid for on the first day of June, 1876, at the First National Bank of Detroit. The bonds are of the denomination of one thousand dollars, and will mature in thirty years from their date, (June 1, 1876.) The bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York. Bids will be received for the whole amount or any portion thereof. Proposals to be indorsed "Bids for Water Works Bonds." The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.
HENRY STARKEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1876.

HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the New-Orleans, Mobile & Texas Railroad Company who desire to join the reorganization under the name of the New-Orleans and Texas Railroad Company, are hereby requested to send in their bonds, with the amount of the assessment, to the undersigned, at the office of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., New-York, on or before the 20th day of April inst. Holders who do not join by that date will only be entitled to receive their pro rata proportion of the proceeds of the sale of the road.

L. P. MORTON,
HENRY MORGAN, } Committee.
WILLIAM MERTENS.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Managers and for other business will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 9th of May next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 25 until the morning of May 10.

By order of the board.
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Bondholders.

For plan of reorganization apply, stating class of bonds held, (whether Main Line, Milwaukee, Muscatine, or Pacific Division, to FRED. TAYLOR, Chairman Bondholders' Committee, No. 476 Broome st., New-York. Immediate action is advisable.

$50, $100, $200, $500, $1,000.

ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st., make for customers desirable investments of large or small amounts in stocks of a legitimate character, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested every thirty days. Stocks bought and carried as long as desired on a deposit of five per cent. Circulars and weekly reports sent free.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE bonds for sale; a chance for speculation; $23,500; three years' interest due with the bonds. Address MIDLAND, Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MORSE, KIMBALL & COMPANY.

BANKERS, NO. 18 NEW ST., NEW-YORK.

Members New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges. Transact general BANKING and BROKERAGE business.

$165,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE OR five years, at six per cent. interest, on City improved property. HALL J. HOW, No. 3 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

Atlantic, Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific, Union, bought and sold by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.
NEW-YORK, April 10, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company for the election of ten Trustees for the third class and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking rooms of the company on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed until the 26th inst.
J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Trustees of the New-York Society Library will be held at the Library Building, No. 67 University place, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1876, between the hours of 8 and 9:15 o'clock P. M., and the annual meeting of shareholders will be held on the same day, and at the same place, at 7 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM J. HOPPIN, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—THURSDAY, April 20, 1876, at the rooms of the Institute, Cooper Building. Polls will open at 10 o'clock A. M., and close at 8 o'clock P. M.
ORESTES CLEVELAND, President.
C. McK. LEOSER, Recording Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
DESMOINES COUNTY, IOWA,
BURLINGTON, Iowa, April 10, 1876.

HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF DESMOINES COUNTY, IOWA, are hereby notified to present the same at the Merchants' National Bank of Burlington, Iowa, for payment. No interest will be allowed upon any outstanding bonds after April 20, 1876.
A. C. HUTCHINSON,
County Treasurer.

No. 82 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 14, 1876.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable at the office of the Treasurer, No. 82 Broadway, New-York, on and after May 1 proximo.

The transfer-books will close at two (2) o'clock P. M. on Thursday, the 20th inst., and reopen on Wednesday, May 3.
GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

STORAGE.

PORTINGTON'S STORAGE WAREROOMS, No. 542 Hudson st.—Storage in separate rooms at lowest rates; being also in the furniture business, I am able to take storage lower than those that make a specialty of it. CHARLES H. BORDS, Proprietor.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts of No. 18 4th av. Apply on the premises, to W. L. CONKLIN & SON.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT HARLEM, NEAR Madison av., two blocks from depot, will rent, with good board, to a desirable party, a front alcove room on second floor of first-class brown-stone house, on reasonable terms. For interview address Box No. 5,232 New-York Post Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—NO. 204 COLUMBIA Heights, near Pierrepont st.; river side, elegant view of New-York Bay, Jersey, and Staten Island; rooms single and en suite for families; parties wishing cool and pleasant rooms for the Summer, with board at moderate prices, will find this location desirable.

TO LET—IN THE SHERWOOD BUILDING, NORTH-east corner of 5th av. and 44th st., suites of apartments, from April 15 and May 1; meals served at table d'hôte or by private table. Apply at No. 531 5th av.
JAMES P. COLT.

MADISON AV., NO. 280, CORNER OF 40TH st.—One handsome suite of rooms, parlor, bedroom, and dressing-room; vacant about the 18th inst.; also, one large room suitable for two gentlemen; terms moderate; reference required and given.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE, (GRAMERCY PARK.)—A large, desirable room on fourth floor; also, May 1, entire second floor, (or part now,) all handsomely furnished; house extra width, rooms large, table first class.

NO. 34 WEST 29TH ST.—NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board; en suite or single; house private; convenient to Gilsey House restaurant; references; no moving in May.

TO LET, WITH BOARD.—A HANDSOMELY furnished parlor and bed-room, on second floor; also, third-story side room; references exchanged. No. 158 West 45th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent parlor and bedrooms, with or without private table, or without board; parlor and second floors will be rented from May 1.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with board; no May moving; arrangements for Summer made now; house cool; extra wide; side-lighted.

NO. 49 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Nicely-furnished rooms, with or without board; transiently or permanently; to families or gentlemen.

BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND two single gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms with first-class board. Apply at No. 97 Pierrepont st.; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK.—Front parlor and bedroom, private bath, closet, &c., with first-class board; immediate possession.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., (GRAMERCY PARK.)—The entire first floor, also, second floor front room, to let, with first-class board; private table if desired; best references. Apply at No. 139 East 21st st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE TWO OR three very desirable handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with or without board. No. 243 West 22d st.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished suite of rooms, third floor, together or separately, with board; references.

NO. 273 5TH AV. HAVING BEEN THOROUGHLY renovated, will be open for the reception of guests about April 25. Apply at No. 119 East 23d st.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—TWO ROOMS TO let, with board; best references given and required.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—FRONT SUITES AND rooms, furnished or unfurnished, board or private table.

NO. 27 WEST 16TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or parties of single gentlemen; references exchanged.

SECOND FLOOR, RICHLY FURNISHED, to let now, and third floor on 1st of May next, at No. 27 West 39th st.; private table if desired.

HAVING LEASED HOUSE NO. 7 GRAMERCY Park, I will have delightful rooms, with or without board. Apply at present No. 35 East 21st st.

NO. 55 WEST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished square and hall rooms on third and fourth floors, with first-class board.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, for families or gentlemen; references given and required. No. 135 West 15th st.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegant rooms, with a generous table, for families and gentlemen.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH first-class board for the Summer or year; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board; private table if desired. No. 127 West 21st st.

ROOMS FOR FAMILIES AND SINGLE gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 128 East 23d st.

NO. 43 EAST 9TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place—Furnished floors or single rooms, with board. Do not move in May.

NO. 2 WEST 38TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished suite of apartments, with private table.

FIFTH AV., NO. 5.—WITH BOARD, TWO LARGE handsomely-furnished single rooms, for gentlemen, at Summer prices.

NO. 19 WEST 24TH ST., OPPOSITE 5TH AV. HOTEL.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with or without board.

NO. 21 5TH AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS TO LET, with board, singly or en suite; also, single rooms for gentlemen; reference.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST.—A PARLOR FLOOR TO let, with board; also second floor rooms, from May 1.

NO. 31 WEST 18TH ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, with board, in first-class house; references.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD; BUT FEW boarders. No. 116 West 45th st.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61, WEST—ROOMS, with board, for parties desiring a refined home.

NO. 4 WEST 29TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—ROOMS TO LET, with private table; very desirable for a family.

NINETEENTH ST., NO. 338 WEST.—LARGE and small rooms to let, with board; terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FROM MAY 1, IN CENTRAL locality, below 34th st.; large room for two; smaller room for lady and child; permanent if suited; will pay $35; must be first-class; give full particulars. Address ADVERTISER, No. 11 Trinity st., Hartford, Conn.

BOARD FOR MYSELF, WIFE, AND SON, at $20 a week, is desired in a respectable private family, above 40th st., for four weeks, commencing April 27. Address UNDERHILL, No. 133 East 50th st.

BOARD WANTED—IN PLEASANT LOCATIONS, City or country. Send particulars and prices immediately to the Boarders' Directory, 737 Broadway. Established 1857. Boarders suited immediately.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room (all conveniences) on second floor in 30th st., east of Madison av., will be rented to a single gentleman; family strictly private; references exchanged. Address, with name, ALPHA, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS OCCUPYING their own house on Murray Hill would rent a large front room, with toilet-room and bath, to a gentleman; references exchanged. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TWO PLEASANT AND IN EVERY WAY desirable rooms, without board, to gentlemen; good reference required; 37th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address PERMANENT, Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 42 EAST 19TH ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED parlor, with mirrors, private bath, and closet, suitable for a gentleman of means; also other rooms. Reference.

NO. 13 WEST 28TH ST., OPPOSITE ST. JAMES HOTEL.—Choice furnished rooms for gentleman, without board, in first-class house; best references given and required.

NINTH ST., NO. 56, NEAR BROADWAY.—Two large and small rooms, fully furnished, with first-class conveniences; moderate prices; to adults; near restaurants; no moving.

PLEASANT AND SUPERIOR FURNISHED rooms to let—In No. 63 Madison av.; from $3 to $12 per week; reference required. Apply to Mrs. M'DERMOTT, on the premises.

NO. 15 EAST 16TH ST.—A PARLOR FLOOR OF three large well-furnished rooms, with private bath, from May 1; prices to suit the times; references.

NO. 46 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE WESTMINSTER HOTEL.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen; breakfast if desired.

A FEW ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, single and suitse, at Grand Union Hotel, Park av. and 41st st.; prices moderate.

NO. 236 WEST 21ST ST.—A THIRD-STORY room, to one or two gentlemen; private residence; references exchanged.

NO. 34 EAST 20TH ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, handsomely furnished, to let to gentlemen only, without board; also, single rooms; reference.

ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD, AT NO. 31 Madison av., opposite Madison square.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, near Broadway and 5th av.

HOTELS.

LELANDS' STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York City, has all modern improvements near theatres and depots, rooms, with board, $4 per day.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A meeting of this club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Institute in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK ASYLUM FOR LYING-IN WOMEN will be held at the Asylum, No. 85 Marion st., on WEDNESDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock. All interested in the work are cordially invited to attend.

AMUSEMENTS.

PROMENADE CONCERT,
RECEPTION,
AND
EXHIBITION BATTALION DRILL
OF THE
Twelfth Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y.,
AT THE
HIPPODROME,
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 20, 1876,
at 8 o'clock.
IN AID OF THE
CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT FUND.

MUSIC BY DODWORTH'S TWELFTH REGIMENT BAND.

Reserved Seats may be obtained from members of the Regiment, and at the principal music stores.

Admitting Gentleman and Lady...........................$1 50
Admitting Gentleman....................................1 00

Boxes can be secured at the office of
COL. JOHN WARD, No. 24 Pine st.
LIEUT. COL. S. V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand st.
HERTS & CO., No. 806 Broadway, and
ED. SCHUBERTH & CO., No. 23 Union square.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

23D ST. AND 4TH AV. THE FIFTY-FIRST GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING.

ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
now located only at
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.
(Incorporated 1865.)

A SPRING AND SUMMER COURSE in all branches of vocal and instrumental music, harmony, and composition, elocution, drawing, and painting, and modern languages, with the privilege of practice and study in the Conservatory.

TERMS { CLASSES of three pupils $10 per quarter.
CLASSES of two pupils $15 per quarter.
STRICTLY PRIVATE lessons $30 per quarter.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS open from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

CHICKERING HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 25,
Readings from Tennyson's
QUEEN MARY.
(The first time in this City.)
Also choice selections from other
Authors, by
Rev. H. L. E. PRATT.

"PENELOPE,"

By CABANEL,

on exhibition for the benefit of the Woman's Centennial Union, from April 17 to April 30, at the SCHAUS GALLERY, No. 749 Broadway.

Admission 25 cents.

RECEPTION,

Concert, Guard Mount, Battalion Drill, Dress Parade, and Review of the EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., at the Hippodrome, FRIDAY EVENING, April 21, 1876. Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. Reveille and tattoo by the celebrated Eighth Regiment Fife and Drum Corps. Admission 50c. Seats in boxes 50c. extra.

ROARS OF LAUGHTER.

IMMENSE SUCCESS

of Prof. BELEW at Masonic Temple. Marvelous experiments in Psychology. To be repeated WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, April 19 and 20. Admission 50 cents.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Having transferred to HENRY HILTON all my interest in the firm of ALEXANDER T. STEWART & CO., the business of said house will be hereafter continued by him, under the same firm-name, with such persons as he may associate with him.

Dated New-York, April 14, 1876.
CORNELIA M. STEWART.

THE BUSINESS OF THE FIRM OF ALEXANDER T. STEWART & CO. will be continued by the undersigned as copartners under the same firm-name.

Dated April 14, 1876.
HENRY HILTON,
WILLIAM LIBBEY.

NOTICE.

This is to certify:

1. That we, HENRY HILTON and WILLIAM LIBBEY, both of the City and State of New-York, have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting a general mercantile business in the City of New-York and in the Cities of Boston, Philadelphia, Paris, Lyon, Manchester, Bradford, Nottingham, Belfast, Glasgow, Berlin, Chemnitz, and elsewhere—in the United States and in the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and on the Continent of Europe, and in other foreign countries.

2. That the principal place of business of said copartnership will be in the City of New-York.

3. That said business shall be conducted under the firm name of A. T. STEWART & CO., which firm name, it is hereby certified, will be continued in use by HENRY HILTON and WILLIAM LIBBEY, of the City and State of New-York aforesaid, the said HENRY HILTON being the Assignee and grantee of CORNELIA M. STEWART, devisee and legatee under the last will and testament of ALEXANDER T. STEWART, late of the City of New-York, now deceased, as to all the interest of said ALEXANDER T. STEWART in the late firm of A. T. STEWART & CO.; and the said WILLIAM LIBBEY being the only surviving partner of the said late firm of A. T. STEWART & CO., which firm had business relation with foreign countries.

Witness our hands and seals this 14th day of April, A. D. 1876.

HENRY HILTON, [L. S.]
WILLIAM LIBBEY, [L. S.]

In the presence of HENRY E. DAVIES, J. HENRY WORK.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

On this fifteenth day of April, A. D. 1876, before me came HENRY HILTON and WILLIAM LIBBEY, to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the within certificate, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.

(Signed,) ROBERT PROTHEROE,
Notary Public,
New-York City.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

I, WILLIAM WALSH, Clerk of the said City and County and Clerk of the Supreme Court of said State for said County,

Do certify that I have compared the preceding with the original

CERTIFICATE
OF
CONTINUED USE OF FIRM NAME,

on file in my office, and that the same is a correct duplicate therefrom and of the whole of such original. Indorsed, filed, and recorded 15th April, 1876, 2 hrs.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal, this fifteenth day of April, 1876.

WM. WALSH,
[L. S.] Clerk.

MR. ARTHUR W. PARSONS HAS THIS day retired from the firm of W. H. PARSONS & BROTHER. The business will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned, under the firm name of W. H. PARSONS & CO.
W. H. PARSONS,
G. F. HICKS.

No. 74 DUANE ST., April 1, 1876.

Mr. ARTHUR W. PARSONS' address will for the present be at No. 54 Maiden lane.

COUNTRY BOARD.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
No. 22 East 35th st.,
and corner of High and Water sts.,
Dobb's Ferry.

Having taken a most desirable house at above location, is ready to make arrangements for the year, transiently or for the Summer. Apply at 35th st. until 25th, where she has some rooms to offer in the same way.

COUNTRY BOARD.—DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS for families or single gentlemen at Orange Valleys; less than five minutes' walk from the station; rooms airy and comfortable, with plenty of shade. Application made at No. 39 West 16th st. until the 1st of May.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO ONE FAMILY, FOR the Summer season, the pleasantly situated house corner Catherine st. and Greenough place, Newport, R. I.; good stable adjoining. For particulars address Mrs. ROBINSON, No. 31 Madison av., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT NEW-CASTLE, N. Y.; large, airy rooms; good table, with home comforts, at reasonable rates; good stable accommodations. Address Miss MARY E. HEWLETT, New-Castle, Westchester County, New-York.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING SUPERIOR accommodations, will rent four large rooms with board to first-class parties; house new; opposite Park, near depot; references given. Address LEWIS T. JANES, Madison, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS can be had in a private family, one hour from the City. Address M., Box No. 9 Post Office, Bloomfield, N. J.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD TAKE A few boarders, one hour from Chambers st., on the Hudson River. Inquire at No. 432 West 23d st., City.

GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—BOARD for the Summer; house open 1st May. James G. Roe.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-third Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 1st day of May, 1876, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for enlarging Grammar School House No. 61, on 3d av., near 169th st.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and blanks for proposals obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

NATHAN S. KING,
WILLIAM HOGG,
ALONZO CARR,
JOHN L. BURNETT,
GEORGE C. MANNER,
Board of School Trustees, Twenty-third Ward.

Dated, New-York, April 12, 1876.

AMUSEMENTS.

"DER FREISCHUTZ."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TO-NIGHT,
by the
ARION AND LIEDERKRANZ,
in aid of
ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

Agathe..............................Mrs. IMOGENE BROWN
Annchen.............................Mme. PAULINE BREDELLI
Max.................................Mr. ALEXANDER BISCHOFF
Casper..............................Mr. A. BLUM
Ottocar.............................Mr. A. DEHNHOFF
Cuno................................Mr. E. KEPPLER
Kilian..............................Mr. CHAS. KEPPLER
Hermit..............................Mr. CHAS. URCHS

Conductor, Dr. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH.
Stage Manager, Mr. ALBERT KESSLER.

MANAGERS.

OSCAR ZOLLICOFFER, ADOLPH HALLGARTEN,
JOHN H. KEMP, L. V. SONE,
GEO. H. BRODHEAD, FREDERICK SCHACK,
PHILIP BISSINGER, E. A. QUINTARD,
TOWNSEND COX, HENRY HENTZ,
OSWALD OTTENDORFER, FRANCIS B. THURBER,
WILLIAM STEINWAY, WM. H. WILEY,
CHARLES SPEAR, C. C. DODGE, Chairman.

Admission, $1; reserved seat, $1 50.

Tickets, boxes, and reserved seats can be obtained at the rooms of the St. John's Guild, No. 42 East 14th st., (Union square;) Rullmann's, No. 114 Broadway; and at the Academy of Music.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.................................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager....................................Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8. Over at 10:55.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF SARDOU'S NEW PLAY, adapted for this theatre by Mr. John Parselle.

FERREOL is the most exquisite drama, in everything which constitutes the excellence of a drama, ever exhibited in an American theatre by an American company.—*Evening Mail.*

FERREOL. | Characters by Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Frederic Robinson, Stuart Robson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Thomas E. Morris, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, L. Thompson, A. Becks, W. S. Quigley, F. E. Lamb, C. S. Collins, and Misses Kate Claxton, Ida Vernon, Marie Wilkins, Roberta Norwood, Maude Harrison, Ida Jeffreys, and Augusta Raymond.

SATURDAY, April 22, FIFTH MATINEE OF FERREOL.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MR. STUART ROBSON.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, April 20.
MARRIED LIFE.

C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, Stuart Robson, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Marie Gordon, Marie Wilkins, Roberta Norwood, LONG STRIKE, (Telegraph Act.)

Moneypenny..................................Mr. J. H. STODDARD

THE NEW HAMLET.

Hamlet, a character to which no tragedian ever succeeded in doing justice, except STUART ROBSON.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE opera and all theatres six days in advance, at TYSON'S New Theatre Ticket Office, Windsor Hotel.

THEO. THOMAS SYMPHONY CONCERTS
AT STEINWAY HALL,
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 20, AT 2.
SIXTH AND LAST FULL PUBLIC REHEARSAL.
Soloists: MISS LINA PFEIL, ELLA L. HARRISON,
AND A FEMALE CHORUS.

OVERTURE, Leonore No. 3............................BEETHOVEN
VARIATIONS (Theme by Haydn) op. 56..................BRAHMS
SPINNING CHORUS AND BALLADE.........................WAGNER
(Second Act of Phantom Ship.)
Senta.....MISS L. PFEIL | Mary...MISS HARRISON
SYMPHONY IN C, No. 9................................SCHUBERT

Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1.

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 22, AT 8,
SIXTH AND LAST SYMPHONY CONCERT,
LAST APPEARANCE OF THEO. THOMAS,
Previous to his departure for Philadelphia.

Price of admission to Symphony Concerts as usual. Reserved seats and tickets can now be had at Steinway Hall, and at G. SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway; also at No. 114 Broadway, and at E. SCHUBERTH'S, No. 23 Union square.

STEINWAY HALL.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 20, 1876, at 8 o'clock.
FR. BERGNER'S
ANNUAL CONCERT.

The following artists have kindly volunteered their services:

Mr. S. B. MILLS, Piano,
Mr. F. REMMERTZ, Baritone,
and the
NEW-YORK QUARTET.

ED. MOLLENHAUER, first violin; MAX SCHWARTZ, second violin; GEO. MATZKA, viola; FREDERICK BERGNER, violoncello.

Mr. H. GREINER, accompanist.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION, $1.

Can be had at Steinway Hall and the principal music stores.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers........Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER

EASTER WEEK ATTRACTION.
MR. SOTHERN

as LORD DUNDREARY, in OUR AMERICAN COUSIN, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS and SATURDAY matinée, and in DAVID GARRICK and DUNDREARY MARRIED AND SETTLED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS.

FRIDAY—Mr. SOTHERN'S benefit.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Opera-house Broadway and 29th st.
Ristori's Medea.
Crime and Justice. Innocence.
Carter's Dog.
Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE.....................................Manager

The greatest of all pantomimes. The original HUMPTY DUMPTY.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

THE EASTER FESTIVAL OF THE ORPHANS' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be held at the Institution, 49th st., corner of Lexington av., on WEDNESDAY, April 19, from 11 o'clock A. M. till 4 o'clock P. M. Friends of Institution are invited to be present.

ST. ANN'S GRAND FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—Seventh Regiment Band this evening, Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, East 14th st. Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL SELL AN elegant Chickering piano, cost $1,000, for $250; a magnificent seven and one-half octave fore round rose wood Windsor piano-forte, made to order, cost $1,200 six months ago, for $300; has box for shipping. Call at private residence, No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.

STEINWAY'S, WATERS', CHICKERING'S, and other first-class new and second-hand Pianos and Organs to let until rent-money pays for them as per contract; great bargains for cash; 7¼-octave Piano, not used three months, for $200 cash.
HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS ARE THE best made. Prices low for cash or on installments. Send for catalogue. Instruments rented until rent-money pays for them as per contract. Agents wanted.
HORACE WATERS & SONS, No. 481 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME ROSEWOOD piano, 7⅓-octave, Dunham & Sons, makers; catalogue price, $650; has been very little used; is as good as new; will be sold for half price. Apply at No. 244 East 19th st.

FINE ARTS.

THE
BLODGETT PAINTINGS.

Executors' Sale of the collection of Paintings owned by the late

WILLIAM T. BLODGETT,

Comprising choice examples by the most eminent Masters of the American and European schools.

AMERICAN.

F. E. Church, William Hunt, A. B. Durand, William T. Richards, Sanford R. Gifford, George H. Boughton, the late John F. Kensett, and Thomas Hicks.

FOREIGN.

Rosa Bonheur, A. Schreyer, Eugene Fromentin, Th. Rousseau, John Constable, Villegas, Gerome, Meissonier, A. J. Decamps, B. Vautier, Constant Troyon, Thomas Couture, N. Diaz, Jules Dupre, Bougurreau, and others.

Now on exhibition at the

KURTZ ART GALLERY.

To be sold at CHICKERING HALL on THURSDAY EVENING, April 27, at 8 o'clock.
R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ART NOTICE.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
(Late Henry H. Leeds & Miner.)
Established 1847.
Office and Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway.

FRENCH PORCELAINS of the 2d Empire, Cipher of L. N., of Louis Philippe; of Old Sevres of the 1st Royal Epoch; Louis XV. Vases; Limoges.
ENGLISH PORCELAINS—Chelsea; Crown Derby, 1750; Staffordshire, 1793; Bristol.
WALES PORCELAIN—Nantgarrow.
GERMAN PORCELAINS—Meissen, 1709; Berlin; Ludwigsburg (Wurtemburg.)
HOLLAND PORCELAIN—Amsterdam.
ORIENTAL PORCELAINS—Indian; Canton; Nankin; Klooto; Satsuma; Miyaco; Old Crackle; Kauga; Heizen; Aidza.

The above enumeration comprises only part of the collection belonging to Miss H. D. Lyon, which was formed by the

LATE GOV. CALEB LYON,

the most accomplished of connoisseurs, and will be on exhibition at the MINER ART GALLERIES, No. 845 Broadway, on and after TUESDAY, April 18, and be sold April 24, at 11 A. M. The value and importance of this collection cannot be over-estimated when the variety and choiceness of most of the specimens is considered.
J. S. FOUNTAIN.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO ANY YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF THE highest integrity, having a good mercantile training, is hereby offered a first-class and most exceptional opportunity to become active or junior partner, with about $100,000, in a most successful foreign silk and dry goods commission house in New-York, of the oldest and highest standing, both here and in Europe, and the affairs of which will bear the closest scrutiny satisfactorily. None but principals and parties of the very best character and standing will answer. The capital is needed to replace that of a retiring partner. Address PERSONAL INTEGRITY, Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

TO BROKERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, &c.—An active business young man (American) about starting in some line of the brokerage business desires to associate with a respectable party already engaged in same; no capital, but brains, and willing to work hard to influence business; highest references. Address BROKER, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—ONE NO. 3 WOOD FRAME SASH and molding machine and tools, molding irons, &c.; one turning lathe and tools; one wood frame splitting saw table and saws, in good order; will be sold separate. Address BARGAIN, No. 432 West 23d st.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.
TENTH WEEK.
BRASS.
ONLY ABIDING SUCCESS OF THE CENTENNIAL YEAR.
BRASS.
MR. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE'S HUMOROUS COMEDY.
BRASS.
CROWDED HOUSES NIGHTLY DELIGHTED.
BRASS.
SECURE SEATS IN ADVANCE TO AVOID THE CRUSH.
BRASS.
A CAST OF UNEQUALED STRENGTH AND ATTRACTION.
BRASS.

Rose Wood, Rose Lisle, Marie Louise, Mrs. Brutone, Ed Morrison, J. C. Padgett, C. Norris, W. J. Cogswell, F. Langley, C. Searle, J. W. Brutone, J. P. Cooke, C. Boene, and Mr. George Fawcett Rowe as Waifton Stray ("See this ring?")

BRASS.
EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
BRASS.
64TH PERFORMANCE, TO-NIGHT.
BRASS.

Box-office open 8 to 4. Prices, $1 50, $1, and 50 cents

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
ALSO,
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30,

will be presented a new comedy-drama of powerful interest and original construction, in four acts, written expressly for this theatre by Messrs. A. C. Wheeler and J. Steele Mackaye, entitled

TWINS!
with

ENTIRELY NEW and BEAUTIFUL SCENIC EFFECTS by Messrs. Matt Morgan and J. Clare.
NOVEL STAGE MECHANISM
by Messrs. J. W. Dunne and H. Butler.
ELEGANT and APPROPRIATE FURNITURE and APPOINTMENTS
by Mr. F. Dorrington.
INCIDENTAL MUSIC arranged by Mr. THOMAS BAKER.

The distribution of characters will include Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, JOHN GILBERT, W. R. FLOYD, C. A. STEVENSON, W. HERBERT, E. M. HOLLAND, J. W. LEONARD, T. ATKINS, MISS ADA DYAS, MISS EFFIE GERMON, MISS GERALDINE MAYE, MRS. JOHN SEFTON, and MISS E. BLAISDELL.

Early application for seats is earnestly recommended.

Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Every night at 7:45. Carriages may be ordered for 11.
Proprietor and Manager.......MR. AUGUSTIN DALY.
Nineteenth week, 136th to 145th time, of Mr. Augustin Daly's greatest dramatic success,

PIQUE.

A Play of To-day.
PIQUE
MATINEE
WEDNESDAY
AT 1.

The predominant sensation of 1876. Magnificent scenes; gorgeous toilets; extraordinary cast; Miss Davenport, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Hardenberg, Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Drew, Miss Cowell, Miss Gilbert, Miss Drew, Miss Nunes, Miss Holland, and Mr. John Brougham in their original characters.

PIQUE MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AT 1. SATURDAY AT 1:30.
150TH PERFORMANCE OF PIQUE FRIDAY, APRIL 28.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of Mlle. ANNA DE BELOCCA.
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, April 19, at 8,
second appearance of
Mlle. ANNA DE BELOCCA,
and last night of Rossini's famous comic opera, in two acts,
IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.
Mlle. ANNA DE BELOCCA in her great rôle of ROSINA.
Mr. TOM KARL..........as..........ALMAVIVA.
Signor REINA, BARILI, Miss COONEY and
Signor FERRANTI..........as..........FIGARO
Musical Director, MAX MARETZEK.
During the singing lesson, Mlle. BELOCCA will sing
(a.) Serenade, by Gounod.
(b.) Brindisi, from Lucrezia Borgia.
FRIDAY EVENING, April 21,
Mme. EUGENIE PAPPENHEIM,
FAUST.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 22, at 1:30,
GRAND BELOCCA MATINEE.

Seats can be secured at the box-office of the Academy of Music, and at 114 Broadway. Free list suspended.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SECOND WEEK.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,

HENRY V.

with the distinguished player,
GEORGE RIGNOLD.
GRAND PROCESSIONS AND TABLEAUX.
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

Mr. MATT MORGAN.......................................Manager
EASTER HOLIDAYS.
The Great Star Burlesque and Comedy Company.
This Monday, April 17, and every evening.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.
LOVE IN LIVERY—THE WRONG MAN.
LOVE'S DAWN.
For the fourth week,
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART...........Sole Proprietor and Manager.
EASTER HOLIDAYS. EVERYTHING NEW.
Miss MINNIE PALMER,
Mr. N. C. GOODWIN, Jr.,
and the entire company in a new melange of Acts, Sketches, Songs, Dances, &c. First time of the serio-comic local sensation dramatic sketch,
JESSIE—JESSIE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16TH ST. & B'WAY.

Original and only PARISIAN VARIETIES in America.
Prodigious Combination of Two Companies.
100 ARTISTS. | EASTER FESTIVAL. | 100 ARTISTS.
MATINEE. | The Great Scotch Bell Players—160 Bells.

La Minuet, Parlor Gymnastics The Elephant Emily Prior, 100 Artists.	Sculptor's Dream, Statue Clogs, Zitella, Minnie Hall, Carlyle and Son.	Duclos Tableaux, On a Lark, Horace Weston, Great Rivers, 100 Artists.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S

THIS DAY.

Evening at 8. The talented actor O. D. BYRON, in his great sensation, in five acts, entitled, REBEL TO THE CORE.	Matinée at 2. LOUISE SYLVESTER, A. H. SHELDON, HARRY COLTON, in the sensation, NOT GUILTY.

APTOMMAS HARP MATINEE,
SATURDAY NEXT, April 22, Steinway Hall, at 2 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

$225.—WHITECHAPEL SIDE-BAR TOP buggy, used only two months. Dusenbury track skeleton, $100; in good order. W. C., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, FINE new silver-plated carriage harness, English style; also, light double harness, best material, Mollard's leather. Call at No. 167 East 53d st.; ring fourth bell.

ONE PHAETON AND ONE LIGHT WAGON made to order by Brewster of 25th st. Inquire at private stable, No. 120 West 19th st.

A NEW PRIVATE STABLE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—No. 123 West 51st st. Apply on premises.

STALLS TO LET IN PRIVATE STABLE No. 17 West 44th st., at livery prices.

STEAMBOATS.

FARE REDUCED.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON, and all points East, VIA NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, at 5 P. M., daily. (Sundays June 11 to Sept. 10, inclusive,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st. The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices, and on the pier and steamers.
BORDEN & LOVELL,
Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR,
General Passenger Agent.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

REDUCTION OF FARE.

Elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND and NARRAGANSETT leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

NOT A TRIP MISSED IN SEVEN YEARS.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Steam-ships Electra and Galatea leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Highland Falls, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus, steamboat Jas. W. Baldwin leaves every Monday, Wednesday, Friday; Thomas Cornell Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays; Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK, also, for STUYVESANT and intermediate landings. Steamer NEW CHAMPION, from Canal st. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer McMANUS, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from Leroy st., 5 P. M.

OLD ESTABLISHED LINE FOR STUYVESANT, CATSKILL, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer Andrew Harder, from Franklin st., Pier 35, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Steamer Monitor, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 5 P. M.

ALBANY.—PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS LEAVE Pier No. 41 North River daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M. for Albany and all points North and West.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with roads

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

UNDERVALUATION OF INVOICES.

AN ALLEGED COMBINATION OF GERMAN MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS FOR IMPORTING GERMAN CORSETS—TESTIMONY SHOWING THAT INVOICES HAVE BEEN UNDERVALUED.

Some weeks ago a number of American merchants, dealers in woven corsets of German manufacture, called the attention of United States District Attorney Bliss and Collector Chester A. Arthur to the fact that they were unable to purchase these goods and import them to this country except through the American agents of the manufactories, which are situated in various parts of Germany. It was alleged that a combination had been in existence for about six years between the German manufacturers and certain importers in this City, and that they could not purchase them in Germany, because the former refused to fill orders except through their agents. It was claimed that if they could purchase these goods in Germany, there was no possibility of a combination existing, its only purpose being to defraud the United States Government of duties levied on the goods by undervaluing them in the invoices. In order to do away with this system of defrauding the Government, Congress, about two years ago, passed an act, providing that all corsets invoiced at less than $6 per dozen should pay a duty of $2, and that those above this cost should be subject to a duty of thirty-five per cent. ad valorem. It is alleged that, in order to meet this, the German manufacturers endeavored to invoice all the goods possible at less than $6 per dozen, so as to avoid the payment of the thirty-five per cent. ad valorem. This course, it is claimed, drove several of the American dealers altogether out of the market, and Messrs. Sargent and Fenton, of A. T. Stewart's establishment, state that they had also intended to retire from the market. Experts were called in to appraise the goods, and the result showed that nearly every invoice was undervalued. Several cases were detained in the Appraisers' department, and the case was set down for examination yesterday before General Appraiser Ketchum. Mr. James M. Constable, of the firm of Arnold, Constable & Co., was appointed Merchant Appraiser, and Messrs. Fenton and Sargeant, representing A. T. Stewart & Co., and Mr. George Batchelor, of the firm of Thompson, Langdon & Co., were present and gave evidence on behalf of the Government. From this evidence it appeared that all the corsets were undervalued, one instance being where the pads were invoiced as costing thirty-five marks per dozen they were appraised by the experts at sixty marks per dozen. In another instance it was satisfactorily shown that a fine class of goods was invoiced at a lower valuation than a poorer quality. From the evidence adduced it is shown that the manufacturers of these goods have endeavored to work in all the grades of corsets, with one or two exceptions, at less than twenty-five marks, or about $6 per dozen, so that they would come within the tariff fixed by Congress. The German importers were represented at the examination by counsel, and it is claimed that this is contrary to the general rule, as the law does not give them that privilege. The experts from the establishment of A. T. Stewart & Co., it is said, were ordered by their employers to reduce their valuation five per cent., and even then the prices at which the goods were invoiced were lower than those at which they valued them. The agents of the German manufacturers claim that the corsets are not undervalued, and say that the whole affair is a conspiracy to force upon the market goods of domestic manufacture to the exclusion of the German woven corsets. The Government is believed to have a very strong case, and the probability is that, until it is settled, all corsets entering this port will be detained and made to pay duty according to the valuations placed upon them by the experts. The examination in the case will be resumed on Wednesday next.

JOHN H. SEIL'S DEFALCATION.

THE CULPRIT CONFESSES TO HAVING STOLEN VARIOUS SUMS—UNSATISFACTORY STATEMENTS REGARDING THE DISPOSITION OF THE MONEY.

The readers of THE TIMES will remember that John H. Seil, the chief clerk of the Security Savings Bank, ran away from the City about a week ago, having stolen from the institution during his four years' connection with it, nearly $70,000; and also that he was arrested on Saturday evening last at the residence of his wife's mother in State street, Brooklyn. Seil, when arrested, was intoxicated and seemed like a man just recovering from the effects of a long debauch. He was brought to this City, and was remanded from the Washington Place Police Court to the Police Central Office where he now is. He was visited yesterday by Excise Commissioner Marshall, the President of the bank at the time of its failure, and Mr. William M. Banks, the Receiver, to whom he had promised on Saturday a full statement of the facts connected with the case. He admits having stolen the money but steadfastly denies that there was anybody besides himself concerned in the matter. He stated to Mr. Marshall that he held 500 shares of the stock of the New-York Screw Company—$50,000 worth; $25,000 of the amount was, he stated, put into the company as a working capital, and the other $25,000 was held by a man named Sanford as security for $1,000, which he [Seil] had borrowed from him. He was questioned closely by Mr. Marshall regarding the disposition he had made of the immense amount of money embezzled by him, but no satisfactory replies could be elicited. He stated that he had not gambled, and that he had had nothing to do with women, adding that when he could more properly collect his senses he would let them know what use the money had been put to. Seil has conveyed his interest in the New-York Screw Company to the Receiver of the bank, as a portion of the restitution which he promises to make. He appears much worried, is evidently in great distress and is very contrite, but seems reluctant to say what has been done with the money. When he first saw Mr. Marshall on Saturday last, that gentleman states, he exclaimed: "My God! how could I so wrong the best friend I ever had?" Before leaving the City, Seil had been making inquiries as to the best route to Brazil, and it is thought that he went to Baltimore to secure passage for South America, and failing to find a steamer became intoxicated and returned to this City. If Seil had not betrayed the trust reposed in him by the officers of the bank, the Receiver would have been enabled to pay one hundred cents on the dollar, and the depositors would have been saved much loss. An examination will be had in the case at the Washington Place Police Court to-day.

THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Tammany Society held its annual election of officers last night in the large hall on Fourteenth street. Great interest has been manifested for some time in regard to the event, and there was a very full attendance of members. The "regular ticket" was as follows:

For Sachems—John Kelly, Thomas Dunlap, Henry L. Clinton, Frederick Smyth, Edward Cooper, John J. Freedman, William H. Wickham, Edward L. Donnelly, Miles B. Andrus, William C. Conner, Bernard Reilly, Menzo Diefendorf, and James Bagley.
For Secretary—Joel O. Stevens.
For Treasurer—Arthur Leary.
For Sagamore—Wilson Small.
For Wiskinkie—John D. Newman.

All of these officers served last year with the exception of Edward Cooper, John J. Freedman, Menzo Diefendorf, and James Bagley, who were selected for Sachems by the "regular" party in the order in which their names are printed, in place of Abram S. Hewitt, George J. Forrest, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., and William Walsh. There was no opposition at the election to the regular ticket, nobody apparently being bold enough to oppose Kelly, and after the farce of balloting was gone through with it was declared elected. The highest number of votes cast was 284. Out of this number Mayor Wickham received only 272. It was shown by the scattering vote that two friends of County Clerk Walsh voted for him, and Capt. Rynders and Mr. Jarvis each received one vote. A meeting for the installation of the officers-elect will be held on May 12. After the installation the Board of Sachems will meet to select a Grand Sachem in place of Augustus Schell and a Scribe in place of Gunther K. Ackerman. It is probable that Mr. Schell will continue in office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TRAVEL.

TRAINS ON THE FLUSHING BRANCH OF THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD DISCONTINUED—NO REASONS GIVEN FOR THE ACTION.

Would-be passengers on the Flushing Branch of the Long Island Railroad, on arriving at the depots yesterday, were surprised to find the following notice prominently posted:

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

On and after Monday, April 17, 1876, all trains on the Flushing Branch of the Long Island Railroad will be discontinued until further notice. Tickets issued by the Long Island Railroad will be good on the trains of the Flushing, North Shore and Central Railroad.

A. R. FISKE, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND CITY, April 15, 1876.

This branch road was built by the late Oliver Charlick three years ago, and was recently purchased by H. C. Poppenhusen, the monopolist of the Flushing, North Shore and Central Railroad, and the Long Island Railroad. Its tracks diverge from the latter road at Woodside, and its intermediate stations at this side of the Flushing terminus were Woodside, Winfield, Newton, and Corona Park. Between the hours of 6:30 A. M. and 9:30 P. M., thirty-four trains were run on the road, or seventeen each way, thus affording hourly facilities for reaching any point along the route. A TIMES reporter called on Superintendent Fiske yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of ascertaining the reasons for discontinuing the trains, but did not succeed in gleaning any information from that gentleman beyond the fact that "they preferred not to run any trains on that track for the present." After vainly endeavoring to find Mr. Poppenhusen, to whom the reporter was referred for more definite information, those in charge of the New-York office were questioned on the subject, but to no purpose. Daily passengers on the road profess to see in this action of the General Manager a preconceived design to draw all Flushing travel to the Flushing, North Shore and Central Railroad, and thus get rid of the expense of running a superfluous branch road without losing its earnings.

THE EASTER ELECTIONS.

WARDENS AND VESTRYMEN ELECTED IN THE VARIOUS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

The following are the names of the Wardens and Vestrymen elected in the Protestant Episcopal Churches in this City and vicinity for the ensuing year:

NEW-YORK CHURCHES.

Church of the Redeemer.—Wardens—Rufus B. Cowing, George A. Belden. Vestrymen—Thomas I. Crombie, Charles A. Acton, Elisha Y. Ten Eyck, George D. Sleythling, M. D., Edward Townsend, Bennett B. Schneider, William I. Mauriac, Thomas A. Young.

St. Luke's Church.—Wardens—Anthony B. McDonald, Francis Pott. Vestrymen—Milo B. Root, Alexander L. McDonald, Julian Botts, Edward Taylor, Charles Hedges, Charles S. Ward, M. D., John H. Pulis, H. Croswell Tuttle.

St. Stephen's Church.—Wardens—Robert Hewitt, James Blackhurst. Vestrymen—George Ashforth, John Doupe, F. C. Hall, E. K. Linen, William O. Linthicum, T. M. Pike, William G. Stansbury, T. Decatur Trenchard.

St. Paul's Church.—Wardens—W. C. Hyde, W. P. Hodgson. Vestrymen—A. O. Backus, C. W. Wells, J. A. Taylor, R. C. Stearns, J. Morrell, S. Gildersleeve, F. Nettleton, Charles Ford. Delegates to Convention—W. C. Hyde, J. A. Taylor, R. C. Stearns.

St. Philip's Church.—Wardens—Joseph Teneyck, William H. Anthony. Vestrymen—James W. Mars, James H. Lewis, John J. Brown, Charles G. Bowser, Albert Wilson, Ezekiel Dias, Peter H. Stevens, Thomas B. McKeel.

Church of the Resurrection.—Wardens—Theodore C. Pohle, James M. Boyd. Vestrymen—Henry Dix, John G. Marshall, Robert H. Clifford, George S. Wilkes, Charles Molloy, Wooster Beach, Frederick C. Regers, Arthur Forbes.

Anthon Memorial Church.—Wardens—Frederic D. Tappen, William Tracy. Vestrymen—William H. Robinson, Lewis Maddux, Thomas Fessenden, Marcus F. Hodges, Francis N. Bangs, Ethan Allen, David Lydig, Charles B. Bostwick.

St. Andrew's Church.—Wardens—Miln P. Dayton and Henry H. Holly. Vestrymen—Charles C. Tyler, Robert Bonynge, Charles N. Kent, Henry T. Godet, Elijah A. Howland, William H. Patten, John A. Crandell, and J. D. Macintyre.

All St. Saints' Church.—Wardens—Wilson Small and B. Wilbor Plumb. Vestrymen—William Miles, J. W. Braine, Thomas H. Craine, John Creighton, John H. Betts, John Blake, J. B. Heywood, and Timothy Wheeler.

Church of the Holy Apostles.—Wardens—William Borden and D. B. Whitlock. Vestrymen—William Orton, Robert H. Goff, Henry Ivey, John P. Collord, E. Chamberlin, Charles S. Fischer, Jr., J. M. Buckingham, and A. S. Roe.

St. Ignatius Church.—Wardens—John R. Morewood, Christian Zabriskie. Vestrymen—H. S. Bosworth, Dr. C. D. Varley, Evan G. Sherman, John W. Emerson, E. H. Denslow, John Long, John V. Hecker, S. D. Tompkins.

St. Paul's Church, Morrisania.—Wardens—Dr. J. E. Comfort, C. B. Bradbury. Vestrymen—T. J. Potter, J. C. Hull, P. J. L. Searing, Thomas S. Morris, H. B. Kirk, H. W. Stroud, Edwin Bedell, James W. White.

Trinity Church, Morrisania.—Wardens—W. A. Bedell, James P. Fitch. Vestrymen—Charles J. Gillis, Solon Farrer, W. H. Turney, J. O. Taylor, F. H. Nash, George Smith, J. H. Welsh, Henry Buckhout.

Grace Church, West Farms.—Wardens—William Simpson, Hon. Samuel M. Purdy. Vestrymen—A. M. Campbell, M. D., William H. Caswell, Henry B. Bolton, John H. Myres, John Pierce, James L. Wells, James H. Jessup, Harris Pierce.

St. Mary's Church, Mott Haven.—Wardens—George Briggs, William R. Beal. Vestrymen—A. A. French, George W. Thurber, D. P. Arnold, John C. Grant, W. I. Hargrave, H. B. Stout, W. T. Cushing, J. A. Norman.

Church of St. James the Less, Scarsdale.—Wardens—William S. Popham, William H. Popham. Vestrymen—George M. Wheeler, Lewis C. Popham, Oliver A. Hyatt, Alexander Johnston, Charles K. Fleming, James Bleecker, Alexander B. Crane, Edwin J. Dunning, Jr.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

Holy Trinity.—Wardens—Hosea Webster, William B. Leonard. Vestrymen—Charles A. Townsend, Samuel E. Howard, George H. Burritt, Joseph W. Greene, Charles P. Thayer, John D. Cocks, Edwin Beers, Lyman R. Greene.

St. James' Church.—Wardens—Frank Washbourne, E. H. K. Belcher. Vestrymen—Jacob Cole, Henry A. Moore, George Wykes, Jr., J. W. Harper, John A. Sharp, Albert Fiagler, William S. Woodward, E. F. de Selding.

St. Ann's on the Heights.—Wardens—Thomas Messenger, H. P. Morgan. Vestrymen—Jesse C. Smith, A. H. De Witt, George W. Gibbs, W. Gilfillan, F. S. Sinclaire, A. C. Keeney, C. T. Brooks, L. M. Studwell.

St. Paul's Church.—Wardens—A. P. Masters, Britton Richardson. Vestrymen—Edward Elliott, Cyrus Pyle, C. H. Lockwood, D. Birdsall, A. Ford, F. E. Pinlo, John Nichols, H. Mascord.

Emmanuel Church.—Wardens—J. H. Whitney, David Hull. Vestrymen—Frederick Yenni, D. C. Hewson, Dewitt C. Brown, Albert G. Dooley, W. D. Lockwood, John Clark, A. D. King, George Ithell.

Church of the Mediator.—Wardens—Messrs. Sanderson and Wobbe. Vestrymen—Messrs. Williamson, Walker, Wood, Clark, Denny, Weightman, Agres, and Wadleigh.

Christ Church.—Wardens—Charles R. Marvin, Charles Stanton. Vestrymen—J. A. Cowing, F. H. Trowbridge, Ludlow Thomas, Charles Cooper, Alexander Munn, C. R. McClellan, M. D., Alexander E. Orr, John H. Peet.

Church of the Redeemer.—Wardens—George W. Alexander, John A. Tucker. Vestrymen—William C. Davis, Jesse Johnson, Chester B. Lawrence, Frederick C. Merry, Richard P. Bruff, H. Audley Clarke, Guilford W. Chace, C. B. Nichols.

Grace Church.—Wardens—H. E. Pierrepont, Charles E. Bill. Vestrymen—Alexander V. Blake, W. C. Sheldon, A. W. Benson, Henry Sanger, R. L. Wheeler, Harry Messenger, James A. Hewlett, Peter C. Cornell.

St. Mary's Church.—Wardens—W. H. Pari, Charles Chase. Vestrymen—John Phillips, E. H. Pigott, S. L. Husted, W. H. Male, John Ward, James Davidson, John Hogan, Kenneth Doan.

Church of the Good Shepherd.—Wardens—John M. Cooper, Charles Robins. Vestrymen—J. E. Carey, Edward S. Dodge, Joseph E. Underhill, John C. Duncan, Charles H. Leonard, J. Williams Henry, M. D., Henry James, George F. Noe.

Church of the Messiah.—Wardens—John Halsey, W. N. Seymour. Vestrymen—Samuel B. Bartow, L. H. Donaldson, James E. Dean, D. D. Ives, John A. Nichols, Elizur G. Webster, Lewis Morris, Joseph D. Evans.

Church of the Reformation.—Wardens—E. W. Candee, William H. Waring. Vestrymen—E. N. Taft, L. A. Catlin, J. S. Stearns, W. P. Sands, William H. Clark, Col. Homer B. Sprague, Augustus Van Wyck, William A. Butler.

Church of the Redeemer.—Wardens—George Alexander, John A. Tucker. Vestrymen—R. P. Bruff, C. Lawrence, G. W. Chase, W. C. Davis, F. C. Merry, L. C. Clark, C. B. Nichols, J. Johnson.

Calvary Church, Eastern District.—Wardens—Charles P. Woodworth, Thomas Howe. Vestrymen—Frederick Cocheu, H. W. Marsh, Linden L. Parr, James Richards, A. J. Disney, Walter Marshall, John E. Seward, William Hunter.

POOLS ON THE NEW-ORLEANS RACES.

The Spring meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club will be continued to-day at New-Orleans, and three races are on the programme for decision. The first event will be a spin of three-quarters of a mile, for all ages, the considerations being prizes of $200 for the first horse; $30 to the second, and $20 to third. The starters are announced as Springlet, Asterlite, Verdigris, Osseo, Alton, Mollie B., and Tom O'Neil. To follow this will be the Louisiana Stake for four-year olds, $25 entrance, play or pay, and $700 added, two mile heats. Of the eight nominations the probable starters are George H. Rice's b. c. Volcano, by Vandal, out of Iodine by imp. Sovereign; W. Brady's b. f. Mollie B., by Judge Leonard, dam by Lexington; E. Harrison's ch. f. Nannie F., by Daniel Boone, out of Sigma, by Epsilon; and A. Waddle's ch. c. Pompey's Pillar, by Uncle Vic, out of Amanda Buford, by Revenue. In addition to these, Ascension was sold in the pools at Johnson's, but it is doubtful as to her starting. For the third event, a dash of one mile for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, the starters are Survivor, Puss Broadnax, Kilburn, Cariboo, Captain Hutchinson, Captain Reeder, and Falmouth. The betting on these events at the Turf Exchange and Johnson's was at the following rates:

THREE-QUARTER DASH.

Springlet	$30	$30	$30
Verdigris	9	10	16
Asterlite	6	7	10
Osseo	9	8	8
O'Neil	9	10}	
Alton	3	4}	12
Mollie B	3	3}	
Total	$69	$72	$76

LOUISIANA STAKE.

Ascension		$30	$30
Volcano	$30	15	15
Nannie F	10	5	5
Pompey's Pillar	4}	6	5
Mollie B	6}		
Total	$50	$56	$55

MILE DASH.

Survivor	$30	$30	$30
Puss Broadnax	4	10	10
Kilburn	4	10	9
Captain Hutchinson	8	6	6
Cariboo	4}		
Captain Reeder	2}	12	11
Falmouth	4}		
Totals	$56	$68	$66

THE STEWART ESTATE.

Judge Hilton said yesterday that there was nothing new of importance to the public concerning the disposition of the estate of the late A. T. Stewart. It is customary in ordinary will cases, especially where there are creditors of an estate or parties in interest not mentioned in the will who have claims against the estate, for the executors to file an inventory of the personal property within four months of the date of the admission of the will to probate, and for the Surrogate to appoint appraisers to estimate the value of the inventoried property, but as nearly the whole of the estate of Mr. Stewart has been devised to the executrix and executors, and they are agreed among themselves as to its disposition, there is not, as nearly as can be learned, any probability of any inventory being filed.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

The following call was issued yesterday:

A meeting of the National Committee of Liberal Republicans will be held in the City of New-York, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on Monday, the 8th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, noon, to take action in reference to a National Convention, and for such other business as may be brought before the committee.

ETHAN ALLAN, Chairman.

PACIFIC MAIL LITIGATION.

JAY GOULD CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

A TEMPORARY INJUNCTION GRANTED RESTRAINING GOULD AND DILLON FROM DISSOLVING THE PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY—ALLEGED EFFORTS TO RUIN THE COMPANY.

Messrs. Sewell and Pierce obtained from Judge Speir, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, a temporary injunction restraining Sidney Dillon and Jay Gould from taking any step or doing any act tending to dissolve the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, or to cause a Receiver of the company to be appointed, or settling, referring, or compromising the actions against Irwin and others. The plaintiff in the case is Rufus Hatch, who makes various charges of fraud and conspiracy against the defendants.

The complaint was served on Jay Gould yesterday with an order to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent. The organization and business of the company and of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and the identity of their interests in the carriage of freight and passengers from the Atlantic to the Pacific States, is first set forth in the complaint, which then alleges that in spite of the building of the railroad the steam-ship company continues to do a paying business, carrying freights cheaper and being more prompt in Winter. The Pacific Mail Company has had for a number of years certain agreements with the Panama Railroad Company which are necessary for the former, as far, at least, as the making of profit is concerned. Gould and others, the plaintiff charges on information and belief, entered into a conspiracy on Jan. 1, 1874, to purchase a controlling interest in Union Pacific stock, then selling at a very low price in the market, and to advance the market price by various contrivances, manipulations, and false statements of the company's condition, until it should become at or near par, with the intention of then selling out his stock and inducing the public generally to purchase the same, under the impression that it would be largely remunerative to them. In pursuance of the scheme, Gould and the others purchased large amounts of the stock. Not succeeding in the plan, as is claimed, Gould and Dillon—the latter the President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, formed a conspiracy to ruin, destroy, and make insolvent the Pacific Mail Company, so that the railroad company, in which they and their associates owned a large amount of stock, might obtain all the carrying trade from the Atlantic to the Pacific sea-board. The plaintiff then charges, on information and belief, that Gould and others, in carrying out their plans, caused false charges to be made against the steam-ship company, its Directors and officers, and caused false and malicious articles to be printed in certain newspapers of this City against the officers to depress the company's stock to the lowest point, so that the defendants might be able to purchase a controlling interest in the Pacific Mail Company. By such devices, it is alleged, the stock was run down to about $30 per share, and a large quantity of it purchased at this price by the confederates, who were thus enabled to elect such men as they named as Trustees. Jay Gould Sidney Dillon, and others were elected Directors in May, 1875, and have been in the control of the business ever since, but have long since, the plaintiff alleges, parted with their pecuniary interest in the company. Gould is said to be largely interested in the Union Pacific Company, and not in the Pacific Mail, its rival corporation, except in the small amount of stock necessary to qualify him as Director. He has been largely "short" of the Pacific Mail stock for some months past, having borrowed stock and sold it, intending to purchase it again at much lower prices than those he sold it for. The private interest of Gould is declared to be to depress and destroy the value of the stock, contrary to his duty as a Director and Trustee. Sidney Dillon is said to be interested in the companies in a similar way. Gould and Dillon are charged, on information and belief, with controlling a majority of the Directors of the Pacific Mail; with monopolizing the Directors' business; with excluding the plaintiff and other Directors from participation in the business in violation of the company's charter and by-laws; with holding Executive Committee meetings at Gould's private house, at the Union Pacific Railroad office, at brokers' offices, and at hotels, and with giving no notice of such meetings, for the purpose of doing various unlawful acts in pursuance of their conspiracy.

The plaintiff claims that, though he has been a Director, &c., for about three years, the defendants refuse him access to the company's books, papers, &c. He then goes on to charge the defendants with fraudulently creating a mortgage of $2,000,000 upon the company's property, and with fraudulently hypothecating the same for a loan of fifty cents on the dollar to themselves or some one of themselves, under the pretense that it was necessary to raise money to pay the company's debts. The debts of the company at the time, the plaintiff says, he is informed and believes did not exceed $1,600,000, and the mortgage, he says, was fraudulently made for the purpose of further entangling the company's affairs, causing it to become insolvent, and its stock worthless. The defendants are then charged, on information and belief, with getting up the quarrel with the Panama Railroad Company, in pursuance of the conspiracy, so that the railroad company refused to carry the freight and passengers taken to the Isthmus of Panama by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, except upon ordinary terms, leaving little profit, and unless payment is made beforehand, which will materially injure the Pacific Mail Company. An action was brought in 1874 by the latter company against the Union Pacific Company, to recover over two hundred thousand dollars, which is still pending and undetermined, though it might have been tried had not Mr. Dillon prevented its trial, and the latter, it is alleged on information and belief, gave directions recently to the attorneys for both companies to consent to a reference, to the end, as alleged, that some unlawful hearing, arrangement or determination may be made in private, to the advantage of the Union Pacific Company and to the disadvantage of the Pacific Mail.

The action of the Pacific Mail Company against Richard B. Irwin, wherein $750,000 is claimed, is next alluded to, and Dillon is charged, on information, with causing the case to be referred in order that it may be compromised or determined collusively with the defendant, to the detriment of the Pacific Mail Company. The defendants are charged with abusing their trusts as Directors, and with being guilty of gross misconduct, with the intention of ruining the Pacific Mail, and of giving the Union Pacific Company a monopoly of the carrying trade between the Atlantic and Pacific States. The mortgage is declared to have been unnecessary and improper, and to have been issued for the purpose of fraudulently preferring certain debts due to the defendants or their friends, and in payment of debts not becoming due for nearly a year, leaving unpaid obligations coming due within sixty days. Two hundred and ninety thousand dollars is due to this City and County for taxes, the plaintiff says, and the defendants might easily have paid the same or borrowed money to do so, but they have willfully refused, with the hope and intention that the company's next steamer arriving at this port may be seized for the same, and the company still further crippled or driven into bankruptcy or insolvency. The plaintiff then shows, on information and belief, that the defendants intended to apply for the appointment of a Receiver for the company against the wishes of the stockholders and in pursuance of the conspiracy.

The plaintiff prays that the defendants may be removed from their offices in the Pacific Mail Company; that a new election may be ordered to supply the vacancies, and that the defendants may be restrained from exercising any of the functions of Directors, or from interfering in any way with its property or franchises.

The plaintiff, in an affidavit, verifies these statements, and adds that the attachment of the steamers City of Panama and China, by the Panama Railroad Company, at San Francisco, a few days ago, was deliberately provoked by the defendants and in pursuance of their fraudulent conduct. He believes Dillon and Gould, over three months ago, discounted $300,000 of claims against the company, not becoming due for nearly a year, for the purpose of leaving the company without means to pay its current obligations, including the claim of the Panama Railroad Company, and that the defendants are interested in the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company, recently organized in opposition to the Pacific Mail.

AN EXCITING BICYCLE MATCH.

The fifty-mile bicycle match between Mr. McClellan, the American champion, and Mr. Stanton, the English long-distance champion, came off last evening at the American Institute building, at Sixty-third street and Third avenue. The men started at 7:28½, and McClellan led slightly on the first mile, making it in 3:30. The second mile was made by both men in 3:40, and on the third Stanton led slightly. From this time Stanton gained, leading his opponent one-eighth of a mile on the sixth mile and half a mile on the tenth mile. Stanton was leading nearly a mile and a half on the sixteenth mile, when he suddenly stopped and attacked A. P. Messenger, whom he accused of disabling his machine. The men were immediately separated, and Stanton resumed, and there was some close racing for four or five miles. On the twenty-eighth mile McClellan fell and injured himself, ending his riding for the evening. Stanton continued riding against time, making the entire fifty miles in three hours and four minutes.

A CHILDREN'S PLAY AT THE ACADEMY.

The beautiful spectacular play, "Cinderella," will be presented by a number of children, who have been in training for it, at the Academy of Music on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock for the benefit of the Women's Centennial Union. The Empress of Brazil and suite have been invited, and will occupy a proscenium box. Mrs. Doremus, who has had the management of the play, has spared no effort to make it a success.

THE MORAVIAN CHURCH.

ITS EARLY HISTORY IN THIS COUNTRY—THE FIRST CHURCH AT NEW-DORP, STATEN ISLAND—THE FIRST MEMBERS—THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

From the manuscript of a work entitled *Annals of Staten Island*, now in preparation by Mr. John J. Clute, of West Brighton, Staten Island, the following facts regarding the early history of the Moravian Church in this country, compiled with especial reference to the first edifice erected by that denomination on Staten Island, have been taken. The church was built at New-Dorp, and is now over one hundred and twelve years old. So far as known, the first of the denomination called Moravian, or United Brethren, on Staten Island, was Capt. Nicholas Garrison. It is said that Bishop Spangenberg was a passenger on the ship commanded by him during a perilous and stormy voyage from Georgia to New-York. The Bishop "remained calm and undisturbed amid the confusion and terror which prevailed on board, spending most of his time in earnest prayer." The vessel arrived in safety, and ever after there was a warm friendship existing between the prelate and the sailor, and the former, in company with Count Zinzendorf, paid frequent visits to the latter and other Moravian friends on Staten Island, and sometimes preached to them. In 1742 David Bruce was sent to visit the scattered flocks in New-York, Long Island, and Staten Island, and he was probably the first Moravian preacher who officiated as such on Staten Island. The ship mentioned above was built for the service of the United Brethren on Staten Island under the direction of the agents of that denomination in New-York, Abraham Boemper and Timothy Horsfield, and was launched on May 29, 1748. She was registered in the name of Henry Antes, and the cost of building her was defrayed almost entirely by Bishop Spangenberg from a legacy left him by Thomas Noble, a merchant of New-York City. The vessel was in the service of the Church for nine years, in the course of which time she crossed the Atlantic twenty-four times, sailing between New-York and London and Amsterdam, and making one voyage to Greenland. The largest colony she ever carried was that led by John Hitchmann, which landed in New-York in 1749 and numbered 125 souls. Her last voyage was made in 1757, under the command of Capt. Christian Jacobson. Ten days after sailing she was chased by a French privateer, the Marguerite, captured, and given to a prize crew to be taken to Louisburg. Owing to the ignorance of those to whom she was intrusted, the vessel was totally wrecked on Jan. 12, 1758, off the coast of Cape Breton, her passengers barely escaping with their lives.

Under the influence of Count Zinzendorf, during his sojourn in America, between 1741 and 1743, the denomination in New-York, Long Island, and Staten Island was considerably enlarged, and after the arrival of the first colony of Moravians in 1742 the three places were jointly constituted one field, where the brother evangelists labored for the furtherance of Gospel truth. Among these were Bruce, Almen, Gambold, Neisser, Utley, Rice, and Wade. In September, 1747, the following people were mentioned as being the most active members of the triple Moravian Society in the province of New-York: Abraham Boemper, Henry Van Vleck, William Edmonds, John Kingston, Jeremiah Burnet, and Jauntje Boelen, of New-York; Timothy and Mary Horsfield, William and Charity Cornwall, and Jaguer and Jacomyntje Cortelyou, of Long Island, and Jacob and Vettje Van Der Bilt, of Staten Island. On Dec. 27, 1748, Bishop de Watteville organized a Moravian congregation in New-York. George Neisser was installed Pastor, and worship was held in the hall which was rented for the purpose until 1751. On June 18 of that year a new church on Fair street, now Fulton, between Nassau and William streets, was dedicated by Bishop Spangenberg and the brethren, Owen Rice and Jacob Rogers. In 1762 Richard Conner, Stephen Martino, Jr., Tunis Egbert, Jacob Van Der Bilt, Aaron Cortelyou, Matthius Envard, John Baty, Cornelius Cortelyou, Cornelius Van Der Bilt, Cornelius Van Deventer, Stephen Martino, Mary Stillwell, Cornelius Martino, and Peter Perine applied to the church authorities at Bethlehem, Penn., for the establishment of a Moravian church upon Staten Island. It would seem that this petition had been granted, for on July 7, 1763, the corner-stone of a church and parsonage was laid at New-Dorp, and on the ensuing 7th of December the church was dedicated, and is still standing in connection with the parsonage. The first regularly-settled Pastor of the church was Hector Gambold, in 1784. He was succeeded in the same year by James Birkly, and he by E. Thorp. Then followed Frederick Moehring, from 1787 to 1793, and James Birkly from 1793 to 1797; Frederick Moehring, from 1797 to 1803; Nathaniel Brown, from 1803 until his death, in 1813; John C. Bechler, from 1813 to 1817; George A. Hartman, from 1817 to 1837; Ambrose Roudthaler, from 1837 to 1839; H. G. Clauder, from 1839 to 1852; Bernard de Schweinitz, from 1852 to 1854; Amadeus A. Reinke, now Bishop of this City, from 1854 to 1860; Edwin T. Senseman, from 1860 to 1862; Eugene Siebert, now Principal of Mazerath Hall, Penn., from 1862 to 1867; Francis F. Hazen, from 1867 to 1870, and William L. Dennert, who is the present incumbent, and was installed in 1870.

The early dates and events given above have been derived chiefly from denominational sources, the records of the church having been destroyed during the Revolution, when some British soldiers forcibly entered the parsonage and after wantonly destroying furniture and other articles belonging to the occupant, carried off the archives of the infant church. The society was incorporated April 15, 1808. A new church edifice was consecrated May 15, 1845. The first conveyance of real estate to the church was five and one half acres made "Lease and Release," dated June 8 and 9, 1783, between "John Baty, yeoman," of the one part, and "Thomas Yarrell, minister of the United Brethren of the City of New-York; Henry Van Vleck, of the City aforesaid, merchant; Cornelius Van Deventer, yeoman, and Richard Conner, Esq., of Richmond County," of the other part. The consideration was five shillings in one instrument, and twenty-five pounds ten shillings in the other. The donations of Commodore Vanderbilt to this church of his forefathers have been munificent. On Dec. 20, 1865, he gratuitously conveyed to the Trustees of the United Brethren's Church on Staten Island eight and one-half acres of land on the east side of the original five and one-half acres, and on Oct. 30, 1868, about forty-six acres more on the north and west sides thereof. On July 7, 1863, occurred the centennial anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of the old church. The occasion was celebrated by the assembling of all of the surviving Pastors who had officiated in this church. Impressive services were held, during which addresses were made to a large assemblage. The proceedings were concluded by a "love feast."

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

PASSAGE OF THE FIVE-COUNTY BILLS—THE BILL RELATING TO ASSESSMENTS VETOED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, April 17.—The fourteenth, and probably last, week of the Centennial Legislature opened to-night, a full attendance being in both houses. In the House, the Five-county bills were called up. They authorize deductions from property valuations on account of mortgages in all parts of the State, but provide that in the five counties the mortgagees may agree not to claim any deduction, because of the mortgage. Mr. Hendrickson, of Monmouth, opposed the bills with a motion to recommit, but the motion was defeated, and the bills were passed by a vote of 35 to 17. The bill now goes to the Governor for his approval. The Governor vetoed the bill relating to assessments in cities, on the ground that it is a special bill for the relief of Essex, under the guise of a general law. A resolution authorizing the Governor to contract with Julian Scott for the painting of a picture commemorative of the valor of the New-Jersey soldiers during the late war, passed the House. In the Senate Mr. Jerrard introduced a bill vesting in the Mayor of Jersey City the appointment of the members of the Board of Finance, and authorizing him to remove the present board at pleasure. The Board of Finance is the only board controlled by the Democrats at present. Mr. Hill offered a resolution urging the representatives of the State in Congress to oppose all reduction of import duties. It was ordered printed. Mr. Lewis introduced into the House a bill authorizing the collection of three cents per capita tax for the proper celebration of the Centennial anniversary of the national birthday.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

HARTFORD, April 17.—The mixed train for Springfield from this city, on the Connecticut Valley Railroad, was wrecked just north of Hartford to-day by the falling in of a new embankment undermined by the freshet in the Connecticut River. Eight freight cars fell into the river, but no person was hurt. The damage is about one thousand dollars. There will be no hindrance to business by the accident.

LOSS OF CENTENNIAL GOODS.

ALBANY, April 17.—The barge Keystone, of the Philadelphia Transportation Company's Line, came in collision with an abutment of the bridge here yesterday and sank. A large quantity of Centennial goods belonging to business men in this City was ruined by the accident. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Four couples were married at the City Hall yesterday. Acting Mayor Lewis officiated at the ceremonies.

In the case of James McGuiness, who was arrested some days ago for breach of promise, was not charged with seduction, as stated.

There was an unusual number of applicants for work at the City Hall yesterday, but they were unable to obtain labor tickets from the Department of Public Works.

The following is the weekly report of Chamberlain Tappan: Balance in the City Treasury April 8, $531,088 29; receipts, $457,497 49; payments, $461,930 95. Balance April 15, $526,654 83.

Mr. L. E. Jackson warns the Christian community against giving credence to a man named Eneas English on account of any letter he may have from him, the latter having no longer any connection with City Mission.

A. B. Deraisiner, Deputy Sheriff, denies that he was arrested at the Thirty-fourth Street Opera-house on Saturday night for creating a disturbance. He states that he loaned his shield to H. C. Preston, a brother Deputy, who assumed his name.

At the Washington Place Police Court, before Justice Morgan, yesterday, James Lundy, a telegraphic operator, of No. 1,147 Second avenue, was committed for having stolen a gold watch valued at $150 from Lizzie Baker, of No. 145 Green street.

The residence of Mr. George B. Cannon, at No. 169 East Sixty-second street, was entered by burglars on Sunday night, and robbed of jewelry and clothing, valued at $300. The burglars effected an entrance to the house by forcing open the scuttle on the roof.

A woman who afterward gave her name as Miss Fisher, and said she lived at No. 119 Second avenue, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by jumping from the pier at Eighty-sixth street into the North River. She was rescued by some bystanders and taken home.

James Hagan, who refused to say where he lived or what his business was, was held for trial at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday for breaking into the residence of Francis H. Smith, at No. 51 East Twenty-third street, and attempting to steal articles of apparel worth $100.

The Board of Police held a special meeting yesterday to grant Superintendent Walling leave of absence until Friday, and to appoint Inspector Dilks Acting Superintendent while he is away. Superintendent Walling is taking his only annual recreation, and has gone snipe shooting.

James Murphy, aged forty-one, who in a fit of temporary insanity shot himself on the 11th inst. while in front of No. 27 West Thirteenth street, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. He was formerly in the employ of R. H. Macy as a fireman, and lived at No. 154 West Twentieth street.

Moses Power, of No. 1,123 Second avenue, broke into a tool-house on Fifty-fourth street and Fifth avenue on Sunday night, and attempted to rob it. He was, however, arrested and arraigned before Justice Duffy, at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, where he was held in $1,000 to answer.

Casper Wellnacher, a German milkman, living at No. 85 Delancey street, committed suicide yesterday at his residence by shooting himself through the breast with a shot-gun. He was forty-two years of age and left a family. Coroner Ellinger held an inquest on the body, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

A post-mortem examination was made yesterday by Dr. Marsh on the body of John Farrell, who was shot on Sunday at his residence, No. 519 West Twenty eighth street, by one of his tenants, named John Sanefe. It was found that the ball had entered the back and lodged in the heart. Coroner Eickhoff will hold an inquest on the case this afternoon.

At the session of the Methodist Preachers yesterday nothing was done beyond discussing and revising the old rules and electing the following officers: President, Rev. Thomas H. Burch; Vice President, Rev. J. G. L. McKeown; Secretary, S. J. Ferguson. Committee on Topics, Rev. William Lloyd, J. Willis, and J. R. Bryan. Rev. Dr. Rigg, of England, was introduced and addressed the meeting.

At the request of the Emperor of Brazil, the steamer Nellie Martin was detained until Sunday morning that she might convey his dispatches to Rio de Janeiro. This steamer took out the largest cargo which has ever been cleared from this port for Brazil. She also had a full complement of passengers, and by sailing Sunday was able to carry THE TIMES of that day, which gave full particulars of the Emperor's arrival.

Numerous complaints are being received daily in reference to the existence of saloons of the most degraded character in North William street. The attention of Capt. Williams, of the Fourth Precinct, is especially directed to the infamous dens at No. 10 and 19 North William street, kept by John, alias "Laus," Curtis. A memorial is being prepared by the respectable residents of the vicinity calling for the abolishment of the places complained of.

At the Police trials yesterday, Patrolman Bernard Connolly, of the Ninth Precinct, was arraigned before President Smith, charged with having enticed a young girl named Mabel Avery into a disorderly house in Bleecker street, for an immoral purpose, and under the pretense of procuring a situation for her. The defendant did not deny that he accompanied the girl to the house, but he claimed that she knew for what purpose she accompanied him. The case was referred to the board for decision.

BROOKLYN.

Henry J. Cullen has been appointed Public Administrator of Kings County.

Alderman Rowley, of the Seventh Ward, is reported to be dangerously ill with pleurisy.

The committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors to investigate the alleged abuses at the Raymond Street Jail had a session at that institution yesterday afternoon, Supervisor Gubner in the Chair. Nothing important was elicited.

The Fourteenth Regiment Minstrel Troupe will give entertainments at the Athenæum, corner of Atlantic avenue and Clinton street, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings next, the proceeds to be devoted to assist in paying the expenses of the Veteran Battalion to Philadelphia.

The ward officers of the General Committee of the Reform Democracy of Kings County met last evening for the purpose of discussing matters pertaining to the benefit of this association, and hearing reports as to its condition in the different wards of the city. Speeches were made by Gen. Slocum, Samuel Marshall, and others.

Annie Sneider, who has been employed as a domestic in the family of Mr. James E. Masterhoff, of No. 177 Jay street, for the past six months, disappeared on Sunday evening, and it has been discovered that a box containing a gold watch and other articles of jewelry and a large sum of money, amounting, in all, to $850, had disappeared also. The police are searching for the property and the girl.

A pair of crutches was found yesterday morning at the pier foot of Dock street, and shortly afterward the body of a cripple named Henry Martenn, a German tailor, residing with his brother and sister at No. 318 Atlantic avenue, was found in the water near Pierrepont's stores. In his pocket was found a note addressed to his brother and sister, asking their forgiveness for what he had done, and a similar note was found in his room at No. 318 Atlantic avenue.

LONG ISLAND.

Edward A. Lawrence, R. E. Thorne, and Elias J. Beach are the Delegates from the First District of Queens County to the Democratic State Convention.

Stephen J. Cavanagh, Clerk of Long Island City, having refused to issue a certificate of election, as Alderman of the Third Ward of that city, to Michael Donnelly, Judge Pratt yesterday granted a mandamus compelling him to do so, leaving it to the incoming board to decide the claims of the contestants.

For the past two years Michael Farrell and his wife have kept a liquor saloon at the foot of Washington street, in the Village of Jamaica, known as the "Hole in the Wall," the resort of disorderly characters both white and colored. Early on Saturday evening the "music" commenced as usual, and was kept up all day Sunday, to the annoyance and terror of the neighborhood. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon a quarrel began between Benjamin Lawrence and a colored man named Jobson, in which a carving-knife and a razor were used, but fortunately without serious injury to either. Yesterday the Trustees of the Church made a complaint against Farrell's place.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Staten Island physicians say that diphtheria is now more prevalent than at any time during the history of the island.

A contractor is driving piles for an addition to the New-Brighton wharf, upon which will be erected a grist mill. The property has been bought by a young New-York capitalist named King, who is making the improvements.

The shad fishermen are now in the midst of their busy season. The warm breezes of last week brought the fish to these waters in great quantities. On account of the restrictions of the Pilot Commissioners there is more drift-net fishing this season than heretofore. The fish are bringing good prices.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Two lads about sixteen years old, who gave their names as James Cook and James Kain, were arrested at Port Chester on Sunday by Deputy Sheriff Stilwell on a charge of burglary and larceny, in having broken into the cigar store of Mrs. Minton, in Main street, and stolen therefrom about ten dollars in money and a quantity of cigars.

Willie Schaff, a lad of fifteen years, after supplying his customers with City journals at Mamaroneck Station, attempted to get on board a train while in motion and slipped and had one of his feet cut off. At Central Morrisania the same train struck and instantly killed Moses V. Pettit, who has been employed in the car-shop of the Harlem Railroad Company for many years.

NEW-JERSEY.

Alexander T. Grosser was elected President of the new Board of Education of Paterson yesterday.

Collector Love, of Jersey City, reports the receipt of $7,716 69 in taxes and assessments last week.

George Masterson was thrown from a wagon on the Paterson Plank Road Sunday and sustained very serious injuries.

The new Board of Police Commissioners of Jersey City organized yesterday afternoon by the election of Lewis E. Brigham as President.

The sixth annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union will be held on Wednesday, May 10, at the Catholic Institute Hall, in Newark.

Wesley White was run over by a train of cars yesterday morning at the Bellvidere junction of the Pennsylvania Railroad and his head was completely severed from his body.

The new Board of Aldermen of Paterson met yesterday afternoon and organized by the election of Alderman S. S. Sherwood as President. According to the Controller's report the liabilities of the city are $1,391,283 91 and the assets $1,493,233 24.

Frank J. Dynan and Oscar Franks were attacked by two highwaymen Sunday night, while driving along the road at Bellville on their way to Paterson, where they reside, but two shots from a revolver frightened the thieves away.

Timothy Hartnett, Michael Carr, and James Fleming were arrested yesterday on suspicion of being the persons who committed a burglary at Mechling's shoe store, No. 107 First street, Hoboken, Sunday morning. They were committed for trial.

Alderman Francis M. Oliver, of New-Brunswick, and his brother, Whitney W. Oliver, went out Sunday afternoon to try a new team of horses. The animals became frightened at a pile of old lumber on the Old Bridge Turnpike and ran away. While the Alderman was trying to check them the harness broke and he was pitched headlong into the road. His brother was thrown out shortly afterward, and both sustained serious and probably fatal injuries.

James Garland was called for trial yesterday in the Middlesex County Court. Garland is the man who shot his wife some months ago, nearly killing her, and then attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself and beating his skull in with a hammer. For a long time his life and that of his wife were despaired of. He was a music teacher and organist in a church in New-Brunswick, and moved in the best society. District Attorney Schenck entered a nolle prosequi on the first two counts of the indictment, charging him with intent to kill; but on the third count, for atrocious assault and battery, Garland pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

The action of the Jersey City Board of Canvassers on Saturday in counting out Henry J. Powell who had been elected Alderman from the Fourth District, was annulled by Justice Knapp, of the Supreme Court, and also by the refusal of Frank C. Fry, the Republican candidate, to qualify. The board on Saturday rejected 59 votes which had been cast for Henry Powell instead of Henry J. Powell, which gave Mr. Fry a majority of five, and he was declared elected. Mr. Fry, however, was too honorable to countenance any such fraud and refused to qualify, although urged to do so. Yesterday Judge Knapp granted an order directing the City Clerk not to swear in Mr. Fry, and directing the Board of Canvassers to show cause why the votes for Henry Powell should not be allowed to Henry J. Powell. The order was made returnable at 10 o'clock this morning.

SEAMEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Protestant Missionary Society for Seamen was held last evening in the school-room of Trinity Chapel. The thirty-second annual report was presented, from which it appears that during 1874 there was received from various churches $2,318 46; during 1875, $2,083 39, and for the year just past, $1,353 80. The total receipts for the year have been $10,601 49; expenditures, $10,574 51. The Sailor's Home in Franklin square has sheltered eleven hundred and three sailors during the year, where, for a very moderate sum, they have received all the comforts of a home. The amount of money deposited by seamen with the manager of the Home during the year was $32,616 46; deposited in the bank by seamen, $1,777; sent home to friends, $3,698. The following officers of the society were elected for the year commencing April 17, 1876:

President—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL.D., D. C. L. First Vice President—Right Rev. Abram N. Littlejohn, D. D. Clerical Vice Presidents—Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D.; Rev. W. F. Morgan, D. D.; Rev. John Cotton Smith, D. D.; Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D.; Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.; Rev. N. H. Schenck, D. D.; Rev. John A. Paddock, D. D. Lay Vice Presidents—John Davenport, Charles Ely, Thomas P. Cummings, Augustus Proal, Frederick G. Trowbridge. Corresponding Secretary—Henry A. Oakley. Recording Secretary—Daniel B. Whitlock. Treasurer—Henry P. Marshall, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall street.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Francis B. Hayes, of Boston, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Ex-Gov. John T. Hoffman, of Albany, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Major Alfred Mordecai, of West Point, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Judge Dwight Foster, of Boston, is at the Gilsey House.

Gen. William B. Hazen, United States Army, is at the St. James Hotel.

Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, is at the Brevoort House.

Capt. H. Tibbits, of the steam-ship City of Brooklyn, is at the Everett House.

E. E. Farman, United States Consul General for Egypt, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Chevalier Ernest von Tavera, Secretary of the Austrian Legation at Washington, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

M. E. Ingalis, President of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad Company, and William L. Scott, of Pennsylvania, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Attorney General Charles S. Fairchild, of Albany, is at the Buckingham Hotel.

LOUISIANA STATE DEBT.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 17.—The Supreme Court to-day decided that the issue of two and a half millions of State bonds to the Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, under Act. No. 95, of 1871, to be invalid and unconstitutional on the grounds that the Constitutional limit of the State debt had been reached when the bonds were issued; that the issue was fraudulent, and that the State received no consideration therefor. This decision is in accordance with the general public sentiment. A statement furnished by the Auditor shows the present condition of the State debt to be as follows: New consolidated bonds issued in place of the valid bonds exchanged, $9,035,387; valid outstanding bonds and warrants not yet funded, $4,710,000, which, if all funded in new consols at 60 cents on the dollar, will make the total State debt $11,861,387.

CENTENNIAL GOODS FROM CANADA.

TORONTO, April 17.—The Educational Department has shipped altogether 105 packages to the Centennial. Fifty-six cars in all have left Ontario for the Exhibition, and five more go on to-night. The selection of stock for the Exhibition will commence on Monday next. The Committee of Selection are: For Eastern Ontario, Hon. David Christie and Stephen White; for Western Ontario, Messrs. Ira Morgan and Thomas Stock. Horses will go forward from Sept. 1 to 15, horned cattle from Sept. 20 to Oct. 5, sheep and swine from Oct. 5 to 25, and poultry from Oct. 25 to Nov. 10.

THE ICE GORGE AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 17.—The ice in the Lachine Canal is broken up, and it is expected the water will be let out Thursday. The river rose two feet from noon, Saturday, to nine o'clock this morning, and is again rising this evening. There are great fears of a flood in the lower portions of the city. Victoria Bridge is threatened, the ice being piled up to the tubing. Richelieu River is clear. Appearances indicate navigation will open about the 1st of May.

THE ILLINOIS RAILROAD TAXES.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The United States Supreme Court this afternoon reversed the decision of the lower courts in the Illinois railroad cases and holds that the railroad's remedy for alleged excessive or illegal taxation is not by injunctions, but only by suits at law after paying the taxes.

THE YALE-HARVARD BOATING CONTEST.

SPRINGFIELD, April 17.—Yale and Harvard representatives met here to-day and chose Prof. A. M. Wheeler, of Yale, referee in their eight-oared race, which is to take place at this city June 30. A course beginning at the upper end of the city will probably be chosen.

BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade to-night, that body refused to indorse the resolutions of the Boston Board of Trade advocating reciprocity with Mexico and Canada. A memorial to Congress was unanimously adopted asking that the Signal Service be placed on a more permanent basis. Frederick Fraley, John Price Wetherill, George N. Allen, Henry Winsor, George L. Buzby, and William C. Kent, were elected Delegates to the National Board of Trade, which meets at New-York June 27.

GREAT INVENTIONS.

Can there be a greater than that which has saved many a life and countless hours of suffering? DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR has done all this.—*Advertisement.*

SILVER AT PAR, and KNOX'S Spring style of gentlemen's HATS, just introduced, are two events of current importance. Buy your Hats at No. 212 Broadway, or his Fifth Avenue Hotel establishment.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Dallas, from Fernandina.—Mrs. Joseph Glatz and infant, Miss Aime Foster, C. J. Paul, Patrick Quinn, G. W. Gilbert, W. B. Bassett, M. H. Nooneg, J. V. B. Putnam, Louis Du Bois, W. Millen, Mrs. Millen and children, Theodore Huber, T. A. Lewis, George S. Houghton, Charles O. Tolman, Robert Prickridge, J. A. Smith, Harry Caryl, E. L. Graham, George W. Sherman, Alfred Prickridge, Thomas Millen, Miss McIlvain, J. H. Zink, W. A. Smith, John E. Sponded, Milton E. Broome, Miss Gomm, F. E. Merwin, F. A. Hagenauer, D. W. Dixon and lady, Miss Whittord, Mrs. James Anderson, Mrs. William Rowland, L. F. Wheeler, F. Myers, B. T. Hubbard, H. Sturges, L. H. Taber, T. O'Conner, C. J. Malone and wife, Abner Higgins, G. W. Higgins, R. Steel, A. Breitengross, Mrs. S. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Money and two children.

In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.—Miss C. Ashmore, Mr. Cavell, Augusto Culmanelli, William Davis, James Donaldson, James J. Goggin, Richard Gray, Mr. Haslam, Rev. R. Hoskins, Mrs. Hoskins, Master George R. Hoskins, Master Walter S. Hoskins, Joseph S. Joyce, Mrs. A. S. Joyce, Miss Ruth A. Joyce, Miss Jennie Joyce, Robert A. Kemp, Mrs. Kemp and two children, John Matthew, John McMahon, A. E. Obbard, George S. Seeley, Mrs. R. S. Slack, Mrs. Sudlow, Caleb Sykes, Mr. Taw, Miss Taw, Miss Trickett, John W. Wexel, Mrs. Wexel, William Wilkins, Rev. R. Duke.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:17 | Sun sets.....6:42 | Moon rises...2:36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...3:04 | Gov. Island.3:53 | Hell Gate...5:15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, April 17.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Franconia, Bragg, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; Anthracite, Grumley, Philadelphia, James Hand; J. W. Garrett, Hicks, Baltimore, William Dalzell.

Ship Strathearn, (Br.,) Davison, Liverpool, Eng., Henderson Bros.

Brigs Cheviot, (Br.,) Leary, Savannah, Ga., Boyd & Hincken; Linda, (Ital.,) Costa, Cork or Falmouth for orders, John C. Seager; Zerlina, (Br.,) Williams, Savannah, Ga., L. H. Brigham; Quaco, (Br.,) Campbell, St. John, N. B., Snow & Burgess; John Mason, Porter, Jacmel, Hayti, and a market, Mason & Watts; Angenora, Buckmann, Portland, Me., J. H. Winchester & Co.

Barks Marie, (Aust.,) Cemus, Odessa, Slocovitch & Co.; Drugi Dubrovacki, (Aust.,) Percich, Limerick, Ireland, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mustang, (Norw.,) Suhelandt, Amsterdam, Holland, Funch, Edye & Co.; Elbe, Gover, Havana Cuba, J. E. Ward & Co.

Schrs. Wanata, Swinburn, Belfast, Ireland, George Sparrow; E. L. Dow, Daball, Mobile, Ala., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Ella Clifton, (Br.,) Kimball, St. John, N. B., Scammell Bros.; W. E. McDonald, McDonald, Gloucester, Mass., Delaney & Walters; Susan B. Ray, Endicott, Philadelphia, Penn., Van. Brunt & Bro.; Addie L. Bird, Laury, St. Luccia, Jam., and a market, Overton & Hawkins; Daylight, Reed, Baltimore, H. W. Loud & Co.; Dreadnot, (Br.,) Sanford, Cornwallis, N. S., C. W. Bertaux; W. S. Jordan, Crowell, Baltimore, Md., J. B. Pierson & Co.; Charlie Cobb, Smith, Nassau, N. P., B. J. Wenberg & Co.; Chas. C. Warren, Smith, Nassau, N. P., B. J. Wenberg & Co.; Teal, (Br.,) Simpson, Harbor Grace, Vt., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Barge Chesapeake, Fulz, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Mexico, Sherwood, New-Orleans March 26, Tampico 29th, Tuxpan 30th, Vera Cruz April 5, Campeche 7th, Progreso 8th, Havana 13th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Tibbetts, Liverpool April 6, via Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and passengers to J. G. Dale.

Steam-ship City of Dallas, Hines, Fernandina April 12, Brunswick 13th, and Port Royal 14th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Ship Island Home, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Smith, Liverpool 70 ds., in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co. Made the southern passage and had westerly winds.

Bark Jose E. More, Carlisle, Sagua 6 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Wardell & Co.

Bark Risorlozione, (Ital.,) Siano, Antwerp 70 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Carrie E. Pickering, (of Deer Isle,) Torrey, Messina Feb. 10, with fruit to Baring Bros. & Co.—vessel to D. B. Dearborn.

Schr. Pampero, (of St. John, N. B.,) Bramscomb, Havana 16 ds., with sugar to Gossler & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. David Nichols, Wyman, Cardenas, via Delaware Breakwater, 18 ds., with molasses to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Eveline, Wilder, Tampico 22 ds., with mdse. to J. W. Wilson & Co. No date, 80 miles E. of Tampico Bar, spoke schr. Madison Holmes, from Demerara, for Tampico.

WIND—Sunset light, W. N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Albemarle, for Lewes, Del.; ship N. B. Palmer, for Rotterdam; bark H. N. Carleton, for Shanghai; brigs Stella, for Liverpool, Pearl, for Port Spain; Rabboni, for Port Thomas.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HALIFAX, April 15.—Arr. steamer Farraday, from cable repairing; brig Memphis, (Br.,) Reynolds, Boston, for St. John's, N. F., (reports could not get within 140 miles of Cape Race on account of heavy ice, and put back for supplies;) also, arr. schr. N. Noyes, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Flamborough, Portland; brig Comrade, (Br.,) for Kingston.

HAVANA, April 17.—Arr. 13th, brig Mariposa, Fletcher, Boston; schr. Georgie Clark, Bartlett, Philadelphia; 14th, schrs. W. B. Steelman, Chamberlain, do.; White Wing, Phelan, Fernandina; 16th, United States steamer Ossipee, from Pensacola; steamer C. W. Lord, Colton, New-Orleans; bark Josephine, Stahl, Newport, Eng.; brig Golconda, Lord, Boston.

Sld. 14th, schr. George W. Jewett, Jewett, New-York; 15th, steamer Columbus, Reed do.; bark Zaragossa, (Span.,) Fonda, New-Orleans; Eloisa, (Span.,) Marti, do.

BERMUDA, April 6.—HAMILTON—Entered brigantine Excelsior, Mayor, Demerara, to sail for New-York on Thursday night.

MATANZAS, April 12.—Arr. barks Florence Peters, Mountfort, New-York; N. M. Haven, Ulrick, do.; Lavina, Davis, do.; J. H. Chadwick, Howe, Bermuda; brigs Liberty, Devereux, Philadelphia; Thomas Owen, Gantill, do.; George Gilchrist, Orcutt, New-York; Concord, Boyle, do.; C. C. Colson, Gregory, do.; schrs. Jennie B. Gilkey, do.; 13th, schrs. Nellie Bowers, Stackpole, Portland; Abbie Dunn, Fountain, Baltimore.

Sld. 12th, barks Maggie O'Brien, (Br.,) Flynn, N. of Hatteras; Nellie May, Blair, do.; Acacia, (Br.,) Cameron, do.; Sarah Hobart, Pinkham, do.; schrs. Eva May, Andrews, do.; Mattie A. Franklin, Griffin, New-York; 14th, bark Hancock, King, do.; brig Hyperion, Clark, do.; Carrie Purington, Whittemore, do.; Silas Alward, (Br.,) McNeil, Boston; schrs. Minnie C. Taylor, Taylor, N. of Hatteras; Sallie W. Kay, Doughty, do.; Mary G. Collins, Somers, do.; Canton, Healy, do.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 15.—Arr. steamer Tyrian, (Br.,) Lawson, Liverpool; arr. 16th, ships W. A. Campbell, Curling, Liverpool; George Peabody, Clark, Belfast; brigs Flying Cloud, (Br.,) Wagner, Boston; Nancy, (Br.,) McDonald, Yarmouth.

Cld. 15th, bark Windward, (Br.,) Higgins, Dublin; schrs. J. C. Nash, Philadelphia; Florence P. Hall, Washington.

Sld. April 15, bark Recovery, (Br.,) Pirouet, Bristol; 16th, ships Erin's Gem, (Br.,) Liverpool.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 17.—Sld. March 27, Thomas Popey; April 17, Camilla, A. C. Adams, Selim.

Arr. April 6, Jennie A. Cheney; April 10, Jaruoco, Nuovo, Chiarina—latter at Trieste; April 13, Australia, Tros, Argonaut, Gracioza; April 15, John Watt; April 16, Reaper, Sirocco, Albion, (Capt. Gundersen,) Guisto, Blighthewood, Belgravia, Arabia, Charlotte, Clytie, Poolscar, Niord, Cordelia, Idina, St. Peder, Holtingen, William Hunter—latter at Bremen.

Arr. April 17, Eugemo, Leo, Caroline, Capt. Danneberg, (latter at Hull.) Bolivia, Prince Leopold, King Cenric, Star of Hope, Kong Sverre, Odd, Amanda, Louisa G., (latter leaky, lost sails and bulwarks,) Charlie Morton, (latter at Spithead: lost sails and making water.)

QUEENSTOWN, April 17.—The steam-ship Ohio, from Philadelphia, arr. off Brow Head this morning.

HAVRE, April 17.—The General Transatlantic Company's steamer Labrador, Capt. Sanglier, from New-York via Plymouth, arr. here yesterday at 5 o'clock A. M.

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FOR SALE, CHEAP.—ONE EIGHT-SPRING landau; one eight-spring Victoria, with seat behind; three carriages, one as good as new, and are sold for want of stable room. They were made by Binder & Co., Paris, and can be seen at No. 27 East 40th st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLER.—Best food and ice keeper in the world. Trade supplied. Send for book. A. M. LESLEY, 226 West 23d st.